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25,000 Words
Frequently
Mispronounced
Frank H. Vizetelly

W. J. May.
1915.

100

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

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A Desk-Book of Errors in English

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*Managing Editor of "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary
of the English Language;" Author of "Essentials of
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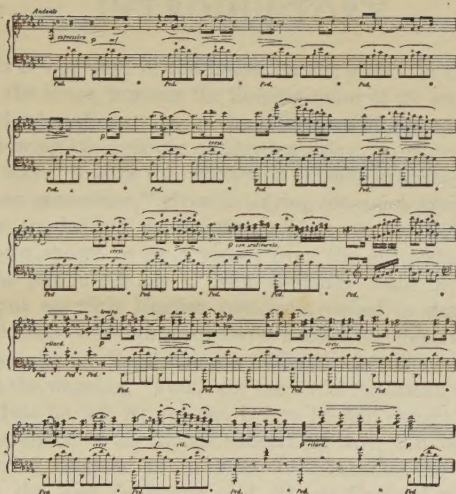
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TO
N. A. K. V.



THE EMBODIMENT OF MELODY AND SONG
AND OF THAT HARMONY OF SOUNDS
WHICH THE HUMAN VOICE CAN REACH
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
WITH A FATHER'S GRATITUDE AND LOVE
F. H. V.

INTRODUCTORY

THE speech of our day, in the home, on the street, in the schools, and especially on the stage, pursues the limping tenor of its way with all sorts of sounds and intonations, due to the influences of our cosmopolitan life, while we, following the practise of Dryden's day, "torture one poor word ten thousand ways" to earn the distinction of being described "a stuttering, slovenly-spoken generation," given to paying too much attention to accent and too little to distinct enunciation. That we are not alone in this respect has been shown us by a visitor from the antipodes—a teacher of English in the public schools of New Zealand. Said he, "We have at intervals to put up with English criticisms voiced in drawing-rooms or newspaper columns concerning our awful accent, so offensive to the sensitiveness of the superior English ear." When he left England for America he did so with the warning, "You'll get the awful American voice," dinning in his ears. But he left it; yet not before he had somewhat ruffled the self-satisfied opinions of his friends concerning their common inheritance.

After exploring England in an effort to determine the quality of the English voice, the New Zealander said: "I left England wondering what on earth the English voice was, and whereabouts in England people spoke English. I saw in the North, at Bank-holiday time, tens of thousands of English men and women who speak nothing but dialects; I heard cockney in almost every street in London; I heard in the West-End well-bred affectation tones produced, as it were, around a substantial marble wabbling in the region of the tonsils; I heard languid drawls, simpers, high-pitched silver-bell lisps; I heard terminal 'aws' and clipped 'g's' and feeble 'h's'; but rarely did I hear what I should call just a fine, clear interesting voice speaking good plain English."

A few years ago, Professor RAYMOND WEEKS, of Columbia University, New York, pointed to the usefulness of the science of phonetics because it enables one "to divest oneself of a vicious accent learned in infancy, and to put on, in its place, the elegant mantle of a so-called polite pronunciation and intonation."

"The spoken language," said Professor Weeks, "is far more important than we believe. It has been called the garment of the soul. If the soul exist, while we can not see it or touch it, weigh it or photograph it, we can hear it. Nothing in the world is so intimate a part of us as our spoken words, neither clothes, nor furniture, houses, books, friends, ideas—manners even. Surely, therefore, whatever affects our spoken language is vitally important: accent, intonation, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax."

Unfortunately, we have with us a large class of persons who speak without thinking how our words are spelled, and who, therefore, squeeze all the juice out of our speech by refusing to enunciate carefully all the niceties of sound that the words contain. The tendency to shift accents to more convenient positions can not be stayed; but, certainly, a confusion of vowel sounds and a slurring enunciation may be corrected. There is a tendency to break down all of the vowel sounds in unaccented syllables. It is a vulgarism not confined to America, as ROBERT BRIDGES, the British poet laureate, has informed his self-righteous countrymen.

Some efforts have been made toward trying to secure a uniformity of vocalization throughout the English-speaking countries, but these have failed because they were directed toward the unattainable. In England alone the vowel-values are almost as many as the counties and shires. As an enthusiastic wheelman, the writer recalls that, while on an outing from London to Evesham in Worcestershire, he heard no less than four pronunciations for the name of the latter city, altho he traversed only as many counties to reach it.

In his illuminating work, "The Standard of Pronunciation," the late Professor THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY said: "Every one who is familiar with the periodical literature of both Great Britain and America has constantly forced upon his attention the existence of a class of persons who rejoice in the consciousness of knowing that the pronunciation they have is the best which exists. For the orthoepic Pharisee is never content with thanking the Lord that he is not as other men. He wants some one else besides his Creator to be aware of the fact; and he can not rest easy until he has communicated the information to the outside world through the agency of the press." The reason he gives for his self-satisfaction is usually that he belongs by birth and training to a particular city, or to a particular district of country, where the language is pronounced with the greatest purity. This was borne out by a personal experience of the writer with a young English curate whom he met in London recently. In the course

of conversation, the churchman emphatically declared that the best pronunciation heard in England was that heard in Lincolnshire. Somewhat later in the evening, the question of the birthplaces of the several persons present was discussed. Then, the writer said to the churchman, "Altho I have never seen you before, I judge that you were born in Lincolnshire"—a statement which the young curate characterized as "most extraordinary, because it proved to be true."

A visitor to the adjacent county of Cambridge, and the precincts of Newnham College, famous for its young women of remarkable attainments, and where the English feminine voice divine is cultivated, if it be cultivated in any educational institution in England, made the following caustic comment on the English voice: "Do the university-nurtured foster it? Alas, they do, as two Newnham girls of brilliant achievement served to prove. Their voices were so hard and cold as to suggest the soullessness of marble and one followed their conversation with difficulty, for their affectation was so intense that it was painful to gaze on."

Unfortunately, in England, the university-bred think themselves rather than their universities a law in matters of enunciation, pronunciation, and interpretation. That is why one often hears the man from Oxford speak of a "remarkably fine *gel*," when he wishes to describe a handsome woman. It is a curious fact that affectations of speech make the British university-bred man one of the most difficult of English-speaking men to follow. A late Premier of the Legislative Assembly of one of the States of the Australian Commonwealth was educated at Oxford University, and brought from his *Alma Mater* a voice that has been the despair of press-reporters, and an enunciation so thick as almost to require the services of an interpreter to understand him. Added to this he has acquired the fashionable habit of clipping his final syllables.

On the stage and off caprice has introduced many oddities. Altho at one time looked upon as mirroring the speech and fashion of the élite of the day, the stage lost this distinction through the idiosyncrasies and vagaries of the theatrical profession. If the truth be told the stage has now little authority in matters of pronunciation. Among the absurdities introduced at one time or another by various members of the profession are, *aitches* for "aches"; *bird* for "beard"; *kwality* for "quality"—a as in "at" instead of *a* as in "what"; *rallery* for "rallery"; *Room* for "Rome," etc. The great KEMBLE murdered his native tongue in this way. According to SAMUEL JOHNSON "heard" was correctly pronounced *heerd*,

and he so pronounced it, not because it was the vogue, but because it conformed by analogy with "hear." Some of our poets rimed "great" with "beat," "defeat," "neat," etc., and this pronunciation found favor with Sir WILLIAM YONGE, who characterized *grate* as an Erinism, yet the latter was the pronunciation generally accepted by society. Altho Kemble and Johnson were contemporaries, and Johnson rimed "Rome" with "home," as in the lines

"London, the needy villain's general home
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome,"

Kemble always pronounced the name of the Eternal City—*Room*. And he had imitators, as the following criticism from "The Times" (London) of November 3, 1829, will show:—"Mr. Young's Brutus was beautifully impressive. There is one point in the performance which deserves particular remark, but certainly not of a laudatory nature. We allude to the pronunciation of the word 'Rome.' Mr. Young, following the example of the late John Kemble, perseveres with obstinate pertinacity in pronouncing it as if it were spelled with a double o, *Room*; while Cassius, Anthony, and the other dramatis personæ, pronounce the word in the ordinary, and, as we think, in the proper manner, *Rome*. For consistency's sake these Roman citizens ought to be uniform in their pronunciation of the name of the place of which they are denizens. It appears to us that it savours a little of affectation when Mr. Young chooses to adopt a pronunciation at variance with that of the public at large. Following up the principle on which he denominates Rome 'Room,' Mr. Young, we suppose, would descant on the doom (dome) of the king's palace, or would ask a friend to walk hoom with him to dinner."

In the next day's issue of the paper, the Editor printed the following comment, which indicates that Mr. Young's idiosyncrasy was not acceptable to the public:—"The whole case lies in a nutshell. The custom of educated society is the rule of pronunciation: Mr. Young must be a silly person to contend against the general sense of repeated audiences."

Three years ago Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a Londoner, remarked that the English stage affords numerous examples of mispronunciation. Said he, "The stage is the worst offender in this respect, both on account of its ridiculous claim to special traditions and also because of its enormous power of setting a standard to those who frequent the theater. In one dramatic company of high standing, it was considered equivalent to high treason to

pronounce the word 'your' except as rhyming with 'fur.' 'Mourn,' which standard pronunciation has decreed should be the same as 'morn,' is turned into *moo-urnn*. The late Mrs. LEWIS WALLER and the late Sir HENRY IRVING used habitually to give to the words 'England' and 'English' the *e* sound instead of the *i*, and their example is still followed in certain provincial companies. I have heard on the London stage the *r* in 'iron' given the same phonetic value as in 'irony.' At one West-End theater it is the fashion to pronounce the word 'girl,' which, when rightly pronounced, very appropriately rhymes with 'curl,' as if spelt *ge-irl*. This inevitably degenerates into *gel*. In England the eccentricities of pronunciation are based on no intelligible principle whatever, and when added to this we get the extremely bad vocal production which is so prevalent, the English stage is rendered unworthy of its mission and becomes an object of ridicule."

Absurd and impossible as it may seem to us, our grandparents spoke of *oar-a-toar-ry*, of *generawls*, of the *o-she-an*:

"Those that inhabit that far western shore
Vainly suppose that they alone, before
The setting sun forsake this atmosphere
Do view his face at nearer distance there
Than other men, than other countries can,
And that he falls into their ocean."

Altho the word *wind* was at one time commonly pronounced to rime with *bind*, it is the only monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* in which the *in* has the same sound as in "sin." In SWIFT's day, when the short *i* sound was heard, it met with so little favor from the literary lights that Swift, whom it annoyed more than any, jeered at those who used it, and announced mincingly that he had "a great *mînd* to *fînd* why they pronounce it *wînd*." But some of the people of the Dean's period had not forgotten SHAKESPEARE's fair *Rosalind* even if the worthy Dean had. Witness, "As You Like It" (act iii, sc. 1, l. 88, *et seq.*),

Rosalind: From the east to western Ind,
No jewel is like *Rosalind*.
Her worth, being mounted on the wind,
Through all the world bears *Rosalind*.

It may appear unbelievable to the reader that such a word as *arithmetic* should ever have been pronounced as if written *a-reeth'me-tic*, yet this pronunciation had sufficient vogue as to provoke protest in 1859. Among

other words that have been mauled and mouthed at one time or another are *again*, *behoove*, *bosom*, *calf*, *drama*, *gape*, *girl*, *leisure*, *oblique*, and *yes*—the latter of which has suffered from corruptions ranging from *yah*, through *yeh*, *yep*, *yih*, *yis* to *yuh*. Through caprice “admiralty” became *admiraltry*; “gasconade” became *garsconade*; “exquisite,” “interpolation,” “machination,” “permit,” and several hundred more have been and still are often mispronounced. In 1815 the London native not only mispronounced, but also took delight in corrupting, his words. To him “vulgarity” should be analogous to “popularity,” “singularity,” etc., so he promptly called it *vulgularity*; *scholard* he formed after such familiar words as “coward,” “dotard,” “drunkard,” etc.; *commonality* he preferred to “commonalty” because he was familiar with “equality,” “mortality,” “partiality,” etc. In those days *w* displaced *v* and *v* displaced *w*. The people spoke of *weal* (veal) and *winegar* (vinegar); while the “Citizen of credit and renown” called to his man-servant:

“Citizen: Villiam, I vant my vig.

Man-servant: Vitch vig, Sir?

Citizen: Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry.”

But, at that time, the Simon Pure also indulged in a superfluity of negatives; so what might not one expect? He literally wallowed in such expressions as “I don’t know nothing about it.” When he mislaid his hat he asked “If *nobody* had seen *nothing* of *never* a hat *nowhere*’s.” Yet, London English was *the English* according to the *beau monde* of the time. There was a time, however, when the best English spoken was that heard in Dublin. That was in the days of DANIEL O’CONNELL and of THOMAS MOORE. Later the English of London and of Oxford and Cambridge was generally conceded to be sterling, but now the purists are turning to the North of England for examples of correct pronunciation and this in face of the fact that irregularities of speech occur there as everywhere, as was shown by Mr. CHARLES L. EASTLAKE in “The Nineteenth Century.”* “I remember,” said he, “once asking a man whom I met in one of the streets at Sheffield my nearest way to the Mappin Art Gallery. He stared as if he had never heard of such a place. ‘You must know it,’ I said, ‘it is a big building where there is a large collection of pictures.’ ‘Oh!’ he replied, ‘you mean the *Moppin Ort Gollery!*’” The same writer commenting on the clipping of the final *g* recalls an old story of a yokel who, presiding

*December, 1902, p. 998.

at a farmers' dinner, looked round the table and asked, "Does any gen'leman say puddin'?" "No, sir," replied one of the guests, "no *gentleman* says *puddin'*!" Yet this vulgarity has been revived of late years even in fashionable talk. "How are you gettin' on, old chappie?" "Fine mornin', ain't it?" "I'll bet a shillin' he don't do it," are elegant specimens of diction still familiar in the fashionable set that frequents Rotten Row.

That the English themselves are aware of their careless utterance is certain, for "The Daily Mail" drew attention to the fact somewhat caustically a short time ago. Here is what it said: "Before any of us complain of the eccentricities of American speech we should make sure that we are adequately versed in our own. Colloquial English, or king's English, has a great deal to answer for. It shocks the purist at every street corner. It makes one shudder in the shop and in the market. It irritates one in the drawing room, and makes one despair in descending to the kitchen. It is often appalling in the printed book. Possibly 90 per cent of Englishmen do not speak English."

To remedy the defects of American pronunciation Mr. ROBERT J. MENNER suggested in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August 1913 that instead of imitating the Englishman's pronunciation of a few particular words, we should imitate his general distinctness of tone and proper valuation of sound and thus improve our speech permanently and noticeably. But, in view of the condemnation of "English as she is spoke" in London printed above, Mr. Menner can not have based his remarks on wide experience.

The habit of speaking ill is like the habit of doing ill: it increases by indulgence. Good English speech is the seal of culture among the English-speaking races; but we can not have good speech by speaking through the nose. One of the faults we should try to correct is our flat or nasal utterance. We need to cultivate that pleasing variety of intonation which characterizes the speech of *some* educated Englishmen. It was the Countess ELISE JOSTY who called English "the language of angels—*par excellence* the language of religious music." It may be so, but just as there are angels of light and angels of darkness; so, in speech, there are those to whom it is a pleasure to listen to for their melodious utterance, careful enunciation, and cultured choice of words, and those whose speaking voices are harsh and discordant, and which lack resonance and produce none but dull hard sounds. Also, there thrives among us a class of persons given to the unnecessary lengthening of words. Some of these assume the drawl; others, in the words of CHURCHILL, "mouth sentences as a cur

mouths a bone." Commenting on the former class, the Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, said recently: "One of the evident faults of many English-speaking people the world over is the drawl. To lengthen the words unnecessarily hints laziness, and is in general a mark of people whose leisurely habit tends toward inertia. The mentally alert person will not be tedious in his manner of speaking, nor will he make two syllables of vowels that are properly only one. Quick, clean cut speech is a mark of urbanity, that is of active, energetic living which wastes no time.

"Note whether we put two pitches into certain vowels and say for example, 'yay-us' for *yes*, or 'wy-ee' for *why*, and even in perfectly simple vowels drag them out beyond the single instant needed. The clean cut consonant will often correct the drawl, by waking up the speech organs to crisper action. Of course paying careful heed to clear consonants corrects the trick of only half-saying words. One has often heard a drawling speech which swallows the last part of words so as to make the speaker almost unintelligible."

All well-bred people are as careful of their enunciation as they are of their diction, for correctness of speech is an accomplishment which every person of culture aims to acquire. Yet, we meet every day persons who pass as educated whose speech is full of solecisms, and whose pronunciation is characterized by such carelessness as to show that they pay little or no attention to those niceties of utterance with which they are familiar but have thoughtlessly, sometimes persistently, neglected. To some of these this book may, perhaps, appeal.

In English, as in every language, there are a number of words the pronunciations of which every cultivated man who hears them recognizes as those of imperfectly educated or illiterate persons. There is also a larger body of words—the greater number in the language—about the pronunciation of which there is a substantial agreement among the cultivated wherever English is spoken at all. But, in addition to these, the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out there exists a goodly number "in which educated usage varies, and often varies decidedly." For "parse," for instance, the Englishman says *parz* while the American says *pars*; for "oblique," the one says *obleek*, the other *oblíke*; for "squalor," one says *skwall-er*, the other *skway-ler*. As a single illustration out of many that could be cited, Professor Lounsbury selected the adjectives ending in *ile*. "By some lexicographers," said he, "this termination is sounded *íl*; by others, *íle*. As an example of the class, take the word *hostile*. Generally in the earlier

English dictionaries which set out to give correct usage—for instance, those of Sheridan and Walker—it was pronounced *hos'ül*. Such it continues to be at the present day in American dictionaries. But in most of the late English ones—such as Stormonth's and the two which go respectively under the names of the Imperial and the Encyclopedic—it is pronounced *hos'üle*. The new Oxford Dictionary gives both pronunciations, but puts *hos'üle* first."

Let us consider the pronunciation of the word "schedule." In America, this word is pronounced always *sked'ule*. The Englishman's *shed'ule* invariably causes a smile and the inquiry "If *shedule*, why not *shool*?" The dictionary tells us why not. The word "school" came to the language through the Anglo-Saxon *scolu*, and the Latin *schola*, from the Greek *σχολή*. The later German used *schule*, with the soft sound. The word "schedule" is from the Old French, *schedule*, and its pronunciation the English owe to the Normans who gave it the soft French sound, "*shedule*." But this is a divergence that, like the pronunciations of "tomato" and "vase," has attained the dignity of a national distinction. It is a picturesque distinction in the manner of speech of different English-speaking nations which one accepts as a national characteristic, and we shall always have this and other distinctions, by the aid of which we shall be enabled to approximate the nationality or habitat of speakers, for just as the speech of England differs from that of the United States, so also do those of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and British South Africa differ from that of the Mother Country or of the American Republic. Professor Lounsbury pointed out that these "are not numerous, nor do they compare in importance with the differences in the speech of individuals belonging to the same country or even to the same community."

When an Englishman wishes to ingratiate himself with an American, he invariably says patronizingly, as was said to the writer in his old school town on the south of England four years ago, "You haven't the American twang, you know; really, you could readily pass for an Englishman." To the one spoken to this was somewhat amusing, because he happened to be a Londoner born, who had been educated in Eastbourne, Sussex, but had lived twenty years in the United States. By way of contrast if what Mr. Robert Bridges* writes is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, the average educated Englishman still mispronounces and

*"The Present State of English Pronunciation."

distorts his words. He says *prernounce* for "pronounce," *ferm* for "from," *neycher* for "nature," *donshew* for "don't you," *caowm* for "comb," *Chewsdy* for "Tuesday," *immejetly* for "immediately," *leter'ry* for "literary," *chiune* for "tune." Churchmen even are charged with saying "the sawed of the Laud and Gideon." Another writer has charged "the most revered of all the last generation of Bishops with saying *dee'vine*" in an effort to give additional solemnity to the word "divine."* "At least," said he, "we may avoid the ill-considered pedantries and restrain the vulgar innovating influences, holding on, as far as may be, to the traditional sounds and accents of our fathers." Yet this purist would have us say *Angland* for "England" and adds, "Some pedants insist upon saying it with what they call the correct sound of e, as in "length" which is *bad English, bad history, bad form, bad everything!*"

Even the American "twang," or accent, can stand favorable comparison with such slovenly speech as this. The typical American accent is often harsh and unmusical, but it sounds all of the letters to be sounded and slurs, but does not distort, the rest. One can understand what is said. In London, the boasted home of the English tongue in all its pristine elegance and purity, the native seems short of breath. He can not find time to finish his words, and so clips their closing syllables. To him Lord Faversham is *Lud Fav-ershm*, Nottinghamshire is *Nut-ingum-shr*, and Tottenham Court Road is *Tot-n-hm Caught Road*. Even in the haste of affairs, for which we are credited, so that a prominent English actor-manager unburdened himself with "I'd rather sleep to death in London than be rushed to death in New York," we are not so pressed for time that we can not take time to speak properly.

Possibly the diversities of speech in the United States have never been brought home to us so pointedly as by the Editor of "The Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, who recently described the difficulties encountered by a young woman from New York, who undertook to train both school-teachers and children for a dramatic performance in a New England mill-town. She was at once confronted by an appalling problem of producing something like uniformity of accent out of a phonetic chaos. She abandoned at once the attempt to inculcate metropolitan refinements, in the broadened "a" and the softened "r," but she found that even among lifelong neighbors there were variant pronunciations which proclaimed diversified

*J. E. Field in *The Guardian*, July 25, 1913.

heredity. Fervently she insisted that a school might be founded in which teachers themselves might learn how to pronounce their mother tongue—for, with the fountain-head of the linguistic current defiled, she shuddered to think of the rasping Yankee twang of the growing generation accepted without challenge or rebuke. This horrified apostle of culture only voiced a very old complaint. There are in America today wide and apparently unbridgeable phonetic abysses between the “down-Easter” and the far-Westerner; Chicago does not talk in Boston’s vernacular; Alaska’s English differs from that of Florida; and between Philadelphia and New York there are detectable differences. Even as George Bernard Shaw has essayed to prove with the denizeness of London in his play “Pygmalion,” the practised inhabitant of Philadelphia might almost be able to tell what ward of his city he was in by some faintly marked difference of inflection, too subtle to be reproduced. The English use the expression “provincial” to characterize the dialects of Sussex or of the Midlands or of Yorkshire, which are at odds with the speech of the cockney of London—but in America the frank breezy speech of the plainsman is offset by the languorous drawl of the South or what becomes almost an alien patois by comparison, from the lips of the Maine woodsman. It is true that we talk differently over here, that there are many kinds of American speech, as there are many sorts of English, but is it not a picturesque diversity? We should be sorry if the purists and the philologists succeeded in planing down our characteristic individual asperities to one uniform dead-level of etymological monotony. But it is not about these, but about the varying pronunciation of words that controversy rages. What is the proper usage in any particular case, and where is the authority to be found that will furnish it indisputably? This question of authority was one which the early makers of pronouncing dictionaries felt called upon to answer “but which the modern very calmly and without question very judiciously ignore.”

The dictionary of a hundred and fifty years ago made no attempt to indicate pronunciation. PERRY, whose “Royal Standard Dictionary” came out in 1775, claimed that it exhibited the true pronunciation “according to the present practise of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London.” Nevertheless, he admitted the difficulty of deciding upon the best usage. “The literati, who make etymology an invariable rule of pronunciation,” said he, “often pronounce words in such a manner as to bring upon themselves the charge of affectation or pedantry; while, on the other hand, mere men of the world, notwithstanding all their

politeness, often retain so much of their provincial dialect, and commit such gross errors in speaking and writing, as to exclude them from the honor of being the standard of accurate pronunciation. Those who unite these two characters, and with the correctness and precision of true learning combine the ease and elegance of genteel life, may justly be styled the only true standard of propriety of speech."

The view expressed above was that accepted, and the lexicographers of the time felt called upon to demonstrate their fitness for their work by claiming intimate acquaintance with the world of gentility and culture. Very few of the English-speaking people know of the debt that they owe to BUCHANAN, a Scotchman, and to SHERIDAN, an Irishman, for recording the pronunciations of English words as current in their times. The former did so in 1757; the latter in 1780. WALKER, an Englishman, followed in 1791.

Like Professor Lounsbury, the compiler has found two things that strike the attention of any one who makes a careful examination of dictionaries and of the orthoepy set forth by the men who prepare them. The first is that the pronunciation of a certain number of words is represented in them differently. The second is that the compilers, like all other men, are not infallible. A curious fact, which any student of orthoepy may verify for himself, is that a word by word examination of the dictionaries will bring to light some words, as "areolation," for example, the pronunciations of which differ even to the number of the dictionaries consulted. Perhaps this is due to the fact that no orthoepist can record all the pronunciations sanctioned by good usage, and no one, therefore, can affirm positively that a given pronunciation of a word may or may not be warranted by reputable usage in some quarter. According to Professor Lounsbury "not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even the variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits."

There are few persons, if indeed there are any, whose pronunciation accords strictly with the usage recorded by the particular dictionaries they accept as authority. Those who believe to the contrary may, perhaps, be willing to subject themselves to pronouncing the words selected as a test of this by the late Dr. A. J. ELLIS: the words are—*actinism*, *archimandrite*,

batman, beaufin, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, flugleman, fusil, oboe, row-lock, tassel, vase, and velleity.

There are many other words that are frequently heard mispronounced, chiefly because of misplaced stress; as, *aggrandize, allopathy, amenable, apricot, bomb, Calliope, cement, cognizant, combative, comely, contumely, coquetry, discern, dishonest, dromedary, equable, Erin, hymeneal, hypochondriacal, inquiry, inventory, isolate, Italian, legislature, lever, orgies, patron, peremptory, placard, raillery, ribald, spontaneity, squalor, tedious, tergiversation, and truculent.* As Professor J. HOWARD SWINSTEAD has said: "Words derived from the classics present the obstacle of changing accent (such as *concordance, doctrinal, objective, divine, laboratory, precedence, deficit*, etc., all having to accept hard measure), whereas words of Anglo-Saxon or Gothic origin behave freakishly in the tone of the vowel, such as *ere, gold, sea* (to rhyme with *survey* and *way*), *clerk* ('clirk'), *yellow* ('yal-'), *English* ('Inglish'). This shows the two directions in the growth of a spoken language; and it is just because of the strong vitality of a widespread tongue that it does grow, instead of becoming mummified as the classics became when 'Oxford Latin was a byword,' and Greek was early pronounced as English at Cambridge:

"It was scholarly Mr. John Cheke
Who introduced Cambridge to Greek;
But he Englished the lingo,
'For,' quotha, 'by jingo,
When languages die, they don't speak.' "

This misfortune we have never survived, nor shall we recover unless Dr. Rouse's bold revival at the Perse School is largely followed of teaching classes to talk in the dead languages they learn."

Altho there may be some persons who do not believe it, the fact is that the habit of slovenly speech is spreading too rapidly among us, or our educators would not have issued a pamphlet in an effort to check it. In December, 1912, the Board of Education of New York City printed a circular calling attention to the more common errors of pronunciation among high-school pupils. The points to which attention was directed are enumerated below:

1. Mispronunciation of *ng*, final or medial. Final *ng* (as in "sing" or any present participle) is frequently pronounced as *nk* or less commonly *ng*. Medial *ng* is frequently

* *The Guardian*, London, Aug. 15, 1913.

work at the top and at the bottom of each page. Two keys are given—the first (Key 1), the Revised Scientific Alphabet, is that used by the Editors of the New Standard Dictionary, and is known also as the National Education Association Key because it was devised, recommended, and adopted by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of that body in consultation and agreement with members of the American Philological Association and the Modern Languages Association. The second is a concession to existing prejudice against innovations among those who would

“Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

Devised as it was more than sixty years ago, Key 2 has had wide vogue because nothing simpler was introduced until 1876, by which time it had become established; but the number of dots and dashes, curves and curls, which are its chief characteristic make it the most puzzling system for indicating sounds yet devised, and it would have been thrown into the scrap-heap of discredited things long ago but for the persistence with which certain publishers have clung to it. To-day it is discredited by every phoneticist of repute, and it has been found so far in arrears of progress that in every succeeding edition of the books in which it has been used modifications have been introduced, until to-day the system employed contains no less than 21 deviations from that which preceded it. It is a serious reflection on our educators that they have not persistently insisted that a simpler system be employed. To the student of phonetics, it is absurd to say that a key consisting of 67 symbols, as Key 2, is easier to memorize and apply than one of 48 symbols, as Key 1. None will dispute the fact that in symbols, as in most other things, it is easier to memorize the smaller number than the greater. Very few persons, teachers included, understand the notation of Key 2 at sight, and since they must refer to the guide-words used to indicate the sounds, they must take at least one-third more time to secure the information they seek by utilizing Key 2 than by employing Key 1.

That the pronunciations used in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and British India, and other English-speaking regions are not recorded in these pages is due to the fact that no standard authority on the subject has yet issued therefrom. No pronunciations are indicated in the late Professor EDWARD E. MORRIS'S “Austral English: a Dictionary of Australasian words”; none are recorded in WILLIAM CROOKE'S edition

of Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson: a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian words"; none in BALFOUR'S "Cyclopædia of India," and none in CHARLES PETTMAN'S "Africanderisms: a Glossary of South African Colloquial Words and Phrases." Efforts to obtain them from experts living in the regions referred to brought very unsatisfactory answers as, in the case of British Africa, for instance, from which an eminent educator wrote, "The pronunciation of English now current in South Africa is that of Tommy Atkins." In view of such conditions, the effort to present a consensus of pronunciation of the English-speaking peoples must be postponed until the publication of orthoepical works reflecting the usage of the best speakers and writers of the regions referred to above. The British Colonial idea of a standard pronunciation may be summarized in the words of a recent Australasian visitor to our shores—"It is a simple matter of century, university caprice, and usage." Very simple, but why qualify the *caprice*?

Bearing in mind the needs of the foreign immigrant to our shores, there have been included in this work the pronunciations of many words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English speaking settler on the American continent. Therefore, the vocabulary will be found to contain many simple words, the pronunciations of which are obvious to English-speaking people, but not clear to those who are unfamiliar with the values of the letters in English, and know only those of their native tongue.

Realizing that, owing to its constant changes, it is as impossible for any one to establish a standard of pronunciation for the entire English-speaking world as it is to stem the tide of the sea, the editor, as a student of English speech, ventures to offer in the following pages that which appears to him to be the best current usage as he has heard it in America and in England, and as he has found it recorded in the dictionaries of his time, with references, as occasion seems fit, to other works by past masters of the science of orthoepy.

To Mr. JOHN HYDE, of Washington, D. C., who graciously placed several of the volumes consulted at his disposal, and supplied him with interesting occasional notes, the writer tenders grateful acknowledgment. He is especially indebted for the valued cooperation of Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON in the preparation of his manuscript in its early stages, and of Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, in the final reading and correction of the proofs.

F. H. V.

NEW YORK, February, 1917.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK TO INDICATE SOUNDS

(Abridged from *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*)

Correct pronunciation—like correct diction—depends upon the *consensus of usage*. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception properly can be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

The first respelled pronunciation indicates, in each case, the preference of this book. These pronunciations will be found to agree, in the main, with those recorded by the "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language," but occasional divergences are noted and commented on. The pronunciations that follow the preferred forms are from other dictionaries or guides to pronunciation. The dictionaries cited are indicated by the abbreviations given below:

<i>C. Century</i> , 1889-1903.	<i>S. or St. Stormonth</i> , 1871, 1885.
<i>E. Encyclopædic (Hunter's)</i> , 1879-88.	<i>W. Webster (New International)</i> , 1909, etc.
<i>I. New Imperial</i> , 1884.	<i>Wr. Worcester</i> , 1859.
<i>M. Murray (New English)</i> , 1888-1916.	<i>Walker</i> (1791) and the <i>Standard</i> (1915) are cited [in full.]

As two systems to indicate pronunciations are used in this book two keys to the symbols employed are utilized and described in detail. The basic principle of the first system—Key 1—is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values. The chief characteristic of this key is that it employs only one symbol for one sound throughout its alphabet—a distinguishing feature that reduces the number of symbols required to indicate pronunciation to a minimum. In these respects Key 1 differs from Key 2, which uses from two to four symbols for the same sound, as shown on page xxxiii.

Each of the superior figures printed after the pronunciations (as, **aa**: ā'a'; ā'ā') in the following pages indicates the Key to the symbols used to indicate the pronunciation. Guide words indicating the sounds of Key 1 are given at the top of the page and those for Key 2 are given at the bottom.

For occasional symbols not contained in key lines see below and page xxxvi.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of Key 1 are used, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are considered below:

The Symbols used for the Unstressed Vowels in Key 1

It is one of the characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *misery*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter *a*. Some speakers disapprove the *a* sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying *rek'ard* instead of *rek'ard*. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye.

If there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with *e*. But one does not like to write *valley* as *vale*, or *city* as *cite*; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as *pales*, *aget*, *averej*, or *captain* as *kaptan*, when it is stated expressly that *e* has the sound of *e* in *met*.

As the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed *i*, it is denoted by an *i* without the dot—*i*.

Aside from *a* and *i*, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 13, 14, below.

The Vowels and Diphthongs of Key 1

The symbols are: *a*, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *a*, *e*, *ē*, *i*, *ī*, *o*, *ō*, *o*, *ō*, *u*, *ū*, *u*, *ū*, *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *iū*, *iū*, *a*, *i*.

(1) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowels which occur chiefly before *r*; thus, *a* in *artistic*, *cartoon*, and *ā* in *art*, *hard*, *garden*, *calm*, *alms*, *father*. Most often the unstressed *ar* becomes *or*, as in *separate*, *monarchy*, *partake*. There is some variation in the length of *ā*; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garter*, but in respelling, *ā* is used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*.

(2) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat*, *cap*, *lack*, and long in *bare*, *fair*, *pear*, *heir*. Many speakers pronounce the vowel of *bear*, *fare*, etc.

($\bar{a}$ before r), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the e in *met*, *very*. Further, a is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in "Stand, villain, stand!" the vowel of *stand* is long; in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short.

(3) α .

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between a and α , or between $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{\alpha}$. It occurs before f , s , th , sometimes before n + consonant. Examples: *ask*, *glass*, *past*, *basket*, *laugh*, *after*, *quaff*, *bath*, *path*, *aunt*, *lancet*, *dance*, *France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is $\bar{\alpha}$, in the United States $\bar{a}$. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately α , which rose to a in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became $\bar{a}$ before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before n + consonant. Thus the words which had been *ask*, *path*, became $\bar{\alpha}sk$, $\bar{\alpha}th$.

Refined speakers make a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than $\bar{\alpha}$ but not so high as $\bar{a}$. It is this that is denoted by α . It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass*, *cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket*, *pastime*. The symbol α is used to indicate that the pronunciation varies; thus, the respelling *bath* means that the word may be either $\bar{\alpha}th$ or $\bar{a}th$.

(4) e and $\bar{e}$.

Of these, e usually stands for the open short vowel of *met*, as in *set*, *ten*, *well*, *wealth*, *said*, *says*, *leopard*, *heifer*, *very*, *bury*, *confess*, *outlet*, and $\bar{e}$ for the close long of *may*, as in *bay*, *bail*, *they*, *veil*, *fate*, *great*, *taste*, *savior*, *danger*, *aorta*, *magnate*. But e is used also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg*, *blend*, *says*; and $\bar{e}$ for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate*, *aerial*, *always*. So, too, in French and Spanish words, $\bar{e}$ is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc*, *Leon*, are respelled $m\bar{e}'dek'$, $\bar{l}\bar{e}-\bar{o}n'$.

Many speakers make $\bar{e}$ a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than e , the second a little lower than i . Such familiar spellings as *veil*, *skein*, *rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation.

(5) i and $\bar{i}$.

Of these, i usually denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, as in *hit*, *bid*, *fill*, *busy*, *hymn*, *build*, *spirit*, *tin*, *delirious*, *misfit*, and $\bar{i}$ the close long of *seat*, as in *marine*, *police*, *lean*, *me*, *piece*, *seen*, *scene*, *Cæsar*, *Peter*, *people*, *fear*, *belief*, *receipt*, *athlete*, *regent*, *Socrates*. But i is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid*, *big*, *sinned*; and $\bar{i}$ for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian*, *athlete*.

(6) o and ō.

Of these, o, the short sound, occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *obey*, *poetic*, *elbow*, *rotation*, *Bohemian*, *hero*, *shadow*, *potato*. Except when final, and especially before r, it is apt to become æ; thus, *original*, *agony*, *history* are often heard as æ-rij'ī-nəl, ag'æ-nī, his'tæ-rī. Careful speakers, however, still pronounce o-rij'ī-nəl, ag'o-nī, his'to-rī. In New England dialect o, instead of the usual ō, is sometimes heard in *coat*, *road*, *stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than o, being virtually identical with ɐ. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar words as *boat*, *note*, *go*, *pour*, *door*, *ford*, *motion*, *devote*, *shoulder*, *know*, illustrate this pronunciation.

(7) ɐ and ō.

Of these, the vowel ɐ differs from o in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *not*, *odd*, *what*, *was*. The words *or*, *for*, *nor*, *August*, *author*, *awl*, *call*, *bought*, *caught*, *lost*, *off*, *moss*, *cloth*, etc., have ō when emphatic; when unemphatic, either ɐ or, more commonly, æ. What is popularly called "short o," the vowel of *hot*, *not*, *pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel ɐ, and is still so pronounced in England. In some parts of the United States, however, the ɐ has almost completely lost its rounding, so that *hot*, *not*, *pop* are usually heard as *hat*, *nat*, *pap*. In southern English ō and ɐ are not usually distinguished before r, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by ō, is in southern English half-way between ō and ɐ.

(8) u and ū.

In these there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, ū as in *rule*, *rude*, *blue*, *lute* (see below, under iū), *pool*, *mood*, *balloon*, *ghoul*, *soup*, *détour*, being a little more rounded than u as in *full*, *push*, *pull*, *put*, *handful*, *could*, *hood*, *manhood*, *issue*. In the interest of simplicity u is used both for the stressed vowel of *full* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (val'yū), tho they are not exactly identical. The u of the ending *-ture* varies between æ, u, and iū, *nature* being heard as nē'chær or nē'chur, and *literature* as lit'ær-æ-chūr or lit'ær-æ-tiūr, or sometimes lit'ær-æ-chur or lit'ær-æ-chæ(r).

(9) ʊ and ū.

The symbol ʊ denotes the so-called "short u" of *but*, *cut*, *buzz*, *fund*, *gunned*, *insult*, *blood*, *rough*, which is much more common than u. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz*, *fund*. But this long ʊ, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, ū being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before r. In the ordinary spelling ū is denoted in a variety of ways, as *burn*, *learn*, *fern*, *urn*, *girl*, *whorl*, *return*, *concern*.

(10) ai and au.

The symbol ai is used for the diphthong commonly erroneously called "long i," as in *aisle, kaiser, rite, right, ibex, sleight, cry, die, dye*, and au for that heard in *sauerkraut, now, thou, bough*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced *haus*, but *haus*, or even *heus*, but *au* may be regarded as normal.

(11) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long u," as in *tube*, is denoted by iū, *cute, dew, few, feud, suit, lure, mutual*, and iu is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation, curator, duration, mulatto, superior*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded ū as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by yū; thus, for *tube, Tuesday*, we should have tyūb, tyūz'di, rather than tiūb, tiūz'di. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the ū of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by tyūb, tyūz'di, or by tūb, tūz'di. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by iū. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after *r* and *l*, where no *y* is pronounced. Thus *lute* (liūt) is distinguished from *loot* (lūt).

(12) ei.

The symbol ei is used for the diphthong heard in *oil, avoid, choice, noise, hoist, alloy, boy, toy*.

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1

(13) ə.

The symbol ə may be called the low unstressed vowel, ɪ being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for *u*, but the difference between ə and *u* is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup, hyssop; luck, hillock; sum, winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become ə when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward ə is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably -or, -tor, and -ment, ɒ or e being heard in formal utterance, ə in ordinary speech. Thus, *senator, monument, president* are ordinarily sen'ə-tər, mon'yū-mənt, prez'i-dənt, but in more formal utterance sen'ə-tər, mon'yū-mənt, prez'i-dent. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have ə, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban, gallant, balance, potence, potent, quotient, potion, kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-, af-, al-, an-, as-*), *ob-* (*oc-, of-, op-*), *con-* (*col-, com-, cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-, sup-, sur-, sus-*) often have ə in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

(14) i.

This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability*, *city*, *Sunday*, *visible*, *difficult*, *renew*, *debate*, *palace*, which are respelled as ə-bil'ī-tī, sit'ī, sun'dī, viz'ī-bl, dif'ī-kult, ri-niū', di-bēt', pal'is.

An unstressed medial i in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between i and ə; thus, *visible*, *difficult*, *agitate* are heard now as viz'ī-bl, dif'ī-kult, aj'ī-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, aj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent i from becoming ī; thus the ending *-ism* is always -izm, never -īzm. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently -īst; in the second remove, as in *fabulist*, *Darwinist*, the i is more distinctly pronounced.

The Consonants and Semivowels of Key 1

The symbols are: b, d, f, g, ŋ, h, j, čh, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, čh, th, v, w, y, z, ʒ. Of these, b, d, f, h, k, p, t, v, z have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be*, *do*, *fee*, *he*, *key*, *pea*, *tea*, *vow*, *zest*; g sounds always as in *get*, never as in *gem*, and s always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

(1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing*, *singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of n and g. The ng of *finger* is composed of ŋ + g (fiŋ'gər), the nk of *bank* of ŋ + k (baŋk).

(2) čh and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of t + sh, the latter as consisting of d + ʒ. The presence of a t and d is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch*, *badge*. It is to be observed, however, that čh does not consist of a complete t as in *tin* followed by a complete sh as in *skip*, but rather of a variety of t followed by a variety of sh. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall never* make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if čh were exactly t + sh. A similar statement would hold of the equation j = d + ʒ. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of tsh and dʒ, for these sounds.

(3) l, m, n, r.

The initial sound of *let*, *met*, *net*, *red*, and the final sound of *able*, *prism*, *fasten*, *flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds

are called syllabic *l, m, n, r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form a syllable. In the case of many words in *-al, -el, -an, -en*, etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal, pedal, idol* as *met'al, ped'al, ai'dəl*, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle, peddle, idle*. On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether *-al, -əm, -ən*, or simply syllabic *l, m, n*; but the tendency is toward the latter. In the ordinary spelling syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism, chasm, prism*, and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam, Adams*, as *-om* in *bottom*, etc. Syllabic *r* appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour*, but after a consonant always as *-ar, -er, -or*, etc. Such words are respelled *-ər*, as *riv'ər, mār'tər*, not *riv'r, mār'tr*, etc.

(4) *sh* and *z*.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship, azure*. On the analogy of *sh* a tied *zh* might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh*, *zh* has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it is represented by *z*.

(5) *th* and *th*.

These letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* and *ð*, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

(6) *w* and *y*.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow, blowing, say, saying* appear as *blō, blō'ŋ, sē, sē'ŋ*.

(7) *ñ, ɲ, and ü*.

These special symbols are used for the following purposes: *ñ* to denote the nasality of a preceding vowel; *ɲ* to denote the Scottish *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and *ü* for the French *u* (German *ü*), whether long or short.

The Symbols Used in Key 2—The System of Notation Known as the Text-book Key

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 2

To indicate the unstressed vowels of obscured syllables the unmarked vowel letters are used corresponding to *ə* and *i* of Key 1. See §§ 13 and 14, above. Exceptions are made in the use of *ē* and of *o*; *ē* is used to indicate *ə* of Key 1 (see 13) and *o*, for the obscure sound in closed syllables, as in *alter, kingdom*, and for the *o* in *obey, history*, where the sound of *ō* is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of *o* as in *obey*, seldom in English words, *ō* is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as *-bolt* in Key 1, *-bölt* in Key 2.

The Vowels of Key 2

In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS OF KEY 1," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. The uses of the unmarked vowels are explained in the preceding paragraph.

The originators of Key 2 did not provide for the distinction of quantity indicated in Key 1 by the symbols *a* and *ā* using the symbol *ā* as the sole sign for the difference of length in the sounds of *a* heard in *artistic* (*a*) and in *art* (*ā*). For *ā* as in *art*, see (1).

For *ā* as in *fate*, see (4). For *â* as in *fat*, see (1).

For *â* as in *bare*, see (2). For *â* as in *ask*, see (3).

For *ā* as in *what* and *ā* as in *all*, see (7). These are the same as *e* and *ē* of Key 1, *ö* and *ô* of Key 2.

For *ē* as in *me*, see (5).

For *ē* as in *met* and *ē* as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of *ē* is the same as that of *ā*.

For *ê* as in *bear*, the same sound as *â*, see (2).

For *ê* as in *fern*, see (9) and Illustrated vowels from Key 1.

For *ī* as in *tin*, see (5). For *ī* as in *bite*, see (10).

For *ī* as in *girl*, see (9). This is the same as *û* and *ē*.

For *ī* as in *marine*, the same sound as *ē*, see (5).

For *ō* as in *go*, see (6). For *ö* as in *not* and *ô* as in *corn*, see (7).

For *o* as in *woman*, *ōo* as in *boot*, and *ōó* as in *book*, see (8). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by *u* as in *full* and *ū* as in *rude*.

For *o* as in *son*, the same sound as *ū*, see (9).

For *o* as in *tomb*, the same sound as *ū*, see (8).

For *ū* as in *cute*, see (11). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by *iū* or *iu* (internal) and *yū* or *yu* (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by *ū* in Key 2, length being disregarded.

For *ū* as in *cut* and *û* as in *burn*, see (9).

For *ū* as in *put* and *ū* as in *rule*, see (8).

For the diphthongs *ou*, *ow*, see (10), and for *oi*, *oy*, see (12).

In Key 2 *y* is used as a vowel exactly like *i*.

The Consonants of Key 2

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs *ch*, *sh*, *th* as in *thin*, and *zh* are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See THE CONSONANTS AND SEMIVOWELS OF KEY 1, §§ (2), (4), and (5).

For *th*, as in *this*, see (5). For *j*, see (2).

For *ng* as in *sing* and *n* as in *ink*, see (1).

In Key 2 the *k*-sound of *c* is noted by *ç* and the *s*-sound by *ç*. These are always *k* and *s* in Key 1.

The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels

By the quantity of a vowel is meant the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. Unfortunately notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long *a*" of *paste* and the "short *a*" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short *e*" and that of *mete* "long *e*"; but the real long of the *e* in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg*, *says*, *blend*. So, too, the real short of the *e* in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Eolian*. What is called "long *u*" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short *u*" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation. In the keys that follow the macron is used primarily as a sign of simple length; in Key 1 it connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nēt, tho the *e* is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed *e* of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik). Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity.

In the pronunciations recorded in this work principal stress is indicated by a single or prime accent (') and secondary stress by a double accent (").

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

The following list contains the principal abbreviations and contractions used in this book. Self-evident abbreviations are omitted. The symbol (§) indicates a variant form.

- a.** adjective.
ab. about.
Abp. Archbishop.
adm. Admiral.
adm. Administrator.
adv. adverb.
A.-Fr. Anglo-French.
Afr., Africa, African.
ag., agri., agric. Agriculturist.
Ala. Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
alt. altitude.
Am. America, American.
Amerind. American Indian.
anat. Anatomist.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
Apocr. Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
arch. Architect.
archeol. Archeologist.
Arg. Argentina.
arith. Arithmetician.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
As. Asia, Asiatic.
astr., astron. Astronomer.
astrol. Astrologer, astrological, astrology.
atty. Attorney.
Atty. = Gen. Attorney-general.
Aust., Austr. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australasia, Australia.
A. V. Authorized Version.
B. C. Before Christ, British Columbia.
betw. between.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
biblog. Bibliographer.
biog. Biographer.
biol. Biologist.
bot. Botanist.
Bp. Bishop.
bpl. Birthplace.
Br. Breton, British.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
Brig. Brigadier.
Brit. Britain, British.
Bt. Baronet.
B. W. I. British West Indies.
C. Century Dictionary.
Cal. California.
Can. Canada.
Cath. Catholic.
C. B. Cape Breton.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent. Am. Central America.
cent. Century.
chem. Chemist.
Chr. Christian.
cm. Commercial.
Colo. Colorado.
com. Commune.
comm. Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.
comp. Compiler, composer.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Conn. Connecticut.
cp. Compare.
Cyc., cyclo. Cyclo-pedia, cyclopedist.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Danish.
dau. Daughter.
D. C. District of Columbia.
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat.
Den. Denmark.
Dep., Dept. Department, deputy.
Diet. Dictionary.
dipl. Diplomat, diplomatist.
dpt. Department, deponent.
eccl., eccles. Ecclesiastic.
econ. Economist.
Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian.
E. Encyclopedic Dictionary.
Ency., encyc. Encyclopedist.
Eng. England, English.
engr. Engraver.
entom. Entomologist.
ethnol. Ethnologist.
et. seq., sq., or sqq. *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and the following).
Eur. Europe, European.
F. France, French.
fem. Feminine.
Fin., Finn. Finland, Finnish.
Fl. Flemish.
fl. flourished.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
fort. fortified.
Fr. France, French.
G. German, Germany.
Ga. Georgia.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gen., gen. General, general.
geneal. Genealogist.
geog. Geographer.
geol. Geologist.
geom. Geometer.
Ger., Germ. German, Germany.
Gov. Government, governor.
govt. Government.
Gr. Greece, Greek.
gram. Grammarian.
Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Great Britain.
Heb., Hebr. Hebrew.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
hist. Historian, historical, history.
H. R. House of Representatives.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.
I. Imperial Dictionary.
Ia. Iowa.
ib., ibid., Ibidem (in the same place).
Ice., Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
Ida. Idaho.
i. e. Id est (that is).
Ill. Illinois.
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana, Indian.
Ir. Ireland, Irish.
Ire. Ireland.
It., Ital. Italian, Italian, Italy.
Jan. January.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
Kan., Kans. Kansas.
Ky. Kentucky.
l. Length, long.
La. Louisiana.
l. c. loco citato (in the place cited).
lect. Lecture.
lexicog. Lexicographer.
L. L. Late Latin, Low Latin.
loc. cit. Loco citato (in the place cited).
M. Murray's New Oxford Dictionary.
Manit. Manitob.
Mass. Massachusetts.
math. Mathematician.
M. C. Member of Congress.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
mech. Mechanical.
med. Medicine.
meteor. Meteorologist.
Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
M. L. Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Mo. Missouri.
Moham. Mohammedan.
Mont. Montana.
Mor. Morocco.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mt. (Mts., pl.) Mount, mountain.
mth. Month.
N. Norse, North, northern.
n. noun.
nat. naturalist.
naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick, nota bene (note well).
N. C. New Church, North Carolina.

- N. Dak.** North Dakota.
N. E. New England, northeast.
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. M., N. Mex. New Mexico.
Nor. Norman.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
N. S. New Style, Nova Scotia.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.
O. Ohio.
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ont. Ontario.
Ore. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
p. Page.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pal. Palestine.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parish.
Par. Parliament, parliamentary.
path., pathol. Pathology.
P. C. Privy Council, Privy Councillor.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Per., Pers. Persia, Persian.
pers. Person.
pert. Pertaining.
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
phil., philos. Philosopher.
philol. Philologist, philology.
phot., photog. Photographer, photography.
phren., phrenol. Phrenologist.
physiol. Physiologist, physiology.
P. I. Philippine Islands.
P. L. Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.
pl. Plural.
P. M., or p. m. *post meridiem* (afternoon).
P. O. Province of Ontario.
Pol. Poland, Polish.
pol., polit. Political, politics.
polit. econ. Political economy.
pp. Pages.—**p. p.** Past participle.
p. pr. Participle present.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. R. Paradise Regained, Porto Rico.
pref. Preface, prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. Presidency, President.
pres. Present.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pron. Pronoun, pronunciation.
Prov. Province.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
pt. (pts., pl.) Part.
Q. Quebec, Queen.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-general.
Que. Quebec.
q. v. (*quod vide*) which see.
R. A. Rear-admiral, Royal Academician, Royal Academy.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
Rep. Representative, Republican.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
Rev. Revelation, revenue, Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Roum. Roumanian.
Rp. Respublica (Republic).
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
S. Stormonth's Dictionary.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain.
S. C. South Carolina.
Scan., Scand. Scandinavian.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
Sen. Senate, Senator.
sen., senr. Senior.
Serb. Serbian.
Serv. Servia, Servian, Servius.
Shaks. Shakespeare.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
sin., sing. Singular.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.
Sp. Spain, Spanish.
spt. Seaport.
Sr. Senior.
St. Stormonth's Dictionary, saint, strait, street.
st. Stanza, strophe.
Ste. *Sainte* (fem. of *saint*).
superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
s. v. (*sub verbo or voce*) under the word.
S. W. Southwest, southwestern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Swab. Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
Syr. Syria, Syrian.
T. Territory.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ter., Terr. Territory.
Tex. Texas.
theol. Theologian, theological, theology.
tp. Township.
Turk. Turkish.
U. K. United Kingdom.
Univ. University.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America.
Ut. Utah.
v. Verb.
Va. Virginia.
Venet. Venetian.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse.
vil. Village.
viz. *Videlicet* (to wit, namely).
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. (vols., pl.) Volume.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
W. Webster's Dictionary, West, Western.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wr. Worcester's Dictionary.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

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KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in *The New Standard Dictionary*, two pronunciation keys are here used. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritic marks, is such as has long been in use in text-books and in the older dictionaries. For a detailed explanation of each sound given below see pages xxiv-xxxii.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two keys based on the phonetic values of the symbols of Key 1. For example, the sound of *u* in "burn," indicated in Key 1 by *ū*, is the equivalent of *û* in Key 2; the same sound of *e*, as in "fern," is indicated by *ē* in Key 2. The latter symbol and *ī* and *ȳ* are classed with *ū*, for in Key 2 no less than four symbols are used for the same sound—*ū*, *ē*, *ī*, *ȳ*. Other symbols are classed in the same manner.

KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS	KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
1	2		1	2	
a	ä	as in artistic, cartoon.	u	ū, ng	as in <i>sing</i> , <i>long</i> , <i>ringing</i> , <i>link</i> .
ā	ā	as in art, cart, alms, father.	th	th	as in <i>thin</i> , <i>bath</i> , <i>faith</i> , <i>ether</i> , <i>Luther</i> .
a	ā	asin <i>add</i> , <i>fat</i> , <i>man</i> , <i>lap</i> , <i>baffle</i> .	th	th	asin <i>this</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>breathe</i> , <i>rather</i> , <i>either</i> .
ā	ā, ē	asin <i>air</i> , <i>fare</i> , <i>pear</i> , <i>heir</i> , <i>there</i> .	s	s, ç	as in <i>so</i> , <i>house</i> , <i>this</i> , <i>missing</i> , <i>cent</i> , <i>scene</i> , <i>psychology</i> .
a	ā	as in ask, chant, dance, fast.	z	z, s	as in <i>zest</i> , <i>lazy</i> , <i>buzz</i> , <i>was</i> , <i>houses</i> .
e	ē	as in get, bell, says, leopard, said, dead, bury, added.	ch	ch	as in <i>chin</i> , <i>rich</i> , <i>church</i> , <i>watch</i> .
ē	ā, ç	as in prey, wait, fame, great, neighbor.	j	j, ġ	as in <i>jet</i> , <i>gin</i> , <i>gist</i> , <i>judge</i> , <i>pigeon</i> .
i	ī, ȳ	asin <i>hit</i> , <i>tin</i> , <i>miss</i> , <i>cyst</i> , <i>physic</i> .	sh	sh, çh	as in <i>ship</i> , <i>dish</i> , <i>issue</i> , <i>nation</i> , <i>ocean</i> , <i>function</i> , <i>machine</i> .
i	ē, ī, ȳ	as in police, mete, greet, sea.	z	zh	as in <i>azure</i> , <i>seizure</i> , <i>leisure</i> , <i>vision</i> .
o	o	as in obey, window, photo.	a	a, e, o, u	as in <i>about</i> , <i>final</i> , <i>sofa</i> , <i>over</i> , <i>separate</i> , <i>mystery</i> , <i>gut</i> , <i>tural</i> , <i>martyrdom</i> (always unstressed).
ō	ō	as in go, note, glory, blow, soul, goat, door, beau.	i	a, e, ī, y	as in <i>habit</i> , <i>senate</i> , <i>surfeit</i> , <i>biscuit</i> , <i>minute</i> , <i>menace</i> , <i>average</i> , <i>privilege</i> , <i>valley</i> , <i>Sunday</i> , <i>cities</i> , <i>renew</i> (always unstressed).
o	ō, a	as in not, odd, what, was.	H	H	as in <i>loch</i> (Scotch), <i>ach</i> , <i>mich</i> (German).
ō	ō, a	as in or, north, all, haul, walk.	ü	ü	as in <i>Lübeck</i> (German), <i>Dumas</i> (French).
u	u, o, ōo	as in full, push, could, stood.	ñ	ñ	as in <i>bon</i> (French).
ū	ū, o, ōo	asin <i>rule</i> , <i>true</i> , <i>food</i> , <i>who</i> , <i>lose</i> .			
u	ū, ō	as in but, under, son, other.			
ū	ū, ē, ī, ȳ	as in burn, cur, earn, whirl, myrrh.			
ai	ī, ȳ	as in aisle, pine, sign, light, type, height.			
au	ou, ow	as in sauerkraut, out, now.			
lu	ū	as in duration, futility.			
iū	ū	asin <i>feud</i> , <i>tube</i> , <i>pupil</i> , <i>beauty</i> .			
ol	ōl, ōy	asin <i>oil</i> , <i>coin</i> , <i>boy</i> , <i>oyster</i> , <i>loyal</i> .			
k	k, e	as in kin, cat, back, ache, pique, quit.			
g	ġ	asin <i>go</i> , <i>dog</i> , <i>egg</i> , <i>ghost</i> , <i>guard</i> .			

The foreign sounds (*h*, *ü*, *ñ*) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

H is made with the tongue almost in position for *k* (as in *lock*). The difference is that for *h* the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough *h*. If the vowel preceding *h* is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i*, *e*, *ü*, *ä*), the *h* is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English *y*.

ü represents a sound made by pronouncing *i* (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol **ū** (as French *danseuse*, *dan* "danz") is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn*, *earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

ñ is a symbol indicating that the *n* itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

A DESK-BOOK OF

25,000 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

A

a: In this book the English sounds of the letter *a* are indicated in Key 1 by six symbols: (1) *u* as in "artistic," (2) *ā* as in "art," (3) *a* as in "fat," (4) *ā* as in "fare," (5) *u* as in "ask," and (6) *ə*, the letter *a* with a broken stem, which is used to indicate an obscure sound such as is heard in the words "about, sofa," etc. The sound of *a* as in "ale" is indicated by *ē*. See E. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxv, xxvi.

aa: *ā'u*¹; *ā'ā*² [Hawaiian lava-like substance].

Aa: *ā*¹; *ā*² [Rus. river; Dutch geographer].

Aachen: *ā'hēn*¹; *ā'hēn*² [Ger. govt. & its capital].

Aachenlan: *u-kī'ni-an*¹; *ā-kē'ni-an*² [Clay deposit].

Aadorf: *ā'dōrf*¹; *ā'dōrf*² [Swiss commune].

Aagard: *ē'gār*¹; *ā'gār*² [Dan. author].

Aagesen: *ē'gə-sen*¹; *ā'gē-sēn*² [Dan. historian].

Aal: *ōl*¹; *āl*² [Norw. author].

Aalar: *ē'ə-lər*¹; *ā'a-lar*² [Apocrypha].

Aalborg: *ōl'bērg*¹; *āl'bôrg*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aalen: *ā'len*¹; *ā'lēn*² [Ger. city].

Aalenlan: *u-lī'ni-an*¹; *ā-lē'ni-an*² [Geological formation].

Aalesund: *ē'lə-sun*¹; *ā'le-sun*² [Norw. town].

aam: *ām*¹; *ām*² [Dutch liquid measure].

Aar: *ār*¹; *ār*² [Swiss river]. — **Aarau:** *ā'rau*¹; *ā'rou*² [Swiss city]. —

Aarburg: *ār'būrg*¹; *ār'būrg*² [Swiss City].

Aarhus: *ēr'hūs*¹; *ār'hūs*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aaron: *ār'en*¹; *ār'on*² [Bible and masculine personal name]. — **Aaronic:** *ā-ren'ik*¹; *ā-rōn'ic*². *C. W. & Wr. a-; M. & E. ār-on'ik*¹; *I. & St. ē-ren'ik*¹; *not ar-en'ik*¹.

Aaronite: *ār'en-ait*¹; *ār'on-it*². *C. ar'en-ait*¹; *I. ē-ren-ait*¹.

Aasba: *ē-az'bi-a*¹; *ā-āg'ba-i*² [Douai Bible].

Aasen: *ē'sen*¹; *ā'sēn*² [Norw. philologist].

abactinal: *ab-ak'ti-nəl*¹; *āb-āe'ti-nal*². *M. ab'ək-ti'nəl*¹.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hlt, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn.
2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, āl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, ice; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn;
1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; ōl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this,
2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōl, bōy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fust; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōm.

Abacuc: ab'ä-kuk¹; äb'a-eüe² [Apocrypha].

abacus: ab'ä-kus¹; äb'a-eüs²; *not* ä-bak'us¹ [Reckoning table].

Abaddon: ä-bad'n¹; ä-bäd'n² [Bible].

Abdias: ab'ä-dai'äs¹; äb'a-di'äs² [Apocrypha. Angel of the bottomless pit].

Abæ: ē'bī¹; ā'bē² [Gr. oracle & city].

Abæus: ä-bī'us¹; ä-bē'üs² [Apollo worshiped at Abæ].

abaft: ä-baft'¹; ä-bäft'²; *not* äb-äft'¹, *St.*

Abagtha: ä-bag'thä¹; ä-bäg'thä² [Bible].

abalienate: äb-äl'yen-ēt¹; äb-äl'yën-ät². *C. & I.* äb-ē'li-en-ēt¹; *M.* äb-ē'li-en-ēt¹; *Wr.* äb-äl'yän-ēt¹.

abalone: äb'ä-lō'n¹; äb'a-lō'ne²; *not* äb'ä-lōn'¹.

Abana: äb'ä-nä¹; äb'a-nä²; *not* ä-bē'nä¹ [Bible].

abandon [Fr.]: ä"ban'dön'¹; ä"bän'dön'². This French word, commonly used in Scotland with the sense "without reserve" in the 14th century, is fast becoming Anglicized and the tendency is toward adopting the pronunciation of the English verb, ä-ban'dän¹; ä-bän'dön².

The Scottis men dang on so fast,
And schot on thame at *abandoun*.

BARBOUR *The Bruce* xv. 59 (1375)

Flung in all the *abandon* of solitude amid the depth of leavy recesses.

MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art*, p. 210 (1850).

Abaran: äb'ä-ran¹; äb'a-rän² [Douai Bible].

Abarim: äb'ä-rim¹; äb'a-rim² [Bible].

Abaris: äb'ä-ris¹; äb'a-ris² [Priest of Apollo].

Abaron: äb'ä-rön¹; äb'a-rön² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

abasia: ä-bē'zi-ä¹ *or* -zi-ä¹; ä-bä'zhi-ä² *or* -zi-ä².

Abasia: ä-bä'si-ä¹; ä-bä'si-ä² [Rus. district]

abatis: äb'ä-tis¹; äb'a-tis². *C.* ä-ba-ti'¹.

abattoir: ä"ba'twär'¹; ä"bä'twär'². This French word, first recorded in English dictionaries about 1840, became familiar to the French people through Napoleon I's decree of November 10, 1807, which ordered the construction of abattoirs. They were begun in 1810 and completed in 1818. A pronunciation heard frequently in the United States is äb'ä-twär.

abature: äb'ä-čhür'¹ *or* -tiür¹; äb'a-čhur² *or* -tür².

Abauzit: ä"bō'zi'¹; ä"bō'zi'² [Fr. philosopher].

Abbasid: äb-bas'id¹; äb-bäs'id². Same as ABBASSIDE.

Abbas Mirza: ä'bäs"mir'za¹; ä'bäs"mir'zä² [Per. prince]. The pronunciation äb'äs mir'za¹ is colloquial.

Abbasside: äb-bas'id¹; äb-bäs'id² [Bagdad dynasty].

abbatial: ä-bē'shəl¹; ä-bä'shal². *C. & M.* ä-bē'shi-äl¹; *E.* äb-bē'ti-äl¹; *I.* äb-bē'shi-äl¹; *Wr.* äb-bē'shəl¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wön;

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oïl**; **fū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **ŋ** = sing; **chin**, **this**,

abbé: ab'e¹; äb'e². This pronunciation is more frequently heard in English-speaking countries than the stock French pronunciation, ä"bē¹; ä'bē², commonly given by the dictionaries.

Abbeville¹: ab'1-vil¹; äb'e-vil²; *not* ab'vil¹ [County of South Carolina or town in Alabama or Georgia].

Abbeville²: äb"vil¹; äb"vil² [Fr. town].

abbozzo: ab-bet'zo¹; äb-böt'zo²; *not* -bed'zo¹ [It. rough sketch].

Abda: ab'dä¹; äb'da²; *not* üb'da.¹

Abdallah: ab-dā'lā¹ *or* ab-dal'ä¹; äb-dä'la² *or* äb-däl'a² [Ar. "servant of God"]. The father of Mohammed (545-570).

Abdeel: ab'di-el¹; äb'de-ël²; *not* ab'dil¹ [Bible].

Abd-el-Kader: äbd"=el=kā'dir¹; äbd"=ël=kä'dēr² [Algerian emir].

Abdemelech: ab-dem'1-lek¹; äb-dēm'e-lēc² [Douai Bible].

Abdemon: ab'di-mön¹; äb'de-mön² [Bible].

Abdenago: ab-den'ä-go¹; äb-dën'a-gō²; *not* ab'dä-nā'go¹ [Douai Bible].

Abdera: ab-di'rä¹; äb-dē'ra²; *not* ab'dä-rä¹. In pronouncing the derivative **Abderite**, accent the first syllable ab'di-raüt¹; äb'de-rüt².

Abdi: ab'dai¹; äb'di² [Bible].

Abdias: ab-dai'äs¹; äb-di'as² [Apocrypha].

Abdiele: ab'di-el¹; äb'di-ël² [Bible].

abdomen: ab-dō'men¹ *or* ab'do-men¹; äb-dō'mën² *or* äb'do-men². The alternate pronunciation is gradually displacing the more formal and is recognized by the Standard, Century, Encyclopædic and Imperial dictionaries. It harmonizes with the practise, in English, of placing the accent as near to the beginning of the word as possible. Compare **ACINUS**.

abdominal: ab-dem'1-näl¹; äb-döm'i-nal². If you must use this word be sure to use it correctly. Don't talk of "abominable muscles" when you mean the abdominal variety.

Abdon: ab'den¹; äb'dön² [Bible].

Abdul-Aziz: äb'dül=ä-ziz¹¹; äb'dül=ä-ziz²² [Turk. & Moroccan sultans].

The position of the accent in the first element of this and other similar compound names, as **Abdul-Hafid**, **Abdul-Hamid**, **Abdul-Kader** (but, compare **ABD'EL-KADER**), **Abdul-Mejid**, etc., *remains the same*.

Abdur-Rahman: äbd"ür=rā'män¹; äbd"ür=rā'man² [Afghan emir].

Abednego: ä-bed'n1-gō¹; ä-béd'ne-gō² [Bible].

Abejorral: ä-bē"hor-räl¹¹; ä-bä"hor-räl²² [Colombian city].

Abel¹: ē'bel¹; ä'bel² **[1. Second son of Adam. 2. City in Palestine. 3. Eng. chemist].**

Abel²: ä'bel¹; ä'bël² [Äustr. painter; Ger. philologist; Norw. mathematician].

Abela: ab'1-lä¹; äb'e-la² [Douai Bible].

Abélard: ab'1-lärd¹ *or* (Fr.) ä"lē"lär¹¹; äb'e-lärd² *or* (Fr.) ä"bē"lär²² [Fr. scholastic; husband of Héloïse].

2: wölf, dö; böök, bööt; full, rüle, cüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn.

Abel-beth-maachah: ē"bel-beth=mē'ə-kə¹; a"bēl-beth-mā'a-ea². W. ē"-bēl-beth-mē'ə-kə¹ [Bible].

abele: ə-bil'¹ or ē'bəl¹; ə-bēl'² or ā'bēl'². E. ā'bīl¹; St. a-bī'l¹.

Abel-maim: ē"bel-mē'im¹; ā"bēl-mā'im² [Bible].

Abel-meholah: ē"bel-mī-hō'la¹; ā"bēl-me-hō'la² [Bible]. This name is rendered **Abel-Mehula** (-hū'la¹; -hy'la²) in the Douai Bible.

Abel-mizraim: ē"bel-miz'rē-im¹; ā"bēl-mīz'rā-īm² [Bible].

Abelsatim: ə-bel'sə-tim¹; a-bēl'sa-tīm² [Douai Bible].

Abelshittim: ē"bel-shit'im¹; ā"bēl-shīt'īm² [Bible].

Abenboen: ē"ben-bō'en¹; ā"bēn-bō'ēn² [Douai Bible].

Abencerrages: ə-ben'se-rē'jiz¹; a-bēn'çē-rā'jēs² [Moorish family in Spain].

Aben-Ezra: ā'ben-ez'rə¹; ā'bēn-ēz'ra² [Sp. Jew].

Abeona: ab"i-ō'nə¹; āb"e-ō'na² [Rom. guardian goddess of children].

Aberavon: ab"er-ē'vən¹; āb"ēr-ā'von² [Welsh borough].

Abercrombie: ab'ər-krēm"bī¹; āb'ēr-eröm"bī². According to Harrison's *Dictionary of Surnames*, this is a Celtic name derived from the Pietish and Welsh, *aber*, "confluence" or "river-mouth," and the Celtic, *cromb*, "bent" or "crooked." Altho uniformly pronounced ab'ər-krēm-bī¹ by the dictionaries, the pronunciation given above is common in Scotland and in many parts of England. In the United States persons who bear the name, and who have been consulted, pronounce the penultimate syllable krēm.

Abercromby: Same as preceding.

Aberdeen: ab"ər-dīn¹; āb"ēr-dēn² [Scot. county & city].

aberdevine: ab"ər-di-vain'¹; āb"ēr-di-vīn'². W. ə-būr'də-vain¹. The spelling of this word varies according to whims of the naturalists using it. In Albin's *Natural History* (1735) it was "Aberduvine"; in Pennant's *British Zoology* (1768), "aberdavine," and in W. C. L. Martin's *Our Song Birds* (1850) "Aberdevine." Altho recorded by the dictionaries, the word is seldom used and is included here on account of the different spellings which affect the pronunciations accredited to it.

Abergavenny: ab"ər-gə-ven'i¹ or ab"ər-gē'nī¹; āb"ēr-ga-vēn'i² or āb"ēr-gā'nī². A third pronunciation, ab"ər-gen'i¹, is sometimes given to the name [Eng. market town].

Abergele: ab"ər-gī'lī¹; āb"ēr-gē'le² [Welsh town].

aberglaube: ā'bər-glau'bə¹; ā'bēr-glou'be² [Ger. "superstition," etc.].

Abergwill: ā'bər-gwī'lī¹; ā'bēr-gwī'li² [Welsh market-town].

Aberia: ə-ber'i-ə¹; a-bēr'i-a² [Genus of trees].

Abernathy: ab"ər-nē'thī¹; āb"ēr-nā'thy² [Town in Texas].

Abernethy: ab"ər-neth-i¹; āb"ēr-nēth-y². Rarely, ab"ər-nī-thī¹

Abersychan: ab"ər-suk'an¹; āb"ēr-sūe'an² [Eng. town].

Abesan: ab'i-san¹; āb'i-sān² [Douai Bible].

Abessalom: ə-bes'ə-ləm¹; a-bēs'a-lom² [Douai Bible].

Abbez: ē'bez¹; ā'bēz² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wôn;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, ʔɪs.

Abgatha: ab'gə-thə¹; ʃb'gə-tha²; *not* ab-gəth'ə¹ [Douai Bible].

Abhidharma: ʌ"bɪ-dūr'mə¹; ʌ"bɪ-dūr'ma² [Sanskrit: The third Pitaka].

See PITAKA.

abhor: ab-hēr'¹; ʃb-hôr'²; *not* ab'hēr' or ə-bēr'¹ as too frequently heard.

Abi: ɛ'bai¹; ʌ'bi² [Bible].

Abia: 1. ə-bai'ə¹; a-bɪ'a² [Bible]. 2. ɛ'bi-ə¹; ʌ'bɪ-a² [Ancient Gr. city].

Abiah: Same as ABIA¹.

Abialbon: ɛ"bi- or ɛ"bai-al'bon¹; a"bɪ- or ʌ"bɪ-əl'bön² [Bible].

Abiam: ə-bai'əm¹; a-bɪ'am² [Douai Bible].

Abiasaph: ə-bai'ə-saf¹; a-bɪ'a-säf² [Bible]. *W.* gives also ɛ"bi-ɛ'saf¹.

Abiathar: ə-bai'ə-thār¹; a-bɪ'a-thär² [Bible].

Abib: ɛ'bib¹; ʌ'bɪb² [Bible].

Abida or Abidah: ə-bai'də¹; a-bɪ'da² [Bible].

Abidan: ab'i-dan or ə-bai'dən¹; ʃb'ɪ-dän² or a-bɪ'dan² [Bible].

Abiel: ɛ'bi-el¹ or ə-bai'el¹; ʌ'bɪ-el¹ or a-bɪ'el² [Bible].

abietene: ab'ɪ-ə-tɪn¹; ʃb'ɪ-c-tēn² [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETIN].

abietin: ab'ɪ-ə-tɪn¹; ʃb'ɪ-a-tɪn². *C. & W.* ab'ɪ-ɪ-tɪn¹; *E. & M.* ab'ɪ-e-tɪn¹; *Wr.* ə-bai'ə-tɪn¹. [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETENE.]

Abiezer: ɛ"bi- or ɛ"bai-ɪ'zər¹; ʌ"bɪ- or ʌ"bɪ-ɛ'zar²; *not* ab'ui-ɪ'zər¹ [Bible].

Abiezrite: ɛ"bi- or ɛ"bai-ez'rait¹; ʌ"bɪ- or ʌ"bɪ-ɛz'rit² [Bible].

Abigabaon: ab"i-gab'ɪ-ən¹; ʃb"ɪ-gäb'a-ön² [Douai Bible].

Abigail: ab'ɪ-gəl¹; ʃb'ɪ-gäl²; *not* ab'ig-el¹ [Bible].

Abigibon: ab"i-gil'ɪ-on¹; ʃb"ɪ-gil'ɪ-ön² [Bible].

Abigor: ab'ɪ-gör¹; ʃb'ɪ-gör²; *not* ə-bai'gör¹ [In demonology, a leader in Tartarus].

Abihaiel: ab"i-hē'yel¹; ʃb"ɪ-hā'yəl² [Douai Bible].

Abihail: ab"i-hē'il¹; ʃb"ɪ-hā'ɪl². *W.* prefers ab"i-hēl¹ [Bible].

Abihu: ə-bai'hiū¹; a-bɪ'hū² [Bible].

Abihud: ə-bai'hud¹; a-bɪ'hüd² [Bible].

Abijah: ə-bai'ja¹; a-bɪ'jä². *W.* ə-bai'jə¹ [Bible].

Abijam: ə-bai'jəm¹; a-bɪ'jam² [Bible].

Abildgaard: ʌ'bil-gör¹; ʌ'bil-gär². *C.* ʌ-bil'görd¹ [Dan. painter].

Abilene: 1. ab"ɪ-lɪ'nɪ¹; ʃb"ɪ-lē'nē² [Bible]. 2. ab'ɪ-lɪn¹; ʃb'ɪ-lēn² [Am. city].

Abilina: ab"i-lai'nə¹; ʃb"ɪ-lɪ'na² [Douai Bible].

Abimael: ə-bim'ə-el¹; a-bɪm'a-əl². *W.* gives also ʃb"ɪ-mē'el¹ [Bible].

Abimelech: ə-bim'ɪ-lek¹; a-bɪm'e-lē² [Bible].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɪɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʔɪn, ʔɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

Abinadab: ə-bin'ə-dab¹; a-bīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

Abiner: ab'i-nər¹; āb'ī-nēr² [Bible].

Abingdon: ab'īŋ-dn¹; āb'īŋ-don² [Am. or Eng. city].

Abinger: ab'in-jər¹; āb'īn-ġēr² [Brit. peer].

Abinoam: ə-bin'o-am¹; a-bīn'o-ām². W. gives also ab'i-nō'am¹ [Bible].

Abinoem: ə-bin'o-em¹; a-bīn'o-ēm² [Douai Bible].

abiogenesis: ab''i-o-jə-nī'si-ə¹; āb''i-o-ġē-nē'si-a².

abiogenesis: ab''i-o-jen'ī-ris¹; āb''i-o-ġēn'e-sis²; *not* ē''bī-ō-jen'ī-ris¹.

Abipones: ab''i-pō'nīz¹; āb''i-pō'nēz² [Amerind of Paraguay].

Abiram: ə-bai'rəm¹; a-bī'ram² [Bible].

Abiron: ə-bai'rən¹; a-bī'ron² [Apocrypha].

Abisag: ab'i-sag¹; āb'ī-sāġ² [Douai Bible].

Abisai: ə-bis'ə-ai¹; a-bīs'a-ī². W. gives also ab'i-shai¹ [Douai Bible].

Abisel: ab''i-sī'ai¹; āb''ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abishag: ab'ī- or ə-bai'shag¹; āb'ī- or a-bī'shāġ² [Bible].

Abishal: ə-bish'ī-ai¹ or ab'ī-shai¹; a-bīsh'a-ī² or āb'ī-shī² [Bible].

Abishalom: ə-bish'ə-ləm¹; a-bīsh'a-lōm². W. gives also ə-bai'shə-ləm¹ [Bible].

Abishua: ə-bish'u-ə¹ or ab''i-shū'ə¹; a-bīsh'ū-a² or āb''i-shū'a² [Bible].

Abishue is a variant spelling with the ultima pronounced ē¹; ā².

Abishur: ə-bai'shur¹ or ab'ī-shur¹; a-bī'shūr² or āb'ī-shūr² [Bible].

Abissel: ab''i-sī'ai¹; āb''ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abisue: ə-bis'yu-ī¹; a-bīs'yu-ē² [Apocrypha].

Abisum: ab'ī-sum¹; āb'ī-sūm² [Apocrypha].

Abisur: ab'ī-sur¹; āb'ī-sūr² [Douai Bible].

Abital: ab'ī-tal¹ or ə-bai'tal¹; āb'ī-tāl² or a-bī'tal² [Bible].

Abitob: ab'ī-teb¹; āb'ī-tōb² [Douai Bible].

Abitub: ə-bai'tub¹ or ab'ī-tub¹; a-bī'tūb² or āb'ī-tūb² [Bible].

Ablu: ə-bai'yū¹; a-bī'yū² [Douai Bible].

Ablud: ə-bai'ud¹; a-bī'ūd² [Bible].

abject: ab'jekt¹; āb'jēct². But **abjection**: ab-jek'shən¹; āb-jēe'shon².

So also **ab-jec'tive**.

abjectly: ab'jekt-li¹; āb'jēct-li².

abjectness: ab'jekt-nes¹; āb'jēct-nēs².

ablaut: āp'laut¹; āp'lout² [Ger. root-vowel variation].

abluent: ab'lu-ent¹; āb'lū-ēnt².

ablution: ab-lū' or liū'shən¹; āb-lū' or lū'shon².

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **als**le; **au** = out; **o**il; **tu** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

Abnaki: ab-nū'ki¹; āb-nā'ki². *C.* ab-nāk'ī¹ [Amerind of Nova Scotia].

Abner: ab'nər¹; āb'nēr² [Bible].

Abō: ē'bo¹; a'bo². *C.* ā'bō¹ [Finnish seaport].

Abobus: a-bō'bʊs¹; a-bō'būs² [Bible].

Abomey: a-bō'mi¹; a-bō'mi²; or native, ā'bō'mē¹; not ab'ō-mē¹ [Town in Dahomey, Afr.].

aborigines: ab'o-rij'i-nīz¹; āb'o-rīg'ī-nēz².

Aboth: ā'bōt¹; ā'bōt² [Mishnaic treatise].

Abou=ben=Adhem: ā'bū=ben=ād'hēm¹; ā'bū=bēn=ād'hēm²; not =ā'dem¹ [Title of and chief character in poem by Leigh Hunt].

Aboukir: ā'bū-kīr¹; ā'bū-kīr²; not a-buk-ir¹.

About: ā'bū¹; ā'bōō²; not a'bū¹ [Fr. novelist].

Abra: ab'rə¹; āb'ra² [A woman's name in Prior's poem "Solomon on Vanity"].

Abra: ā'bra¹; ā'brä² [Province in Luzon].

Abrahanel: a-brā'ba-nel¹; ā-brä'bä-nēl² [Port. philosopher].

abracadabra: ab'rə-kə-dab'rə¹; āb'ra-ka-dāb'ra² [Cabalistic word. It is said to be derived from the Hebrew *Ab* (Father); *Ben* (Son); *Ruach Acaadosch* (Holy Spirit)].

Abraham: ē'brə-ham¹; ā'bra-hām² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. ā'bra-ham¹; ā'brä-hām²; Fr. ā'brā'ān¹; ā'brä'ān²]. The form of this name changes in It., L., Pg., & Sp.

Abram: ē'brəm¹; ā'bram² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., Sw. ā'brām¹; ā'bräm²; Fr. ā'brān¹; ā'brän²; Sp. a-brām¹; ā-brän²]. The form of this name changes in It. & L.

Abrantes: a-brān'tes¹; ā-brän'tēs² [Pg. or Braz. town].

Abrantès: ā'brān'tēs¹; ā'brän'tēs². The title, Duc d'Abrantès, was conferred on the French general Junot in 1807; hence, the (Fr.) pronunciation given above.

abrase: ab-rēz¹; āb-rēs². *M.* a-brēs¹.

Abrona: a-brō'nə¹; a-brō'na² [Bible, R. V.].

abrus: ē'brus¹; ā'brūs². *E.* ā'brus¹; *I.* ab'rus¹; *Wr.* ē'brəs¹ [Botanical name of Ind. licorice].

Abruzzi: a-brūt'zī¹; ā-brūt'zī² [It. explorer & mountaineer].

Absalom: ab'sə-ləm¹; āb'sa-lōm² [Bible].

Absalon¹: ab'sə-lən¹; āb'sa-lōn² [Apocrypha].

Absalon²: āb'sa-lən¹; āb'sä-lōn² [Dan. archbishop & warrior].

abscission: ab-siʒ'ən¹; āb-sīzh'on².

Absecon: ab-sī'ken¹; āb-sē'eōn² [Bay in New Jersey].

absent (*a.*): ab'sənt¹; āb'sent². Note that in this adjective the penultimate takes the accent.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

absent (*v.*): ab-sent'¹; äb-sënt'². Note that in this verb the accent falls on the ultima. The rule, sometimes cited as a guide for accentuation, that in dissyllabic words the accent falls on the penult in nouns and adjectives, and on the ultima in verbs is not a safe guide. See ABSTRUSE; ABUSE; ACCOST; CEMENT; COLOR; COMBAT; COMMENT.

ab"sen-tee: ab"sen-ti'¹; äb"sën-të'².

absinth: ab'sinθi¹; äb'sinth². The pronunciation does not vary when the word is spelled **absinthe**. Altho generally considered a French word it is now thoroughly Anglicized, for it was first used in English literature in 1612.

absinthol: ab'sin-θhöl¹; äb'sîn-thöl². *C.* ab-sin'θhöl¹; *M. & W.* ab-sin'-thöl¹; *M.* prefers the spelling **absinthole**.

absolute: ab'so-liüt¹; äb'so-lüt². *C. & M.* ab'sə-liüt¹; *E.* ab'sə-lüt¹; *I.* ab'sō-liüt¹; *St.* ab'sō-lut¹; *Wr.* ab'sə-lüt¹. The pronunciation of the ultima, -lüt¹, altho condemned by some orthoepists, has the support of *E. S. & Wr.*

absolutism: ab'so-liüt'izm¹; äb'so-lüt'izm²; *not* ab'sō-liü-tizm¹ *nor* ab-sel'-iü-tizm¹. **absolutist**: ab'so-liüt'ist¹; äb'so-lüt'ist²; *not* ab'sō-liü-tist¹.

absolutory: ab-sel'yu-to-ri¹; äb-söl'yu-to-ri². *E.* ab-sel'ü-to-ri¹; *I.* ab-sel'yü-tə-ri¹; *M.* ab-sel'yü-tər-i¹; *St.* ab-sel'yu-tər-i¹; *Wr.* ab-sel'a-tur-i¹; *not* ab-so-liü'-tō-ri¹. Pronounce *o* in the penult as in *obey*, *not* as in *go*. Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) preferred ab'so-liü-to-ri¹.

absolve: ab-selv'¹; äb-sölv'². *E. & St.* ab-zelv'¹; *Wr.* æb-zelv'¹. There is a strong leaning toward the pronunciation of *Wr.* to-day.

absorbant: ab'so-nent¹; äb'so-nant²; *not* ab-sö'nent¹. See SONANT.

absorb: ab-sörb'¹; äb-sôrb'²; *not* æb-zërb'¹.

absorbefacient: ab-sör"bi-fë'shent¹; äb-sôr"be-fä'shent². *C.* ab-sër-bi-fë'shi-ent¹; *M.* ab-sër-bi-fë'shi-ent¹.

abstemious: ab-sti'mi-us¹; äb-stë'mi-üs²; *not* ab-sti'mi-as¹.

abstract (*a. & n.*): ab'strakt¹; äb'sträet².

abstract (*v.*): ab-strakt'¹; äb-sträet'².

abstractly: ab'strakt-li¹; äb'sträet-ly². *I. St. & Wr.* ab-strakt'li¹.

abstrich: äp'striñ¹; äp'striñ²; *not* ab'strich¹ [Ger., scum formed in cupeling lead].

abstruse: ab-strūs'¹; äb-strūs'².

absurd: ab-sürd'¹; äb-sûrd'²; *not* æb-sûrd'¹.

Absyrtus: ab-sür'tus¹; äb-sÿr'tüs² [Gr. mythological character; brother of Medea].

Abt: äpt¹; äpt² [Ger. composer of music].

Abu=Arish: ä"bū=ä'rish¹; ä"bū=ä'rish²; *not* ä"bū=ä'rish [Arabian town].

Abu=Bekr: ä"bū=be'kr¹; ä"bū=bëk'r² [Mohammed's first successor].

Abubus: æ-biū'būs¹; æ-bū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Abucay: ä"bū=kai¹; ä"bū=ey'² [Town in Luzon, P. I.].

Abudah: æ-bū'da¹; æ-bū'da² [Arabian character in Eng. literature].

Abu=Hamed: ä"bū=hä'med¹; ä"bū=hä'mëd² [Egyptian town near Berber].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, 6r, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Abu=Hassan: ă"bū-ha-sān¹; ä"bu-hä-sän² [A prodigal in the *Arabian Nights*].

Abukir: ă"bū-kīr¹; ä"bu-kir² [Bay & village in Egypt].

Abu=Klea: ă"bū-klē'ə¹; ä"bu-klē'a² [Wells near Khartum, Lower Egypt].

abulia: ə-bū'li-ə¹; a-bu'li-a² [Form of mental derangement].

Abullonia: ă"bu-lō'nɪ-ə¹; ä"bu-lō'ni-a²; not ab"əl-lo-nī'ə¹ [Town and lake in Asiatic Turkey].

Abuna: ə-bū'nə¹; a-bu'na²; not a-biū'nə¹ [Head of the Abyssinian Church].

abuse (v.): ə-biūz¹; a-būs².

abuse (n.): ə-biūs¹; a-būs².

Abu=Simbel: ă"bū-sim'bel¹; ä"bu-sim'bēl²; not ab"yū-sim'bel¹ [Site of archeological remains on the Nile, Egypt].

abutillon: ə-biū'ti-lən¹; a-bū'ti-lōn²; not ə-bū'ti-lən¹ [Plant of the mallow family].

Abydos: ə-bai'dēs¹; a-bȳ'dōs² [Ancient Egyptian city].

Abyla: ab'ɪ-lə¹; ăb'y-la²; not ə-bai'lə¹ [One of the pillars of Hercules].

abyss: ə-bis¹; a-bȳs²; not ab'ɪs¹.

abzug: ăp'tsuɪ¹; ăp'tsuɪ² [Ger., scum formed in cupeling lead].

acacia: ə-kē'shi-ə¹; a-eă'shi-a². Too often carelessly rendered ə-kē'shə¹, and so recorded by S. & W.

Academe: ak'ə-dīm¹; a-e'a-dēm²; not ə-kad'ə-mī¹ [The Academy of Plato].

academian: ak"ə-dī'mi-ən¹; a-e"a-dē'mī-an².

academician: ə-kad'i-mish'ən¹; a-eăd'i-mish'an²; not ak-ə-dī'mish-an.
C. ə-kad'ə-mish'en; E. ə-kad-e-mi'shən; Wr. ak-ə-də-mish'en.

Academus: ak"ə-dī'mus¹; a-e"a-dē'mūs² [Attic hero in Greek mythology].

academy: ə-kad'i-mɪ¹; a-eăd'e-my²; not ē'kad-ə-mɪ¹. Walker states that in Shakespeare's time, and also in his own, the accent was sometimes placed on the first syllable—ak'a-dem-ɪ¹.

Acadia: ə-kē'dɪ-ə¹; a-kā'di-a² [Poetic name of Nova Scotia]. Compare ACADIA.

Acadie: ɑ"ka'di¹; ä"eă'di² [The scene of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*; same as ACADIA].

acajou: ɑ"ka'zū¹; ä"kă'zhu²; not ak'ə-zū¹; but so recorded by several dictionaries.

a capella: ɑ ku-pel'la¹; ä eă-pēl'lă² [It., in church style: denoting a manner of singing].

Acapulco: ă"ka-pul'ko¹; ä"eă-pul'eo² [Mex. seaport].

Acatan: ak'ə-tan¹; ăk'a-tăn² [Apocrypha].

Acaste: ɑ"kāst¹; ä"kāst² [A character in Molière's play *Le Misanthrope*].

acaulose: ə-kō'lōs¹; a-kō'lōs²; not ə-kōl'ōs¹. E. ə-kōl'ōs; M. & W. ak-ō-lōs.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būr**;

Accaba: ak'a-bə¹; ä'e'a-ba² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Accad: ak'ad¹; ä'e'ad² [Bible].

Accain: ak'e-in¹; ä'e'ā-in² [Apocrypha].

Acca Larentia: āk'a la-ren'shi-a¹; äk'ä lä-rēn'shi-ä² [In Roman mythology, the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they were taken from the she-wolf; also, a woman who bequeathed her wealth to Rome].

Accaron: ak'a-ren¹; ä'e'a-rōn² [Apocrypha].

accelerando: a-chē'lē-rūn'do¹; ä-che'lē-rān'do² [It., denoting a manner of playing music].

accelerative: ak-sel'ar-a-tiv¹; ae-çēl'ēr-a-tiv²; *not* ak-sel'ar-ē-tiv¹. *E.* & *I.* give the penult -ēt-iv.

accent (*n.*): ak'sent¹; ä'e'çent². There is a tendency to weaken the ultima which gives ak'sent¹.

accent (*v.*): ak-sent¹; ae-çent². In **accented** the stress is on the penult, *not* on the first syllable.

accentual: ak-sen'chu-əl¹ *or* -tiu-əl¹; äe-çen'chü-əl² *or* -tū-äl².

accept: ak-sept¹; äe-çept².

acceptable: ak-sept'a-bl¹; äe-sēpt'a-bl²; *not* ak'sept-a-bl¹. In Walker's time the accent fell on the first syllable.

accepter: ak-sept'ər¹; äe-çept'ēr².

acceptor: ak-sep'tər¹; äe-çēp'tör². *C.* ak-sep'tör¹; *E.* ak-sep'tör¹; *I.* ak-sep'tər¹; *M.* & *W.* ak-sep'tər¹; *St.* & *Wr.* ak-sept'ər¹.

access: ak'ses¹; ä'e'çes². *St.* & *Wr.* prefer ak-ses¹, and *C. M.*, & *W.* record it as second choice. Walker remarks: "This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:—

Hall, water-gruel, healing power,
Of easy ac'cess to the poor!

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided, as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language." While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) accented the ultima, Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) accented the first syllable.

accessary: ak-ses'ə-ri¹; äe-çēs'a-ry². In England, probably following Perry, Sheridan, and Walker, ak'ses-ər-i¹, & so *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* ak'ses-sūr¹.

accessory: ak-ses'o-ri¹; äe-çēs'o-ry². *E. M.* & *Wr.* accent the first syllable; *St.* ak-ses-sūr¹.

Accho: ak'o¹; ä'e'o² [Bible].

acclitrine: ak-sip'i-trin¹; äe-çip'i-trin². *I.* & *M.* -train¹ for the ultima.

acclamation: ak'lā-mē'shən¹; äe'la-mā'shon².

acclamatory: a-klam'a-to-ri¹; äe-elām'a-to-ri².

acclimate: a-kloi'mit¹; äe-elī'mat². The pronunciation of this word is sometimes confused with that of **ACCLIMATION**, which see.

acclimation: ak'h-mē'shən¹; äe'elī-mā'shon².

acclimatization: a-kloi'mə-ti-zē'shən¹; äe-elī'ma-ti-zā'shon².

acclimatize: a-kloi'mə-taiz¹; äe-elī'ma-tiz².

1: æ = final; 1 = hablt; alsle; uu = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

acclinal: a-klai'nəl¹; ä-elī'nal² [In geology, inclined against].

acclinate: ak'li-nēt¹; ae'li-nāt² [In zoology, bending upward].

acclivitous: a-kliv'1-tus¹; ä-eliv'i-tüs². Distinguish from **ACCLIVOUS**.

acclivous: a-klai'vus¹; ä-elī'vüs². See preceding.

accolade: ak'o-lēd¹; äe'o-lād². The pronunciation given by *St. & Wr.*, and by *W.* as its second choice ak'o-lād¹, is seldom if ever heard nowadays.

accompaniment: a-kum'pæ-ni-ment¹; ä-eüm'pa-nī-mēnt²; *not* ak-kum'-pan-im-ent¹ *nor*, as sometimes rendered, ak-kump'ni-mənt¹.

accompt, accomptable, accomptant: Archaic words formerly pronounced as spelled, but now rendered as if spelled, **account, accountable, accountant**.

Accos: ak'ös¹; äe'ös² [Apocrypha].

accost (*v. & n.*): æ-kost¹; a-eöst². This pronunciation is heard much more commonly than that recorded by the dictionaries—æ-köst¹—and has been used since the days of Walker who records it alone. Notwithstanding the view of *W.* that "to give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation; to give the full sound of broad o is vulgar," the sound of short o, as in "not," has found favor with the people and prevails.

accouche: a"küsh¹; ä"eush²; *not* æ-kauch¹, *nor* æ"kü"ché¹ which latter is the pronunciation of **accouché**, the past tense in French.

accouchement: a"küsh"mān¹; ä"euch"mān²; *C.* a-küş'mən¹; *St.* ak-küş'men¹; *Wr.* ak-küş'män¹. Compare **ACCOUCHEUR; ACCOUCHEUSE**.

accoucheur: a"kü"shür¹; ä"eu"chür², *not* a"kü"chür¹. Sometimes, incorrectly, rendered a"küsh"ür¹.

accoucheuse: a"kü"shüz¹; ä"eu"chüs²; *not* a"küsh"üz¹.

accouter: { a-kū'tər¹; ä-eu'tēr²; *not* ak-kū'tər¹. *E., St., & Wr.,* ak-kū'tər¹;

accoutre: { *I.,* ak-kū'tūr¹.

Accoz: ak'öz¹; äk'öz² [Bible].

accrescendo: äk"krē-shēn'do¹; äe"ere-shen'do² [It., with increasing power: a direction in music].

accrue (*v. & n.*): a-krū¹; ä-eru². Compare **ABSENT, v.**

accubation: ak'yū-bē'shən¹; äe'yū-bā'shon²; *not* ak'kü-bē'shən¹.

accumulator: a-kiū'miu-lē'tər¹; ä-eū'mū-lā'tör²; *not* ak'kiū-mā-lē'tər¹.

accuracy: ak'yū-ræ-si¹; äe'yū-ra-çy²; *not* ak'ræ-si¹. *C.* ak'yū-rī-si¹; *I.* ak'-kiū-rī-si¹; *St.* ak'kiū-rē-si¹; *Wr.* ak'yæ-ræ-si¹. To omit the antepenultima so as to obscure it is illiterate.

accurate: ak'yū-rit¹; äe'yū-rat²; *not* ak'rit¹, *nor* ak'kūr-it¹.

accursed: a-kürs'ed¹ or a-kürst¹; ä-eürs'ēd² or ä-cürst². *C.* a-kurst¹ or a-kürsed¹; *E., I., St., & Wr.* ak-kürst¹ or ak-kürs'ed¹.

No one is so *accurs'ed* by fate,

No one so utterly desolate.

LONGFELLOW *Endymion* St. 8.

What began best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once, prove *accurs'd*.

BROWNING *Apparent Failure* St. 7.

2: wöf, dō; böök, bööt; full, rüle, cüre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Aceldama (A. V.): *ə-sel'də-mə*¹; *a-çel'da-ma*²; *not* *as-el-dē'mə*¹ [Bible].

The R. V. reading **Akeldama**, *ə-kel'də-mā*¹, is based upon the assumption that the Akeldamach of the Gr. text is an error for *Ἀκeldάμα*, the transliteration of the Heb.

אֶמְלָה, "field of blood."

acensuada: *ə-thēn'su-ā'da*¹; *ä-then'su-ä'dä*²; *not* *ə-sen'su-ē'də*¹ [Mexican law term].

acensuador: *ə-thēn'su-ə-dōr*¹; *ä-then'su-ä-dör*² [Sp. Am., an annuitant].

Acephali: *ə-sef'ə-lai*¹; *a-çef'a-lī*² [Fabled race of headless men in Africa; also (*Eng. Hist.*), the Levclers; (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious sect].

acephalous: *ə-sef'ə-lus*¹; *a-çef'a-lūs*²; so also, **acephalus** (*n.*).

acerb: *ə-sürb*¹; *a-çerb*².

acerbate: *as'ər-bēt*¹; *äç'ēr-bät*². *C. & Wr.* *a-sür'bēt*¹; *I.* *a-sürb'ēt*¹; *M.* *ə-sür'bit*¹. *W.* prefers the accent on the first syllable in this word but on the second in **ACERVATE**, which see.

aceroe: *as'ı-rös*¹; *aç'e-rös*². *E.* *ē-sär-ös*¹; *I.* *as'ür-öz*¹; *M.* *as'ı-rös*¹; *St.* *as'ər-oz*¹; *W.* *as'ər-ös*¹; *Wr.* *as-ə-rös*¹.

acervate: *as'ər-vēt*¹; *aç'ēr-vät*². *C., E., St., W., & Wr.* *ə-sür'vēt*¹; *I.* *a-sürv'et*; *M.* *ə-sür'vit*¹. Compare **ACERBATE**.

acetal: *as'et-al*¹; *äç'ēt-äl*². *C.* *as'ə-təl*¹; *E.* *ə-set'al*¹; *I.* *:-sī'tal*¹; *Wr.* *ə-sī'təl*. *W.* follows *M.*, *as'ı-tal*¹.

acetamid: *as'et-am'id*¹; *äç'ēt-äm'id*². *C.* *a-set'ə-mid*¹; *I.* *ə-set'a-mid*¹.—**acetamide**; *as'et-am'id*¹. *C.* *a-set'ə-maid*¹; *E.* *ə-set'ə-maid*¹; *M.* *as'it-ə-maid*¹.

acetanilid: *as'et-an'ı-lid*¹; *äç'ēt-än'ı-lid*².—**acetanillide**: Pronounced as preceding or *-loid*¹; *-lid*², in the ultima.

acetate: *as'ı-tēt*¹; *äs'e-tāt*²; *not* *as'ı-tēt*¹ [Chemical product].

acetenyl: *as'ı-tı-nıl*¹; *äç'c-te-nyl*²; *not* *as'ı-tı-nıl*¹.

acetic: *ə-set'ık*¹ or *ə-sı'tik*¹; *a-çēt'ie*² or *a-çē'tie*². *W.* follows *M.*, *ə-sı'tik*¹.

acetification: *ə-set'ı-fi-kē'shan*¹; *a-çēt'ı-fi-eā'shon*²; *not* *ə-set'if-ik-ē'shan*¹.

acetify: *ə-set'ı-fai*¹; *a-çēt'ı-fi*²; *not* *ə-set'if-ai*¹.

acetin: *as'ı-tin*¹; *äç'e-tın*²; *not* *as'ı-tin*¹ [Chemical product].

aceto-: *as'ı-to*¹; *äç'e-to*²; *not* *as'ı-tō*¹ nor *as-ı'to*¹.

acetone: *as'ı-tōn*¹; *äs'e-tōn*²; *not* *as'ı-tōn*¹ nor *ə-set'ōn*¹.

acetopyrin: *as'ı-to-pai'rin*¹ or *-rın*¹; *äç'e-to-py'rin*² or *-rın*².

acetose: *as'ı-tōs*¹; *äç'e-tōs*²; *not* *as'ı-tōs*¹ nor *ə-set'ōs*¹.

acetous: *as'ı-tus*¹ or *ə-sı'tus*¹; *äç'e-tūs*² or *a-çē'tūs*²; *not* *as'ı-tus*¹. *E.* *as'et-us*¹. While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded the second, all modern lexicographers prefer the first.

acetum: *ə-sı'tum*¹; *a-çē'tūm*². Note position of accent [*L.*, vinegar].

acetyl: *as'ı-tıl*¹; *äç'e-tyl*²; *not* *as'ı-tıl*¹.

acetylene: *ə-set'ı-lın*¹; *a-çēt'y-lēn*²; *not* *ə-set'ıl-in*¹. *M.* *as'ı-tı-lın*¹; *St.* *as-et'ıl-in*¹ [An illuminating gas].

acetylic: *as'ı-tıl'ık*¹; *äç'e-tyl'ie*²; *not* *as-ı-tıl'ık*¹.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

acetylization: as "i-til-i-zē'shən¹; äç"e-tÿl-i-zā'shon²; not ə-set-il-iz-ē'-shun¹. The diphthongal ai; iə, sound is sometimes given to the antepenult.

Achæan: Same as ACHEAN.

Achæmenes: ə-kem'i-nīz¹; a-ēēm'e-nēs² [Per. king].

Achæmenian: ak"i-men'i-ən¹ or -mī'ni-ən¹; äç"ē-mēn'i-an² or -mē'ni-an².

The discovery of . . . the meaning of the [cuneiform] inscriptions of the *Achæmenian* dynasty deserves to be classed with the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton or a Faraday.

MÜLLER *Chips from a Ger. Workshop*, vol. i, p. 260. [S. 1874.]

Achæus: ə-kī'us¹; a-eē'ūs²; or **Achalos:** ə-kai'əs¹; a-eī'ös² [Gr. tragic poet].

achage: ē'ki¹; ā'eāg² [A state of aching].

Achala: ə-kē'ə¹ or ə-kē'yə¹; a-eā'a² or a-eā'ya² [Greek prov.].

Achalceus: ə-kē'i-kus¹; a-eā'y-eūs² [Bible].

Achan: ē'kən¹; ā'ean² [Bible].

Achar: ē'kar¹; ā'eär² [Bible].

achar: ā'chār¹; ä'chär² [Hindu religious observance].

achar: ə-čhūr¹; a-čhär² [Anglo-Ind., pickled bamboo shoots].

Achard: a"shār¹; ä"shär² [Fr. novelist].

acharnement: ə-shar"nə-mān¹ or ə-čhärn'mənt¹; a-shär"ne-män² or a-čhärn'mənt². C. a-shärn'mənt¹ [Fr., bloodthirstiness].

Achates: ə-kē'tiz¹; a-eā'tēs² [In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneas].

Achaz: ē'kaz¹; ā'eāz² [Bible].

Achazib: ak'ə-zib¹; äç'a-zīb² [Douai Bible].

Achbor: ak'bər¹; äç'bör² [Bible].

Achean: ə-kī'ən¹; a-eē'an² [Belonging to Achæa, a district of Greece, famed for the **Achean League** of 12 Gr. cities for common protection and defense].

achenium: ə-kī'ni-um¹; a-eē'ni-üm²; not ə-kē'ni-um¹ [In botany, a pericarp].

Acheron: ək'i-ren¹; äç'e-rön²; not ək'ər-en¹, nor əch'ə-ren¹ [Fabled river of Hades].

Acherusia: ək"i-rū'shi-ə¹; äç"e-ry'shi-a² [Gr. lake fabled to be connected with Hades].

aches (*n. pl.*): ēks¹; āes². John Kemble, when playing Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Otway's "Venice Preserved," pronounced this word ē'chēs¹, but, as a critic of the time expressed it, "rendered himself conspicuously ridiculous." (W. H. Savage, "The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. xiii, London, 1833.)

Acheson: əch'ə-sən¹; äch'e-son² [English family name of the Earl of Gosford].

Achia: ə-kai'ə¹; a-eī'a² [Douai Bible].

Achiacharus: ē" kai-ak'ə-rus¹; ä" eī-äç'a-rūs² [Apocrypha].

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prëy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rule**; **but**, **börn**.

Achias: ə-kai'əs¹; a-ei'as² [Apocrypha].

Achilleian: ək'i-li'an¹; æ'i-lē'an² [Pertaining to Achilles].

Achilles: ə-kil'iz¹; a-eil'ēs² [Gr. hero in Homer's *Iliad*].

Achim: ē'kim¹; ā'eim² [Bible].

Achimaas: ə-kim'a-as¹; a-eim'a-ās² [Douai Bible].

Achiman: ə-kai'mən¹; a-ei'man² [Douai Bible].

Achimelech: ə-kim'i-lek¹; a-eim'i-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Achimoth: ə-kai'mēth¹; a-ei'mōth² [Douai Bible].

Achinese: əch'i-nīs¹ or -niz¹; æch'i-nēs² or -nēz² [Natives of **Achin** ə-chin¹; ā-chin²].

Achinoam: ə-kin'o-am¹; a-ein'o-ām² [Douai Bible].

Achior: ē'ki-or¹; ā'el-ōr² [Apocrypha].

Achiphah: ək'i-fə¹; æ'i-fa² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Achisamech: ə-kis'a-mek¹; a-eis'a-mēe² [Douai Bible].

Achish: ē'kišh¹; ā'eīsh² [Bible].

Achitob: ək'i-təb¹; a-ei'tōb² [Apocrypha].

Achitophel: ə-kit'o-fel¹; a-eit'ō-fēl² [Douai Bible].

Achmetha: ək'mi-thə¹; a-e-me-tha² [Bible].

Achobor: ək'o-bər¹; a-e'o-bōr² [Douai Bible].

acholia: ə-kō'h-a¹; a-kō'li-a². *C. & E.* ə-kəl'i-a [Lack of bile].

Achonyr: ə-kən'ri¹; a-eön'ri²; *not* ək'en-ri¹ [Catholic bishopric in Sligo county, Ireland].

achor: ē'kər¹ or ək'er¹; ā'eör² or æ'eör². *E.* ək'ör. [Skin disease.]

Achor: ē'kər¹; ā'eör² [Bible].

Achsa: ək'sə¹; æ'esā² [Bible].

Achsa: ək'sā¹; a-e'sä² [Bible].

Achshaph: ək'shaf¹; a-e'shāf² [Bible].

Achuas: ə'chu-az¹; ä'chu-äs²; *not* ə-chū'az¹ [Pigmy tribe, Belgian Congo].

achula: ə-shū'la¹; ä-çhū'lä² [Pg. dance].

achylous: ə-kai'lus¹; a-ei'lūs² [Deficient of chyle].

Achzib: ək'zib¹; æ'e'zib² [Bible].

Achziba: ək'zi-bə¹; æ'e'zī-ba² [Douai Bible].

Act: ā'chī¹; ä'chī² [Sicilian seaport].

acid: əs'id¹; æç'id²; *not* əs'sid¹ as *Walker*.

Acidalia: ə-sai'dē-li-a¹; a-çī'dā-li-a² [Surname of Venus].

acider: əs'id-ər¹; æç'id-ēr².

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɒll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

acidic: ə-sid'ik¹; a-çɪd'ie².

acidiferous: as''l-dif'ər-us¹; ăç''i-dif'ēr-ŭs².

acidify: ə-sid'ɪ-fui¹; a-çɪd'ɪ-fȳ².

acidity: ə-sid'ɪ-tɪ¹; a-çɪd'ɪ-tȳ².

acierage: as'ɪ-ər-ɪj¹; ăç'ɪ-ēr-ag² [F., process of plating metal with steel].

aciform: as'ɪ-fōrm¹; ăç'ɪ-fōrm² [Needle-shaped].

acillate: ə-sil'ɪ-ēt¹; a-çɪl'ɪ-āt² [Lacking cilia].

acinnaceous: as''l-nē'shʊs¹; ăç''i-nā'shūs² [Full of small seeds].

acinnaciform: ə-sin'ə-sɪ-fōrm¹; a-çɪn'a-çɪ-fōrm². *E.* as-in-as'ɪ-fōrm¹; *M.* as''in-as'ɪ-fōrm¹; *W. & Wr.* as'ɪ-nas'ɪ-fōrm¹.

acinus: as'ɪ-nʊs¹; ăç'ɪ-nūs². Compare ABDOMEN.

Acipha: as'ɪ-fə¹; ăç'ɪ-fə² [Apocrypha].

Acireale: ə'chɪ-rē-ā'lē¹; ă''chɪ-rē-ă'lē² [Sicilian town].

Acis: ə'sɪs¹; ă'çis² [In Roman mythology, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea].

Acitho: as'ɪ-fhō¹; ăç'ɪ-thō² [Apocrypha].

Ackroyd: ak'roid¹; æ'rōid² [A family name].

acme: ak'mɪ¹; ăe'mē²; *not* ak'mī¹, *C.* The so-called long ē sound recorded by Walker and some modern orthoepists is seldom or never heard; the sound in common use approximates to e (ɪ) in "valley."

acne: ak'nɪ¹; ăe'ne²; *not* ak'nī¹.

Acæmeti: ə-sem'ɪ-tui¹; a-çēm'e-ti². *E.* ə-sim'e-ti¹ [A 5th century religious order].

acolothist: ə-kəl'ə-θɪst¹; a-eöl'o-θɪst² [An acolyte: so-called by Walker].

acolyte: ak'o-lait¹; ăe'o-lȳt²; *not* ak'ō-lait¹. The sound of o approximates to o in "poetic" and not to ō in "go".

aconate: ak'o-nēt¹; ăe'o-nāt² [A salt derived from aconite].

aconative: ə-kən'ə-tiv¹; a-eön'a-tiv² [Not requiring conation].

Aconcagua: ə''kən-kā'gwə¹; ă''eön-eä'gwə²; *not* as rarely heard but recorded by *W.* ə''kon-kā'gwā¹. The first pronunciation given is that approved by Dr. F. A. March and Dr. Benj. E. Smith. [Andean volcano in Argentina.]

aconite: ak'o-naɪt¹; ăe'o-nit²; *not* ak'o-nit¹ [A medicinal plant].

aconitin: ə-kən'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-eön'ɪ-tɪn² [An alkaloid obtained from aconite].

aconitine: ə-kən'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-eön'ɪ-tɪn² [A variant of preceding].

Aconquija: ə''kən-kɪ'hə¹; ă''eön-kɪ'hä² [Mountain in Argentina].

acorn: ə-kən'shɪ-ʊm¹; a-eön'shɪ-ŭm²; *not* ə-kən'tɪ-ʊm¹ [In Greek athletics, a pentathlon exercise].

acorn: ē'körn¹; ă'eörn²; *not* ē'kærn¹, a dilettanteism introduced by *W.* (but corrected in current edition), supported by *Wr. &*, by error of transcription, now corrected, into *New Standard*. The first pronunciation represents the best usage as recorded by *C., E., M., St., Walker & Standard* 1st & 2d editions.

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

acotyledon: ə-ket¹-lī-dən¹ or ē-ket-i-lī-dən¹; a-ədt¹-y-lē-don² or ā-ēdt-y-lē-don². *M., St., W., & Standard* 1st & 2d eds. prefer first pronunciation and *New Standard* prefers second; *I.* ə-ket¹-lī-don². Compare **COTYLEDON**.

acoulation: ak¹-u-lē-shən¹; äe¹-ū-lā-shon² [The process of intensifying sound].

acoumeter: ə-kū¹[or -kau¹]mī-tər¹; a-eū¹[or -eou¹]me-tēr² [An instrument to test the sense of hearing].

acoustic: ə-kūs¹tik¹ (*C., M., Standard, W.*) or ə-kaus¹tik¹ (*E., I., Wr.*); a-əys¹tie² or a-eous¹tie²; not ə-kū¹stik¹ nor ə-kau¹stik¹. *St.* a-kau¹stik¹.

acoustics: ə-kūs¹[or -kaus¹]tik¹; a-əys¹[or -eous¹]ties². For lexicographic preferences see preceding and add *s.*

acquaint: a-kwēnt¹; ä-kwānt² not, as *Walker*, ak-kwēnt¹.

acquaintance: a-kwēntəns¹; ä-kwāntəns²; not, as *Walker*, ak-kwēntəns¹.

acquiesce: ak¹-wi-es¹; äe¹-wi-ēs² not ak-wī'es¹.

Aera: ak¹-rə¹; ae¹-ra² [Apocrypha].

Acrabathane: ak¹-rə-bə-thēnī¹; äe¹-ra-ba-thā'ne² [Douai Bible].

Acrasia: ə-kre¹-ʒi-ə¹; a-erā¹-zhī-a² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchantress personifying intemperance].

Acrates: ə-kre¹-tiz¹; a-erā¹-tēs² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, incontinence personified].

acratia: ə-kre¹-shā¹; a-erā¹-sha².

Acre: ē-kər¹; ā-eēr²; rarely, ā-kər¹ [Syrian seaport].

Acrisus: ə-kris¹-i-us¹; a-eris¹-i-ūs² [A King of ancient Argos; father of Danae].

acroama: ak¹-ro-ē-mā¹; äe¹-ro-ā-ma² [Oral teaching].

acrocephall: ak¹-ro-sī-fal'ik¹; ae¹-rō-çe-fal'ie². *C.* registers also ak-ro-sef¹-ə-lik¹; *I. & St.* ak¹-rō-sī-fal'ik¹.

Acropolis: ə-krep¹-o-lis¹; a-erōp¹-o-lis².

across: ə-kres¹; a-erōs². *I., St., & Wr.,* ə-kres¹.

acrostic: ə-kros¹-tik¹; a-erōs¹-tie².

Actæon: əktī¹-on¹; äe-tē¹-on² [In Roman mythology, a hunter who surprised Diana bathing].

In the *English pronunciation of Latin*, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The *Roman pronunciation* is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the Classic period. . . . Roman method diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: *a e* (æ) = *a + e* (approximately ai). *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxiv, col. 3.

Actiad: ak¹-shi-ad¹; äe¹-shi-äd² [The period between two successive celebrations of the Actian games]. Compare **OLYMPIAD**.

Actian: ak¹-shi-ən¹; äe¹-shi-an² [Pertaining to *Actium*, where the Actian games were held in commemoration of the naval defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus (Octavius Cæsar), B. C. 31].

Actium: ak¹-shi-um¹; äe¹-shi-üm² [Ancient Greek promontory. Compare **ACTIAN**].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

actor: ak'tər¹; æ'tör². Pronounce the *o* as in "not" and *not* as *e* in "over."
Sometimes, formally, ak-tēr¹.

actual: ak'tiu-[or -chu-]əl¹; æ'tū-[or -chu-]əl². So also: **actuality**; **actualize**; **actually**; **actuality**; **actuate**; **actuate**; **actuator**, etc.

acturience: ak-tiū'ri-ens¹; æ-tū'ri-ēŋs²; *not* ak-tū'ri-ens¹.

Acua: ə-kiū'ə¹ or ak'yū-ə¹; a-eū'a² or æ'yū-a² [Apocrypha].

Acub: ē'kub¹ or ak'ub¹; ā'eüb² or æ'eüb² [Apocrypha].

Acua: ē'kud¹; ā'eüd² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

acumen: ə-kiū'men¹; a-eū'mēn².

Acuña: a-kū'nyā¹; ä-eu'nyā². **Cristobal de:** kris-tō'val dī¹; erīs-tō'vāl de². The tilde ñ of Spanish approximates to "ny" in English, or to "ni," as in "union."
Spanish "b" between vowels becomes a bilabial v [Spanish missionary].

Acusilaus: ə-kiū'si-lē'us¹; a-eū'sī-lā'ūs²; *not* -laus¹ [Greek commentator].

acyelic: ə-sik'hk¹ or ə-sai'khk¹; a-çy'e'lie² or a-çy'elie².

Ad: ad¹; äd²; *not* ūd¹ [Bible].

Ada: ē'də¹; ā'da² [Feminine personal name].

Adad: a-dād'¹; ä-dād'²; *not* ē'dad¹ [In Babylonian mythology, "the thunderer": a god of the storm].

Adada: ad'ə-də¹; äd'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Adadah: ad'ə-dā¹ or ad'ə-də¹; äd'a-dā² or äd'a-da² [Bible].

adage: ad'ij¹; äd'ag² *not* ad-ēj'¹.

adagio: a-dā'jo¹; ä-dā'go²; *not* ə-dā'jo¹. *St.* ad-ē'ji-o¹; *Wr.* ad-ē'ji-ō¹ [It., direction in music].

Adah: ē'də¹; ā'da² [Bible].

Adaia: ad-ə-ai'ə¹; äd-a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Adalah: ə-dē'yā¹ or ə-dē' or -dai'yə¹; a-dā'yā² or a-dā' or -dī'ya² [Bible].

Adalas: ad'ə-ai'əs¹; äd'a-ī'as² [Douai Bible].

Ada Kaleh: ā'da ka-lē'¹; ä'dā kä-lē²; *not* ē'də kā'h¹ [Turkish island in Danube, above the Iron Gates].

Adall: ad'ə-lai¹; äd'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Adalla¹: ad'ə-lai'ə¹; äd'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Adalia²: ə-dē'h-ə¹; a-dā'li-a² [Levantine seaport].

Adaline: ad'ə-lain¹; äd'a-lin² [Feminine personal name].

Adam¹: ad'am¹; äd'am² [Bible].

Adam²: a"dān'¹; ä"dän'² [Fr. proper name].

Adam³: ā'dam¹; ä'dām³ [Ger. proper name].

Adama: ad'ə-mə¹; äd'a-ma² [Douai Bible].

Adamah: ad'ə-mā¹; äd'a-mā² [Bible].

adamantean: ad'ə-man-tī'an¹; äd'a-män-tē'an².

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

adamantine: ad'ə-man'tin¹; äd'a-män'tin²; not ad'ə-man-tain¹ or -tin¹.

Adamastor: ā'da-mas-tōr'¹; ä'dä-mäs'tōr'². *C.* ad-əm-as'tər¹ [The phantom of the Cape of Good Hope said to have appeared to Vasco da Gama. See Camôens's *Lusiad*].

Adami: ad'ə-moi¹ or ə-dē'moi¹; äd'a-mī² or a-dā'mī² [Bible].

Adamie: ə-dam'ik¹; a-dām'ie²; not ad-am'ik¹ [Pertaining to Adam].

Adami-nekeb: ad'ə-moi-nek'eb¹; äd'ə-mī-nek'eb² [Bible, R. V.].

Adana: a-dā'nā¹; ä-dä'nä²; not ə-dē'nā¹; nor ad'ə-nā¹ [Turk. vilayet].

Adanson: a'dan'sōn'¹; ä'dän'sōn'² [Fr. botanist].

Adansonia: ad'ən-sō'nī-a¹; äd'an-sō'nī-a² [A genus of trees named from the preceding].

Adapa: ā'da-pā¹; ä'dä-pä²; not ad'ə-pā¹ [A hero of Babylonian mythology].

adaptation: ad'ap-tē'shən¹; äd'äp-tä'shon²; not ə-dap'tē'shən¹.

Adar: ē'dar¹; ä'där². *C., I.* ē'dār¹; *E.* ē-dār'¹; *M.* ē'dar¹; *W.* ə-dār'¹; *Wr.* ē'dar¹ [Hebrew month].

Adarezer: ad'ə-rī'zēr¹; äd'ə-rē'zēr² [Douai Bible].

Adasa: ad'ə-sā¹; äd'a-sa² [Apocrypha].

Adazer: ad'ə-zēr¹; äd'a-zēr² [Douai Bible].

Adbeel: ad'bī-el¹ or ad'bīl¹; ad'be-ēl² or äd'bēl² [Bible].

Addan: ad'ən¹; äd'an² [Bible].—**Addar**: ad'ār¹; äd'är² [Bible].

addendum: a-den'dum¹; ä-dēn'düm²; not ad'den-dum¹.

Addi: ad'ai¹; äd'ī² [Bible].

additament: a-dit'ə-ment¹ or ad'i-tə-ment¹ *M.*; ä-dīt'a-mēnt² or äd'i-ta-mēnt². *E. & Wr.* ad-dit'ə-mant¹. The first was recorded by Perry (1775) and supported by Walker (1791), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); it is preferred by *Standard, C., & W.*

Addo: ad'o¹; äd'o² [Bible].—**Addon**: ad'en¹; äd'on² [Bible].

address (*n. & v.*): a-dres'¹; ä-drēs'²; not ad-dres'¹ as in *Walker*.

adduce: a-diūs'¹; ä-dūç'²; not ad-diūs'¹.

Addus: ad'us¹; äd'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Adel: ə-del'¹ or ē'del¹; a-dēl'² or ä'dēl² [City in Iowa].

Adela: ad'ī-lā¹; äd'e-lā² [Feminine personal name].

Adelaide: ad'ī-lēd¹; äd'e-lād² [Feminine personal and geographic name].

Adelais: ād'lē'¹; äd'lā'² [Wife of Henry I of England; the "Fair Maid of Brabant"].

Adèle: a'dēl'¹; ä'dēl'² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Adeler (Max): ā'də-lər¹; ä'de-lēr² [Pseudonym of Charles Heber Clark].
Compare ADLER.

Adelgard: ad'el-gard¹; äd'ēl-gärd² [A Teutonic masculine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; l = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Adelina: ad¹l-lai'nə¹ or ad¹ə-lī'nə¹; äd²e-lī'na² or äd²e-lī'na² [Feminine personal name. In D. ä¹di-lī'nə¹; ä²de-lī'na²; L. ad¹l-lai'nə¹; äd²e-lī'na²]. The name changes form in Dan., Fr., Ger. & It. See ADELINÉ.

Adeline: ad¹l-lain¹; äd²e-lin² [Feminine personal name. In Dan. ä¹di-lī'm¹; ä²de-lī'ne²; Fr. ad¹līn¹; äd²līn²]. Compare ADELINA.

adelopod: ə-dī'lo-ped¹; a-dē'lo-pōd². *E.* ə-dil'ū-pōd¹; *I.* a-dil'ō-pōd¹; *M.* ə-dil'ə-ped¹; *Wr.* ə-del'ə-ped¹.

Adelphi¹: ə-del'fai¹; a-dēl'fi² [Comedy by Terence sometimes written **Adelphæ** and pronounced ə-del'fi¹; a-dēl'fē²].

Adelphi²: ə-del'fi¹; a-dēl'fi² [A region south of the Strand, London, comprising Adelphi Terrace and several streets].

Adelung: ā'də-lun¹; ä'de-lun²; not ad¹ə-lun¹ [Ger. philologist].

Aden: ē'den¹; ä'dēn². Sometimes ā'den¹; ä'dēn². [Arabian seaport].

adenalgia: ad¹l-nal'jī-ə¹; äd²e-näl'gi-a² [Glandular pain].

adeniform: ə-den'f-fōrm¹; a-dēn'f-fōrm²; not ə-den'if-fōrm¹—the division indicated by the penultima is not recorded by any standard work on pronunciation, altho it is recommended by certain phoneticists.

adenophore: ad¹l-no-for¹; äd²e-no-for². *C.* a-den'ō-for¹; *W.* ə-den'ō-fōr¹.

adenos: ad¹l-nos¹; äd²e-nōs² [Marine cotton].

adenose: ad¹l-nōs¹; äd²e-nōs². *C.* ad¹ē-nos¹; *E.* ad'en-ēs¹; *I.* ad'en-ōs¹; *M.* ad¹l-nōs¹; *St.* ad¹e-nōz¹ [Glandular].

Adeodatus: ē'di-od'ə-tus¹; ä'dē-ōd'ə-tūs² [Douai Bible].

adept (*a.* & *n.*): ə-dept¹; a-dēpt²; not ad-ept¹. *E.* ad'ept¹; *I.* a¹dept¹; *St.* a-dept¹.

Ader: ē'dər¹; ä'dēr² [Bible].

Aderno: ə-der'no¹; ä-dēr'no²; not ə-der'no¹ [Sicilian city].

Adherbal: ad-hūr'bəl¹; äd-hēr'bal² [¹. A Numidian king. ². A Carthaginian commander].

adherence: ad-hīr'ens¹; äd-hēr'ēnç²; not, as *Walker*, ad-hī'rens¹. So also, **adherent**, ad-hīr'ent¹; äd-hēr'ēnt²; **adherer**, ad-hīr'ər¹; äd-hēr'er².

adherescent: ad¹hi-res'ent¹; äd²he-rēs'ēnt².

adhesive: ad-hī'siv¹; ad-hē'siv²; not ad-hī'ziv¹.

Adiabene: ē'di-a-bī'nī¹; ä'di-a-bē'nē² [A country in Assyria].

Adlada: ə-dai'ə-də¹; a-dī'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Adlas: ə-dai'əs¹; a-dī'as² [Douai Bible].

adichogamy: ad¹l-kөг'ə-mī¹; äd²i-eōg'ə-my²; not -chөг'ə-mī¹ [Botanical term].

Adida: ad¹l-də¹; ad¹i-da² [Apocrypha].

Adiel: ē'di-el¹ or ad¹l-el¹; ä'di-ēl² or äd²i-ēl²; not ə-dai'el¹ [Bible].

adieu: ə-diū¹; a-dū²; not ə-dū¹.

Adige: ə-dī'jē¹; ä-dī'gē²; not ə-dij¹ [A river of Austria & Italy].

Adighe: ə-dī'gē¹; ä-dī'gē² [A Circassian].

1: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **bōrn**;

Adin: ē'din¹; ā'din² [Bible].

Adina: ə-dai'nə¹ or ad'i-nə¹; a-di'na² or ăd'i-na² [Bible].

ad infinitum [L.]: ad in"fi-nai'tum¹; ăd in"fi-ni'tum²; not in-fin-ai'tum¹.

So, naturalists observe, a flea

Has smaller fleas that on him prey;

And these have smaller still to bite 'em,

And so proceed *ad infinitum*.

SWIFT *Rhapsody on Poetry* l. 340.

Adino: ə-dai'no¹ or ad'i-nō¹; a-di'no² or ăd'i-nō² [Bible].

Adinu: ad'i-niū¹; ăd'i-nū² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Adinus: ad'i-nus¹; ăd'i-nūs² [Apocrypha].

adios [Sp.]: a"di-ōs¹; ă"di-ōs²; not ad"yōs¹.

adipocere: ad'i-po-sir¹; ăd'i-po-ċēr²; not ad'ip-ō-sir¹.

adipogenic: ad'i-po-jen'ik¹; ăd'i-po-ġen'ie².

adipogenous: ad'i-po-j'i-nus¹; ăd'i-pōġ'e-nūs².

adipolysis: ad'i-pol'i-sis¹; ăd'i-pōl'y-sīs²; not ad"i-pō-lai'sis¹.

adipose: ad'i-pōs¹; ăd'i-pōs². *E.* ad'ip-ōs¹; *M.* ad"i-pōs¹; *Wr.* ad-i-pōs¹.

adiposis: ad'i-pō'sis¹; ăd"i-pō'sīs²; not ad'ip-ō'sis¹.

adipsy: ad'ip-si¹; ăd'ip-sy²; not ə-dip'si¹.

Adithalm: ad"i-thē'im¹; ăd"i-thā'im² [Bible].

adjacent: ə-jē'sent¹; ă-jā'ċent²; not as *Walker*, ad-jē'sent¹.

adjectival: əj'ek-tai'vəl¹ or *Standard & Wr.* əj'ek-tiv-əl¹; ăj'ēe-ti'val² or ăj'ēe-tiv-əl². *C. & S.* ad-jek-tai'vəl¹; *E.* ad-jekt-ai'vəl¹; *I.* ad-jek-tai'v'al¹; *M.* əj-ek-tai'vəl¹. The tendency is toward giving the penultima the diphthongal sound of *ai* as in "aisle."

adjectively: əj'ek-tiv-lī¹; ăj'ēe-tiv-ly².

adjourn: ə-jūr'n¹; ă-jūr'n²; not əj-ūr'n¹; nor ad-jūr'n¹. Compare **SOJOURN**.

adjudge: ə-juj'¹; ă-jūdġ'²; not ad'juj¹.

adjudicate: ə-jū'di-kēt¹; ă-ju'di-ċēt². *E.* ad-jū'dik-ēt¹; *I., S., & Wr.* ad-jū'di-kēt¹; *M.* ə-jiū'di-kēt¹.

adjunct (*a. & n.*): əj'unjkt¹; ăj'ūnet²; not ə-junjkt¹.

adjuration: əj'u-rē'shən¹; ăj'u-rā'shon². *E.* ad-jiūr-ē'shun¹; *I.* ad'jū-rē'shen¹; *M.* əj'ū-rē'shən¹; *St.* ad'ju-rē'shun¹; *Wr.* ad-ju-rē'shən¹.

adjure: ə-jūr'¹; ă-jūr'²; not əj-ūr'¹.

adjust: ə-just'¹; ă-jüst'²; not əj-ust'¹.

adjutant: əj'u-tənt¹; ăj'u-tant².

adjutor: ə-jū'ter¹; ă-ju'tōr².

adjuvant: əj'u-vənt¹; ăj'u-vant². *C.* əj'ū-vənt¹; *E.* ad'jūv-ənt¹; *I.* ad'jū-vant¹; *M.* əj'ū-vənt¹; *St.* ad'ju-vant¹; *Wr.* ad'jə-vant¹.

Adlai: ad'lai¹ or ad'h-ai¹; ăd'lī² or ăd'la-i² [Bible].

Adler: ad'lər¹; ăd'lēr² [Personal name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Adlersparre: ad'lərz-pār'ə¹; äd'lërʃ-pär'e² [Swedish statesman].

ad libitum [L.]: ad lib'i-tum¹; äd lib'i-tüm².

ad litem: [L.]: ad lai'tem¹; äd li'tëm².

Admah: ad'mā¹; äd'mä²; St. ad'mə¹ [Bible].

Admatha: ad'mə-ḥə¹; äd'ma-tha² [Bible].

Admetus: ad-mi'tus¹; äd-mē'tüs² [King of Thessaly].

administrative: ad-min'is-trē'tiv¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tiv²; not -trə-tiv¹.

administrator: ad-min'is-trē'tər¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tör². C. ad-min'is-trē'tər¹; E. ad-min'is-trē-tür¹; I. ad-min'is-trēt'ür¹; M. & W. ad-min'is-trē'tər¹; St. ad-min'is-trē'tər¹; Wr. ad-min-is-trē'tər¹.

administratrix: ad-min'is-trē'triks¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'triks².

admirable: ad'mi-rə-bl¹; äd'mi-ra-bl²; not ad'mir-ə-bl¹. The pronunciation ad-mai'rə-bl¹, based on analogy with **admire** (ad-mair'¹), is incorrect.

admiral: ad'mi-rəl¹; äd'mi-ral²; not ad'mir-əl¹.

admiralty: ad'mi-rəl-ti¹; äd'mi-ral-ty²; not ad'mir-əl-ti¹.

Admiralty . . . is frequently pronounced as if written *admiralty*, with an *r* in the last syllable, nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [1791.]

admiration: ad'mi-rē'shən¹; äd'mi-rā'shon²; not ad-mai'rē-shən¹.

admirative: ad'mi-rē'tiv¹ or ad-mair'ə-tiv²; äd'mi-rā'tiv² or äd-mir'a-tiv². C. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; E. ad'mür-ə-tiv¹; I. ad'mi-rē-tiv¹; M. ad'mi-rē'tiv¹; W. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; Wr. ad'mi-ri-tiv¹.

admonition: ad'mo-ni'shən¹; äd'mo-ni'shon².

admonitory: ad-mon'i-to-ri¹; äd-mön'i-to-ry².

Adna: ad'nə¹; äd'na² [Bible].—**Adnah:** ad'nā¹; ad'nä² [Bible].

adnascence: ad-nas'ens¹; äd-näs'ēnç²; not ad-nē'sens¹.

ad nauseam [L.]: ad nō'si-am¹; äd na'se-äm².

adobe: ə-dō'bi¹; a-dō'be² [Sun-dried earthen brick].

Adolph: ə'dɒlf¹; ä'dölf². Dan., D. & Ger. ä'dɒlf¹; ä'dölf²; Fr. **Adolphe**, a'dɒlf¹; ä'dölf² [Personal name].

Adonai [Heb.]: ad'o-nē'ai¹ or ə-dō'nai¹; äd'o-nā'ī² or a-dō'nī² [Lord].

Adonais: ad'o-nē'is¹; äd'o-nā'is² [Shelley's elegy on Keats].

Adonia: ə-dō'ni-ə¹; a-dō'ni-a² [Ancient Greek celebration commemorating Adonis].

Adonias: ad'o-nai'əs¹; äd'o-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Adonibezec, Adonibezek: ə-dō'nai-bi'zek¹; a-dō'nī-bē'zēe² [Bible; Douai Bible].

Adonican: ə-dən'i-kən¹; a-dön'i-eən² [Apocrypha].

Adonijah: ad'o-nai'jā¹; äd'o-nī'jā² [Bible].

Adonikam: ad'o-nai'kəm¹; äd'o-nī'kam² [Bible].

Adoniram: ad'o-nai'rəm¹; äd'o-nī'ram² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Adonis: ə-dō'nɪs¹; a-dō'nɪs² [In mythology, a youth beloved by Venus].

Adonisedec: ə-dō'nai-sī'dek¹; a-dō'nī-sē'dēc² [Douai Bible].

Adonizedek: ə-dō'nai-zī'dek¹; a-dō'nī-zē'dēc² [Bible].

Adora: ə-dō'rə¹; a-dō'ra² [Apocrypha].

Adoraim: ad'o-rē'im¹; ăd'o-rā'im² [Bible].

Adoram: ə-dō'rəm¹; a-dō'ram² [Bible].

adoration: ad'o-rē'shən¹; ăd'o-rā'shon².

adoratory: ə-dōr'ə-to-rɪ¹; a-dōr'a-to-ry².

Adowa: ā'do-wə¹; ă'do-wa²; *not* ə-dau'ə¹ [Abyssinian town].

Adramelech, Adrammelech: ə-dram'ɪ-lek¹; a-drām'e-lēc² [Bible].

Adramyttium: ad'rə-mit'ɪ-um¹; ăd'ra-mýt'ɪ-üm² [Bible].

Adria: ā'dri-ā¹ *or* ē'dri-ə¹; ă'dri-ā² *or* ā'dri-a² [Bible: The Adriatic].

Adrian: ē'dri-ən¹; ā'dri-an² [Masculine personal name].

Adriana: ē'dri-an'ə¹; ā'dri-an'a²; *not* ad-ri-an'ə¹ [In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the wife of Antipholus].

Adriani: a'dri-ā-nī¹; ă'dri-ā-nī² [It. historian].

Adrianite: ē'dri-ən-ait¹; ā'dri-an-it² [One of a religious sect of the 16th cent.].

Adrianist: ē'dri-ən-ist¹; ā'dri-an-ist² [One of a religious sect of A. D. 34].

Adrianople: ad'rɪ-ə-nō'pl¹; ăd'ri-a-nō'pl² [Vilayet & city of Turkey].

Adrianus: ē'dri-ē'nūs¹; ā'dri-ā'nūs² [Gr. rhetorician].

Adriatic: ē'dri-at'ik¹; ā'dri-ăt'ie² [Sea east of Italy].

Adriel: ē'dri-el¹; ā'dri-ěl² [Bible].

Adrienne: a'dri'en¹; ă'dri'ən² [Feminine personal name].

adroît: ə-droit¹; a-drōit².

Aduel: ə-diū'el¹; a-dū'ěl² [Apocrypha].

Adullam: ə-dul'am¹; a-dül'am² [Bible: A cave where David hid from Saul].

Adullamite: ə-dul'am-ait¹; a-dül'am-it² [Bible].

adult: ə-dult¹; a-dült². *E.* ad'ult¹; *I. & St.* a-dult¹.

adulterine: ə-dul'tər-in¹; a-dül'tēr-în². *E. & I.* a-dul'tūr-ain¹; *M. & W.* a-dul'tər-ain¹. The modern preferred form is the original pronunciation as recorded by Perry in 1775.

adumbration: ad'um-brē'shən¹; ăd'üm-brā'shon².

Adummim: ə-dum'im¹; a-düm'im² [Bible].

Aduram: ə-diū'rəm¹; a-dū'ram² [Douai Bible].

ad valorem [L.]: ad vā-lō'rem¹; ăd va-lō'rēm². In commerce the tendency is to pronounce it ad vā-lō'rēm¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

advance: ad-vans¹; ʌd-vāŋʃ². The symbol a is used to indicate a sound which varies from a, as in "at," to ā, as in "arm," according to locality. Hence, *E.* ad-vāns¹—the pronunciation of Southern England. Compare *ASK*.

advanced: ad-vānst¹; ʌd-vāŋʃt².

advantage (*n.* & *v.*): ad-vān'tɪj¹; ad-vān-taʒ²; *not* ad-van'tēj¹.

advantageous: ad'vən-tē'jʊs¹; ʌd'van-tā'gʊs².

advent: ad'vent¹; ʌd'vent²; *not* ad-vent¹.

adventive: ad-ven'tɪv¹; ʌd-vēn'tɪv².

adventure: ad-ven'chʊr¹ or -tiūr¹; ʌd-vēn'chʊr² or -tūr². The tendency is toward weakening the last syllable so as to give it the sound of *e*, heard in "over."

adversary: ad'vər-sē-rɪ¹; ʌd'ver-sā-rɪ²; *not* ad-vər-sār'ɪ¹.

adverse: ad'vʊrs¹; ʌd'vers²; *rarely*, as in poetry or *Wr.*, ad-vʊrs¹.

advert: ad-vʊrt¹; ʌd-vért².

advertise: ad'vər-taɪz¹; ʌd'ver-tɪz². *I.* ad-vʊr-taɪz¹; *M.* ad'vər-taɪz¹; *St. & W.* ad'vər-taɪz¹; *Wr.* ad-vər-taɪz¹. This word was originally a synonym of *advert* and drew its pronunciation from the parent word. At that time (16th cent.) the chief stress was put on the penultimate—ad-vʊr'taɪz¹. Later the stress was shifted to the ultimate, ad-vər-taɪz¹, and was so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart, in 1840, first indicated the shifting of the accent to the antepenult. The tendency to-day is to throw the stress back as far as possible—ad'vər-taɪz¹.

advertisement: ad-vʊr'tɪz-mənt¹; ʌd-vēr'tɪʒ-mənt². *M.* ad-vʊr'tɪz-mənt. The pronunciation ad'vər-taɪz'mənt¹, altho advocated by Walker in 1791, made little headway in England, and is now recorded merely as alternative by American dictionaries. It was indicated by Sheridan (1780), but was preceded by that now in use, which Perry noted in 1775. Compare *CHASTISEMENT*.

advertiser: ad'vər-toɪ'zər¹; ʌd'ver-tɪ'ʒər².

advice: ad-vaɪs¹; ʌd-vɪʃ².

advise: ad-vaɪz¹; ʌd-vɪʒ².

advowson: ad-vau'zən¹; ʌd-vow'ʒən². *I.* ad-vau'sn¹; *S.* ad-vau'sun¹.

Adwalton: ad'ər-tən¹ or ad'al-tən¹; ʌd'ēr-ton² or ʌd'al-ton²—the *w* is silent. [Moorland in Yorkshire, Eng.].

adynamic: ad'ɪ-nam'ɪk¹; ʌd'y-nam'ɪe²; *not* ē'dai-nam'ɪk¹ [Characterizing a condition due to disease].

adytum: ad'ɪ-tʊm¹; ʌd'y-tʊm²; *not* ad'it-ʊm¹. [Æacus.]

Æacides: i-as'ɪ-dɪz¹; ē-ʌʒ'ɪ-dēs² [1. King of Epirus. 2. Descendants of

Æacus: i'ə-kʊs¹; ē'a-ēs² [King of Ægina].

aeae: a"ē-ā'ē¹; ʌ"ē-ā'ē² [Hawaiian shrub with edible berry].

Ææa: i-ī'ə¹; ē-ē'a² [Island between Italy and Sicily; legendary home of Circe, who was also so called].

Æanteum: i'an-tɪ'ʊm¹; ē'ʌn-tē'ʊm² [Ancient Thessalian town famed for a tomb and temple of Ajax].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Æantides: i-an'ti-diz¹; ē-ān'ti-dēs² [Gr. poet].

Æcia: i'shi-ə¹ or i'si-ə¹; ē'shi-a² or ē'çi-a² [First stage of rust fungi].

Ægle: i'gli¹; ē'glē² [In Gr. mythology: (1) One of the Hesperides; hence, in art, splendor of color; radiance of light. (2) A nymph loved by Theseus].

Ædias: ē"i-dui'əs¹; ā"e-di'as² [Apocrypha].

ædile: i'duil¹; ē'dil² [Ancient Roman magistrate].

Ædon: ē-i'den¹; ā-ē'dōn² [Wife of Zethus, King of Thebes].

Ædui: ed'yu-ai¹; ēd'yu-i² [First Gallic people to form an alliance with the Romans, B. C. 58].

Æetes: i-i'tiz¹; ē-ē'tēs² [King of Colchis, who nailed the Golden Fleece to an oak in the Grove of Mars].

Ægades: i'gə-diz¹; ē'gə-dēs² [Islands W. of Sicily; off which a naval battle which ended first Punic War took place, B. C. 241].

Ægean: i-jī'an¹; ē-gē'an² [A sea between Greece and Asia Minor].

Ægeon: i-jī'en¹; ē-gē'ōn² [1. One of the Uranids. 2. A merchant in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*].

Ægeria: same as EGERIA.

Ægeus: i'jūs¹ or i'ji-us¹; ē'gūs² or ē'ge-ūs² [A mythical King of Athens drowned in the Ægean sea, which was named after him].

Ægialea: i"ji-ə-li'ə¹; ē"gi-a-iē'a² [In mythology, the wife of Diomedes].

Ægialeus: i"ji-ē'h-us¹; ē"gi-ā'li-ūs² [A hero of the Theban War].

Aegidi: ē-gī'di¹; ē-gī'di² [Ger. statesman and jurist].

Ægidius: i-jid'i-us¹; ē-gīd'i-ūs² [Roman general; king of the Franks].

ægilops: i'ji-ləps¹; ē'gi-lōps². *E.* & *W.* i'jil-ops¹; *M.* & *W.* ej'i-ləps¹ [A disease of the eye].

Ægimius: i-jim'i-us¹; ē-gīm'i-ūs² [In mythology, an ancestor of the Dorians].

Ægimus: ej'i-mus¹; ēg'i-mūs² [Ancient Gr. physician].

Ægina: i-jai'nə¹; ē-gī'na² [Gr. island and city].

Æginetan: i"ji-nī'tən¹; ē"gi-nē'tan²; *not* i-jin-i'tan¹ [Pertaining to Ægina].

Æginum: i-jin'i-um¹; ē-gīn'i-ūm² [Gr. town famous in Roman wars].

Ægir: i'jir¹; ē'gīr² [Norse god of the raging sea].

ægis: i'jis¹; ē'gīs² [L., a shield].

Ægisthus: i'jis-thus¹; ē'gīs-thūs² [In Gr. mythology, the seducer of Clytemnestra].

Ægium: i'ji-um¹; ē'gi-ūm² [Achæan city where the Achæan League met].

Ægospotami: i"ges-pet'ə-mai¹; ē"gōs-pōt'a-mī² [River of Thrace, scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, B. C. 405].

Ægyptus: i-jip'tus¹; ē-gŷp'tūs² [Egypt].

Aehrenthal: ā'ren-tāl¹; ā'rēn-tāl² [Ger. personal name].

1: æ = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; œl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɣ = sing; thin, this.

aeipathy: ē-ai'pə-thi¹; ā-i'pa-thy² [Constant suffering].

Ælfgifu: alf'gi-fū¹; ælf'gi-fu² [A.-S., elf-gift; personal name of several English queens of 10th and 11th centuries].

Ælfred: al'fred¹; æl'frēd² [A.-S. form of ALFRED].

Ælfric: al'fri¹; æl'friē² [Eng. bishop of 10th century].

Ælfthryth: alf'θriθ¹; ælf'θrȳth² [A.-S., elf-strength. Daughter of King Alfred].

Ælfwine: alf'win-ə¹; ælf'wīn-e² [Eng. bishop of 11th century; celebrated in legend].

Ællan: i'h-ən¹; ē'li-an² [Same as ÆLIANUS].

Ællanus: i'h-ē-nus¹; ē'li-ā-nūs² [Gr. & Rom. writers of 2d and 3d centuries respectively].

Ælius: i'h-us¹; ē'li-ūs² [Rom. jurist, 3d century].

Ælla: al'ə¹; æl'a²; not el'ə¹ [One of several Eng. kings].

Aello: ē-el'o¹; ā-ēl'o² [In Gr. mythology, a Harpie].

ælurophobia: i'liū-ro-fō'bi-ə¹; ē'liū-ro-fō'bi-a² [Dread of cats].

Æmilia: i-mil'i-ə¹; ē-mil'i-a² [1. Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi.
2. An abbess in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"].

Æmilianus: i-mil'i-ē-nus¹; ē-mil'i-ā-nūs² [Roman emperor].

Æmilius: i-mil'i-us¹; ē-mil'i-ūs² [Roman masculine personal name].

Æneas: i-nī'əs¹; ē-nē'as² [Trojan hero of Vergil's **Æneid:** i-nī'id¹; ē-nē'id²].

Ængus: ēn'gus¹; ān'gūs² [In Gaelic mythology, the god or spirit of love].

Ænon: i'nən¹; ē'nōn² [Bible].

Æolia: i-ō'h-ə¹; ē-ō'li-a² [Country of ancient Greece or of Asia Minor].

Æolian, Æolie, etc. See EOLIAN, etc.

æolipile: i-əl'i-pail¹; ē-öl'i-pil². C. i'o-li-pail¹; M. i'ə-li-pail¹. In simpler form spelled EOLIPILE.

Æolus: i'o-lus¹; ē'o-lūs²; not i-ō'lus¹ [In classic mythology, the god of the winds].

æon: i'en¹; ē'ōn²; not ē'en¹.

aerate: ē'ər-ēt¹; ā'ēr-āt²; not ā'rēt¹.

aerial (a. & n.): ē-i'ri-al¹; ā-ē'rī-al²; not ā'ri-al¹.

aerie: ē'ər-i¹; ā'ēr-i². C. ā'ri¹; I. i'rī¹; M. ār'i¹; St. & W. i'ri¹.

aeriform: ē'ər-i-fōrm¹; ā'ēr-i-fōrm²; not ār'i-fōrm¹.

aerify: ē'ər-i-fui¹; ā'ēr-i-fī²; not ār'i-fui¹.

Ærö: ā'rū¹; ā'rū² [Dan. island in Baltic sea].

aerodrome: ē'ər-o-drōm¹; ā'ēr-o-drōm²; not ā'ro-drōm¹.

aerogram: ē'ər-o-gram¹; ā'ēr-o-ğrām²; not ā'ro-gram¹.

aerograph: ē'ər-o-graf¹; ā'ēr-o-ğráf²; not ā'ro-graf¹.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

aerography: ē'ar-eg'ra-fi¹; ā'ēr-ōg'ra-fy²; *not* ā-reg'ra-fi¹.

aeroides: ē'ar-oi'diz¹; ā'ēr-ōi'dēs².

aerolite: ē'ar-o-lait¹; ā'ēr-o-lit². *E.* ē'ar-el-ait¹; *I.* ē'ūr-o-lait¹; *St.* ēr'ō-lait¹;
Wr. ē'ī-ra-lait¹.

aerology: ē'ar-el'o-ji¹; ā'ēr-ōl'o-ġi²; *not* ār-el'ə-ji¹.

aerometer: ē'ar-əm'i-tər¹; ā'ēr-ōm'i-tēr²; *not* ā-rem'i-tər¹.

aeromotor: ē'ar-o-mō'tər¹; ā'ēr-o-mō'tor²; *not* ā'ro-mō'tər¹.

aeronaut: ē'ar-o-nēt¹; ā'ēr-o-nat². *C.* ē'ā-ro-nēt¹; *E.* ē'ar-en-ēt¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-nēt¹; *St.* ēr'ō-nēt¹; *Wr.* ē'ī-ra-nēt¹. The pronunciation given by Stormonth, altho in wide use, is not commonly accepted as correct.

Aerope: ē-er'o-pī¹; ā-ēr'o-pē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Agamemnon].

aerophane: ē'ar-o-fēn¹; ā'ēr-o-fān².

aerophone: ē'ar-o-fōn¹; ā'ēr-o-fōn².

aerophore: ē'ā-o-fōr¹; ā'ēr-o-fōr².

aeroplane: ē'ūr-o-plēn¹; ā'ēr-o-plān². Commonly mispronounced ār'o-plēn¹. In aeronautical terms of the *aero-* series the o, being unstressed, is pronounced short as in *obey*, not long as in *go*, excepting in *aerology*, which see.

aerostat: ē'ar-o-stat¹; ā'ēr-o-stāt². *C.* ē'ā-ro-stat¹; *E.* ē'ar-es-tat¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-stat¹; *St.* ēr'ō-stat¹; *Wr.* ē'ī-ra-stat¹.

aery (*a.*): ē'ār-ī¹; ā'ēr-y²; see **AERIE**.

æsc: ask¹; ăse² [A.-S., Norseman's galley].

Aerschot: ār'skot¹; ār'scōt² [Belg. town].

Æschines: es'[or is]kī-niz¹; ēs'[or ēs]ei-nēs² [Athenian orator].

æschrolalia: es'kro-lē'h-a¹; ēs'ero-lā'li-a².

Æschylean: es'kī-lī'an¹; ēs'ey-lē'an².

Æschylus: es'[or is]kī-lus¹; ēs'[or ēs]ey-lūs² [Gr. tragic poet].

æscgenin: i-sij'i-nin¹; ē-ġig'e-nin².

Æsculapius: es'kiu-lē'pi-us¹; ēs'eu-lā'pi-ūs² [In classic myth, the son of Apollo, and god of medicine].

Æsora: i-sō'ra¹; ē-sō'ra² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

æsthesia, æsthesis, æsthete, æsthetic, etc. Classic forms of **ESTHESIA**, **ESTHESIA**, **ESTHETE**, **ESTHETIC**, etc., which see.

æstival: es'ti-vəl¹; ēs'ti-val². *E.* es-tai'vəl¹; *I.* es-tai'v'al¹; *St.* es'tai-val¹.

Æthelbald, Æthelred, Æthelwolf: Same as **ETHELBALD**, **ETHELRED**, etc.

Æthelstan: Same as **ATHELSTAN**.

Æthra: i'thrə¹; ē'thra² [In myth, the mother of Theseus].

æthroscope: i'thri-o-skōp¹; ē'thri-o-sēōp². *C.* e'th'ri-o-skōp¹; *E.* e'th'ri-ōs-kōp¹; *I.* i'th'ri-ō-skōp¹; *M.* i'th'ri-a-skōp¹; *Wr.* i'thri-a-skōp¹. [A thermometric instrument used in meteorology].

ætiology: Same as **ETIOLOGY**.

2: ărt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; œl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

aetites: ē'ī-tai'tiz¹; ā'e-tī'tēs².

Aetius: ē-ī'shi-us¹; ā-ē'shi-ūs² [Gr. writer or Roman general of 5th cent.].

Ætna: et'nə¹; ēt'na² [Same as ETNA].

Ætnean: et-nī'an¹; ēt-nē'an².

Ætolla: ī-tō'li-a¹; ē-tō'li-a² [Gr. district famous for the **Ætollan** (ī-tō'li-an¹; ē-tō'li-an²) **League** of several tribes against Macedon, B. C. 338].

Afer: ē'fər¹; ā'fēr² [L., the southwest wind].

Notus and *Afer*, black with thundrous clouds.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. x, l. 702.

affaire [F.]: a'fār¹; ā'fār² [Used in combination in French phrases, such as, *affaire d'amour*; *a. du cœur*; *a. d'honneur*, etc. See under AMOUR, etc.]

afferent: af'ər-ent¹; ā'ēr-ēnt². Contrast with EFFERENT.

affetuoso: af-fet'tu-ō'zo¹; āf-fēt'tu-ō'zo² [It., in music, a direction to play with feeling].

affinage: a-fai'ni¹; ā-fi'nağ²; *not* af-fin'ēj¹.

affine: af-fain¹; āf-fin².

affiniton: af'ī-niś'an¹; āf'i-niś'on².

affirm: a-fūrm¹; ā-firm².

affirmation: af'ər-mē'shən¹; āf'ir-mā'shon².

affirmative: a-fūrm'ə-tiv¹; ā-firm'a-tiv².

affix (n.): af'iks¹; āf'iks².

affix (v.): a-fiks¹; ā-fiks².

afflatus: a-flē'tus¹; ā-flā'tūs² [Inspiration].

affleuré [F.]: a'flū'rē¹; ā'flū'rē² [Blossomed].

affluence: af'lū-ens¹; āf'lū-ēng².

afflux: af'luks¹; āf'lüks².

affluxion: a-fluk'shən¹; ā-flük'shon².

Affonso [Pg.]: a-fōn'zō¹; ā-fōn'zō² [Personal name: Alphonso].

afforest: a-fer'est¹; ā-för'ēst².

afforestation: a-fer'es-tē'shən¹; ā-för'ēs-tā'shon².

affranchise: a-fran'choiz¹; ā-frān'chis². *C. & Standard* prefer a-fran'chiz¹; *E.* af-fran'choiz¹; *I. & Wr.* af-fran'chiz¹; *M.* ə-fran'chiz¹; *W.* ə-fran'choiz¹.

affray (n. & v.): a-frē¹; ā-frā².

affront: a-frunt¹; ā-front²; *not* af-frēnt¹.

affronté: a'frōn'tē¹; ā'frōn'tē² [F., facing: a term in art & heraldry].

Afghan: af'gan¹; āf'gān².

Afghanistan: af-gan'ī-stan¹; āf-gān'ī-stān². *C.* af-gan-is-tān¹. The pronunciation af'ga'ni-stān¹ is now heard only occasionally.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rule; but, bŭn;

Aflalo: a-flā'lo¹; ä-flä'lo² [Family name].

aflaunt: ə-flānt'¹; a-flānt'². *E. & M.* ə-flōnt'¹; *I.* a-flōnt'¹.

afofa: ə-fō'fa¹; ä-fō'fä² [Portuguese dance].

a fortiori: ē fēr'shī-ō'rai¹; ā fôr'shi-ō'ri² [*L.*, by a stronger reason].

Afrasian: ə-frē'ni-us¹; a-frā'ni-ūs² [Roman consul or poet].

Afrasian: af-rē'shən¹; äf-rā'shan².

Africaine, P': laf"rī'kēn¹; lāf"rī'eān'² [Opera by Meyerbeer].

Africander: af"ri-kan'dər¹; äf"ri-eān'dēr². Also spelled **Afrikander**.

Africanism: af"ri-kən-izm¹; äf"ri-eān-izm².

Africanus: af"ri-kē'nus¹; äf"ri-eā'nūs²; *not* af"rik-ē'nus¹ [1. Roman orator of 1st cent. 2. Christian historian of 3d cent.].

Afrikantaal: af"ri-kan-tāl'¹; äf"ri-kān-tāl'² [The speech of the Africander: South-African Dutch].

aft: aft¹; äft². The pronunciation äft¹, preferred by Stormonth, is more common on the south coast of England than elsewhere.

after: af'tər¹; äf'tēr². The Editor of *The Evening Sun*, New York (Nov. 14, 1912) remarks that Professor Walter Rippmann, like the rest of the English reformers, turns such words as "answer," "after," and "grass" into "aanser," "aafter," and "graas," etc., the double *a* in the new spelling of course representing the *a* in *father*. This will not go down in New York, nor in Edinburgh, nor in Dublin. It is essentially southern English. It may be added that in many English counties north of the Ouse and south of the Tweed usage differs from that of London and southern England. In Walker's time the "a" in *after* was given the sound of *a* in "fat." See **ASK**.

Afton: af'tən¹; äf'ton² [River in Ayrshire, Scotland].

Agaba: ag'ə-bə¹; äg'a-ba² [Apocrypha].

Agabus: ag'ə-bus¹; äg'a-būs² [Bible].

Agag: ē'gag¹; ä'gäg² [Bible].

Agagite: ē'gag-aīt¹ or ag'ə-gait¹; ä'gäg-īt² or äg'a-gīt² [Bible].

again: ə-gen'¹; a-gēn'². *E.* ə-gēn'¹; *I.* a-gēn'¹; *S.* a-gen'¹. Altho the pronunciation ə-gēn'¹ is used occasionally in poetry, and is commonly heard in London and southern England, ə-gen'¹ predominates throughout the English-speaking world. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *onægen*, *ongean*, and the Middle English, *agein*, *agayn*, or *agen*, this word has been variously written from Wyclif's time *agen*, *agein*, *ageyn*, and *ayen*. Shakespeare wrote:

I grant, sweet love, thy lovely argument
Deserves the travail of a worthier pen;
Yet what of thee thy poet doth invent,
He robs thee of, and pays it thee *again*.

Sonnet lxxix.

Burns, riming it with "chain," penned the following:

This day Time winds th' exhausted *chain*
To run the twelvemonth's length *again*.

Sketch, New Year's Day 1790 st. 1.

against: ə-genst'¹; a-gēnst'². Compare **AGAIN**.

agama: ag'ə-mə¹; äg'a-ma² [A lizard of the Old World tropics].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, òr, wòn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɒll; fū = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Agamedes: ag"ə-mī'diz¹; ǣġ"a-mē'dēs² [Gr. architect].

Agamemnon: ag"ə-mem'nən¹; ǣġ"a-mēm'nōn² [Gr. leader in the Trojan war].

Agamenticus: ag"ə-men'ti-kus¹; ǣġ"a-mēn'ti-eūs² [Hill in York county, Maine].

agamie: ə-[or ē]-gam'ik¹; a-[or ā]-ġām'ie².

agamist: ag'ə-mist¹; ǣġ'a-mġst².

agamobium: ag"ə-mō'bi-um¹; ǣġ"a-mō'bi-ūm².

agamogenesis: ag"ə-mo-jen'i-sis¹; ǣġ"a-mo-ġēn'e-sġs².

agamous: ag'ə-mus¹; ǣġ'a-mūs².

agamy: ag'ə-mi¹; ǣġ'a-my².

Aganippe: ag"ə-nip'ɪ¹; ǣġ"a-nġp'e² [A Bœotian fountain-nymph].

agape: ə-ġēp'¹; a-ġāp'². *C., Standard, St., W., & Wr.*, ə-ġūp'¹. The pronunciation here recorded is that which the writer has heard most frequently in the United States and Great Britain. It is given as alternative by *C. & W.*, but is preferred by *E., I., & M.* This pronunciation was first recorded by Perry (1775) but Walker (1791) introduced ə-ġāp'¹.

agape: ag'ə-pi¹; ǣġ'a-pē² [*L.*, a love feast]. [England in 1846].

Agapemone: ag"ə-pem'o-ni¹; ǣġ"a-pēm'o-nē² [A religious community in

Agapeti: ag"ə-pi'tai¹; ǣġ"a-pē'ti² [A community of monks and virgins in the early Church].

Agapetus: ag"ə-pi'tus¹; ǣġ"a-pē'tūs² [Either of two popes].

Agar: ē'ġūr¹; ā'ġār² [Bible].

Agarenes: ag"ə-rīnz'¹ or ē'ġə-rīnz'¹; ǣġ"a-rēnš'² or ā'ġā-rēnš'² [Apocrypha].

Agarens: ē'ġə-renz¹; ā'ġā-rēnš² [Douai Bible].

agarie: ə-gar'ik¹; a-ġār'ie², *Standard*; *C., M., W., & Wr.* ag'ə-rik¹; *I.* ag'ər-ik¹; *I.* a-gar'ik¹; *St.* ag-ar'ik¹. *C., M., & W.* record the *Standard's* preferred form as alternative.

Agarites: ē'ġər-aits¹; ā'ġār-its² [Douai Bible].

Agasias: ə-ġē'si-as¹; a-ġā'si-ās² [Ephesian sculptor].

Agassiz: ag'ə-si¹ or (Fr.) a"ġa'si'¹; ǣġ'a-si or (Fr.) ā'ġā'si'² [Swiss naturalists in United States].

agate¹: ag'it¹; ǣġ'at² [A mineral].

agate²: ə-ġēt'¹; a-ġāt'² [N. Eng. or Scot., on the move].

Agatha: ag'ə-thā¹; ǣġ'a-tha² [Personal name. In D. a-ġā'fhā¹; ā-ġā'fhā². In Fr. *Agathe*, a'ġāt'¹; ā'ġāt²; Ger. a-ġā'tai¹; ā-ġā'ta²; L. ag'ə-thā¹; āġ'a-thē². In It., Pg., & Sp., *Agata*, a'ġa-tai¹; ā'ġā-tā; Sw. a-ġā'tai¹; ā-ġā'ta²].

Agatharchus: ag"ə-thūr'kus¹; ǣġ"a-thār'eūs² [Gr. painter].

Agathocles: ə-gath'o-kli¹; a-ġāth'o-elēs² [Tyrant of Syracuse].

Agathon: ag'ə-thēn¹; ǣġ'a-thōn² [1. Gr. tragic poet. 2. An author named by Chaucer in the Prolog to his *Legend of Good Women*].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɒl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Agave: ə-gē'vī¹; a-gē'vē². *I.* a-gē'vī¹; *S.* ag'av-ī¹ [In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus].

Agawam: ag'ə-wēm¹; äg'a-wam² [Colonial name of Ipswich, Hampden county, Mass., preserved in Nathaniel Ward's *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam* (1647)].

Agde: āgd¹; āgd² [Fr. town].

aged (a.): ē'jed¹; ā'gēd².

Time, that *aged* nurse.

I am a bending, *aged* tree.

KEATS *Endymion* bk. 1, st. 25.

BURNS *Lament of Glencairn* l. 25.

aged (p.): ējd¹; āgd², especially in compounds.

Agee: ē'gī¹ or ē'jī¹; ā'gē² or ā'gē² [Bible].

agelast: aj'ī-last¹; äg'e-läst² [One who never laughs].

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*.

GEORGE MEREDITH in *The Times*, London, Feb. 5, 1877, p. 4, col. 5.

Agen: a"3ūh¹; ä"zhāh² [Fr. town].

agendum: ə-jen'dum¹; a-gēn'düm².

agenesic: aj"i-nēs'ik¹; äg"e-nēs'ic²; *not* aj"i-nī'sik¹.

agenesis: ə-jen'ī-sis¹; a-gēn'e-sis² [Imperfect development].

agennesis: aj"e-nī'sis¹; äg"ē-nē'sis² [Absence of reproductive power; also, mixture of species].

Agenor: ə-jī'nor¹; a-gē'nör² [In myth, a Phœnician king; also, a warrior in the Trojan war].

agent: ē'jent¹; ā'gēnt². See the next.

agential: ə-jen'shəl¹; a-gēn'shal².

ager: ē'jər¹; ā'gēr² [L., enclosed field].

Agessander: aj"i-san'dər¹; äg"e-sän'dēr² [Rhodian sculptor].

Agésilas of Colchos: ə-jes'ī-lan¹, kol'kēs¹; a-gēs'ī-län², eöl'eös [Leading character in "Amadis de Gaul," bks. xi & xii].

Agessilaus: ə-jes'ī-lē'us¹; a-gēs'ī-lä'üs² [Spartan king and conqueror.]

Aggaba: ag'ə-bə¹; äg'a-ba² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Aggæus: a-gī'us¹; ä-gē'üs² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

agger: aj'ər¹; äg'ēr; ²*not* ag'ər¹.

Aggeus: a-gī'us¹; ä-gē'üs² [Apocrypha].

Aggi: ag'ū¹; äg'ī² [Douai Bible].

Aggie: ag'ī¹; äg'ī² [Diminutive of AGNES].

agglutinant: a-glū'ti-nənt¹; ä-glū'ti-nant². *E.* & *I.* ag-glū'tin-ənt¹; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nənt¹; *S.* ag-glūt'ī-nənt¹; *Wr.* ag-glū'ti-nənt¹.

agglutinative: a-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; ä-glū'ti-na-tiv². *C.* a-glū'ti-ni-tiv¹; *E.* ag-glū'tin-ə-tiv¹; *I.* ag-glū'tin-ēt-iv¹; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nē-tiv¹; *S.* ag-glūt'ī-nē-tiv¹; *W.* ə-glū'ti-nē-tiv¹; *Wr.* əg-glū'ti-nē-tiv¹.

aggrandize: ag'ran-dəiz¹; äg'ran-diz².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fēc; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

aggrandizement: ag'ran-dəiz'ment¹ or -mənt¹; äg'ran-diz'mənt² or -mənt². *C.* ag'ran-dəiz-mənt¹; *E.* äg-grand'iz-mənt¹; *I.* ag'gran-dəiz-mənt¹; *M.* ä-gran'diz-mənt¹; *S.* ag'gran-dəiz-mənt¹; *W.* ä-gran'diz-mənt¹; *Wr.* ag'gran-dəiz-mənt¹. The first syllable of this word has been stressed since the days of Walker (1791), who gave the penultima the diphthongal *ai* sound.

Aghlabites: ag'lə-buits¹; äg'la-bits² [Arab dynasty that preceded the Fatimites].

Aghrim: ə'grim¹; ä'grim² [Parish in Galway].

Agia: ə'gi-ə¹; ä'gi-ə² [Apocrypha].

agile: ə'jil¹; äg'il²; not a-jail¹.

agility: ə-jil'1-ti¹; ä-ğil'i-ty².

Agincourt: ə'ʒan'kūr¹; ä'zhän'eür². In English usage now commonly əj'in-kört¹.

aglo: əj'i-ō¹ or ē'ji-ō¹; äg'i-ō² or ä'gi-ō². *E.* ā'ji-ō¹; *M.* əj'i-ō¹; *S.* ē'ji-ō¹; *Wr.* ē'ji-ō¹ or əd'ji-ō¹ [Exchange premium].

agiotage: əj'i-ō-tij¹; äg'i-ō-täg². *E.* ā'ji-ōt-əj¹; *I.* ē'ji-ōt-ēj¹; *S.* ē'ji-ōt-ēj¹; *Wr.* əj'i-ō-tēj¹.

Agis: ē'jis¹; ä'gis² [Ancient Spartan kings].

Aglala: ə-glē'ya¹; ä-glā'ya² [Gr., brightness. One of the three Graces].

agley: ə-gli¹ or ə-glai¹; ä-ğlē² or ä-ğli² [Scottish, awry].

Agnadello: ä'nya-del'lo¹; ä'nyä-děl'lo² [Village of Cremona province, Italy; scene of Venetian defeat].

agneau: ə'nyō¹; ä'nyō² [F., lamb].

Agnes: əg'nes¹; äg'nēs². Dan., D., Ger., & L. äg'nes¹; äg'nēs²; F. ə'nyēs¹; ä'nyēs². It. **Agnese:** ə'nye'sē¹; ä'nye'sē² [Feminine personal name. Compare INES].

Agnoetæ: əg'no-i'ti¹; äg'no-ē'tē² [Religious sect].

Angnola: ə-nyō'lo¹; ä-nyō'lä² [It., Angelina].

agnomen: əg-nō'men¹; äg-nō'mēn² [L., a personal name descriptive of some achievement, as, Scipio *Africanus*—the word in italics being the agnomen].

agnomical: əg-nōm'1-kəl¹; äg-nōm'i-eal².

agnostic: əg-nēs'tik¹; äg-nös'tie².

agnosticism: əg-nēs'ti-sizm¹; äg-nös'ti-çlsm²; not əg-nēs'tis-izm¹.

agnus: əg'nus¹; äg'nūs² [L., lamb].—**agni:** əg'nai¹; äg'nī²; not əg'nī¹.

Agobard: əg'o-bard¹ or (Fr.) ä'gō'bār¹; äg'o-bärd² or (Fr.) ä'gō'bär² [Archbishop of Lyons in 816].

agoge: ə-gō'ji¹; ä-gō'ge² [In ancient Gr. music, rhythm; time].

agogics: ə-gōj'iks¹; ä-gōğ'ies² [Theory concerning expression in music].

agomphiasis: əg'əm-fai'ə-sis¹; äg'öm-fī'a-sis² [Loosening of the teeth].

agon: əg'en¹ or ē'gen¹; äg'ön² or ä'gön² [Gr. assembly or games].

agone¹: əg'ōn¹; äg'ōn² [An agonic line].

agone²: ə-gēn¹; ä-gōn² [Archaic form of AGO]. Compare GONE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cūre, büt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Agonistes: ag'o-nis'tēz¹; äg'o-nis'tēs² [Gr. contestant. Compare SAMSON].

agora: ag'o-ra¹; äg'o-ra²—o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Gr. popular assembly].

Agostinho: ä'gos-ti'nyo¹; ä'gos-ti'nyo² [Pg., Augustine].

Agostino: ä'gos-ti'nō¹; ä'gos-ti'nō² [It., Augustine].

Agoult: a'gū¹; ä'gū² [Fr. countess and author].

Agra: ä'grā¹; ä'grā². W. ä'grā¹. If the final a be given the sound of a in "art" the chief stress should fall on the last syllable, ä'grā¹, but this is seldom or never heard. [Division of British India.]

Agram: ä'gram¹ or eg'rēm¹; ä'grām² or äg'ram² [City of Hungary].

Agramante: ä'gra-mān'tē¹; ä'grā-mān'tē² [King of the Moors in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"].

agrarian: ä-grār'i-än¹; ä-grār'i-än²; not ag-rē'ri-än¹. See BARBARIAN.

agrégé: ä'grē'zē¹; ä'grē'zhe² [Fr., added].

agrestial: ä-gres'chal¹; ä-grēs'chal².

agrestian: ä-gres'chän¹; ä-grēs'chan².

Agricane: ä'gri-kā-nē¹; ä'grī-eä'ne² [Tatar King in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato"].

Agricola: ä-grik'o-lā¹; ä-grī'e'o-lā² [Roman general, governor of Britain].

agriculture: ag'ri-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; äg'ri-eül'chur² or -tür²; not -chär¹.

agriculturist: ag'ri-kul'chur-ist¹ or -tiur-ist¹; äg'ri-eül'chur-ist² or -tür-ist².

Agrigentum: ag'ri-jen'tum¹; äg'ri-gēn'tüm² [Greek city of ancient Sicily: modern GIRGENTI].

agrimony: ag'ri-mo-ni¹; äg'ri-mo-ny²; not ä-grim'o-ni¹.

Agrippa: ä-grip'ä¹; ä-grīp'a² [Roman statesman & general].

Agrippina: ag'ri-pai'nä¹; äg'ri-pi'na²; not ag-rip-ai'nä¹ [1. Mother of Caligula. 2. Mother of Nero].

Agullar (Grace): ä'gī-lär¹; ä'gī-lär². In Sp. *gu* before *e* & *i* are pronounced as *g* in *go*. [English authoress of Sp. descent.]

Aguinaldo: ä'gī-nāl'do¹ or [Colloq.] ag'wi-nal'do¹; ä'gī-näl'do² or [Colloq.] äg'wi-näl'do² [Filipino leader].

Agulrre: ä-gī'rē¹; ä-gī'rē² [Sp. explorer].

Agulhas: ä-gül'yas¹; ä-gül'yäs² [Pg., needles; cape of Southern Africa].

Agur: ä'gur¹; ä-gür² [Bible].

Agyleus: ä-jai'yūs¹; ä-gī'yūs² [In Gr. myth, Apollo].

Agyntan: ä-jin'i-än¹; ä-gyn'i-än² [A Gnostic sect of the 7th cent.].

agyrate: ä-jai'rēt¹; ä-gy'rāt².

aha¹ (*interj.*): ä-hā¹; ä-hä².

aha² (*n.*): ä'ha¹; ä'hä² [Sunken fence; also, HA=HA].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iu = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Ahab: ē'hab¹; ā'hăb² [Bible].

Ahalab: ē'hə-lab¹; ā'ha-lăb² [Douai Bible].

Ahalya: a-hăl'yă¹; ä-hăl'yă² [In Hindu legend, a beautiful woman; wife of Rishi Gautama].

Ahara: ə-har'ə¹; a-hăr'a² [Douai Bible].

Aharah: ə-har'ə¹; a-hăr'a² [Bible].

Aharehel: ə-har'ɪ-hel¹; a-hăr'e-hěl² [Douai Bible].—**Aharhel:** ə-hăr'hel¹; a-hăr'hěl² [Bible].

Ahasai: ə-hē'sui¹ or ə-has'ɪ-ai¹; a-hā'sī² or a-hăs'a-ī² [Bible].

Ahasbai: ə-has'bai¹ or ə-has'bi-ai¹; a-hăs'bi² or a-hăs'ba-ī² [Bible].

Ahasthari: ə-has'fhə-rai¹; a-hăs'tha-rī² [Douai Bible].

Ahasuerus: ə-haz''yu-ɪ'rus¹; a-hăs''yu-ē'rūs² [1. The legendary Wandering Jew. 2. One of several Median or Persian kings].

Ahava: ə-hē'və¹; a-hā'va² [Bible].

Ahaz: ē'haz¹; ā'hăz² [Bible].

Ahazi: ə-hē'zai¹; a-hā'zī² [Douai Bible].

Ahaziah: ē'hə-zai'ə¹; ā'ha-zī'a² [Bible].

Ahban: ā'ban¹; ā'băn² [Bible].

Aher: ē'hər¹; ā'hēr² [Bible].

Ahi¹: ē'hai¹; ā'hī² [Bible].

Ahi²: ā-hī'¹; ā-hī'² [Hawaiian fish].

Ahia: ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Ahiah:** ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Bible].

Ahialon: ə-hai'ə-lən¹; a-hī'a-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Ahiam: ə-hai'əm¹; a-hī'am² [Bible].

Ahian: ə-hai'ən¹; a-hī'an² [Bible].

Ahias: ə-hai'əs¹; a-hī'as² [Douai Bible].

Ahicam: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'căm² [Douai Bible].

Ahiezer: ē'hai-ɪ'zər¹; ā'hī-ē'zēr² [Bible].

Ahihud: ə-hai'hud¹; a-hī'hūd² [Bible].

Ahijah: ə-hai'ja¹; a-hī'ja² [Bible].

Ahikam: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'kăm² [Bible. Compare AHICAM].

Ahilud: ə-hai'lud¹; a-hī'lūd² [Bible].

Ahimaaz: ə-him'ə-az¹; a-hīm'a-ăz² [Bible].

Ahiman: ə-hai'mən¹; a-hī'man² [Bible].

Ahimelech: ə-him'ɪ-lek¹; a-hīm'e-lēc² [Bible].

Ahimoth: ə-hai'məth¹; a-hī'mōth² [Bible].

Ahinadab: ə-hin'ə-dab¹; a-hín'a-dăb² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌp, çœ, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡœ, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

I: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Ahinoam: ə-hin'o-am¹; a-hīn'o-ām² [Bible].

Ahlo: ə-hai'o¹; a-hī'o² [Bible].

Ahlon: ə-hai'ən¹; a-hī'on² [Douai Bible].

Ahir: ə-hīr'¹; a-hīr'² [Hindu caste].

Ahira: ə-hai'rə¹; a-hī'ra² [Bible].

Ahiram: ə-hai'rəm¹; a-hī'ram² [Bible].—**Ahiramites:** ə-hai'rəm-aits¹; a-hī'ram-its² [Bible].

Ahisahar: ə-his'ə-hār¹; a-hīs'a-hār² [Douai Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahlsamach: ə-his'ə-mak¹; a-hīs'a-māe² [Bible].

Ahlsar: ə-hai'sar¹; a-hī'sār² [Douai Bible].

Ahishahar: ə-hish'ə-hār¹ or ə-hai'shə-hār¹; a-hīsh'a-hār² or a-hī'sha-hār² [Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahishar: ə-hai'shar¹; a-hī'shār² [Bible. Compare AHISAR].

Ahithophel: ə-hith'o-fel¹; a-hīth'o-fēl² [Bible. Compare ACHITOPHEL].

Ahitob: ə-hai'teb¹; a-hī'tōb² [Apocrypha].

Ahitub: ə-hai'tub¹; a-hī'tūb² [Bible].

Ahlud: ə-hai'ud¹; a-hī'ūd² [Douai Bible].

Ahlab: ā'lab¹; ā'lāb² [Bible].

Ahlai: ā'lai¹; ā'li² [Bible].

Ahlquist: āl'kwist¹; āl'kwist² [Finnish philologist].

Ahmadabad: ā'mə-da-bād¹; ā'ma-dā-bād² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahmednagar: ā'med-nug'ər¹; ā'mēd-nūg'ar² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahoah: ə-hō'ə¹; a-hō'a² [Bible].

Ahoe: ə-hō'ı¹; a-hō'e² [Douai Bible].

Ahohite: ə-hō'hait¹; a-hō'hīt² [Bible].

Aholah: ə-hō'lə¹; a-hō'la² [Bible].

Ahollab: ə-hō'lı-ab¹; a-hō'li-āb² [Bible].

Aholibah: ə-həl'ı-bə¹ or ə-hō'lı-bə¹; a-höl'i-ba² or a-hō'li-ba² [Bible].

Aholibamah: ə-həl'ı-bē'mə¹; a-höl'i-bā'ma² [Bible].

Ahriman: ā'ri-mən¹; ā'ri-man² [In Persian myth, the ruler of the dominion of darkness].

Ahultzotl: ā'hwit-zō'tl¹; ā'hwīt-zō'tl² [Mexican king of the 12th century].

Ahumai: ə-hiū'mai¹ or -mı-ai¹; a-hū'mī² or -ma-ı² [Bible].

Ahuramazda: ā'hu-ra-maz'də¹; ā'hü-rä-māz'da² [In Zoroastrianism, the Supreme God].

Ahuzam, Ahuzzam: ə-hū'zam¹; a-hü'zām² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ʊ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Ahuzzath: ə-huz'əʃh¹; a-hüz'ath² [Bible].

Ahzai: ā'zai¹; ä'zi² [Bible (R. V.)].

ai: ā'i¹; ä'i² [A three-toed sloth].

AI¹: ē'ai¹ or ai¹; ā'i² or i² [1. A Bible city. 2. In Babylonian myth, the female power of the sun].

AI²: ai¹; i² [Rus. river].

Aia: ē'yā¹; ā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Aiah:** ē-ai'ā¹ or ē'yā¹; ā-i'a² or ā'ya² [Bible].

Alalon: ē'yā-len¹; ā'ya-lön² [Douai Bible].

Alantea: ē'yan-ti'yā¹; ā'yän-tē'ya² [Festivals observed in Greek antiquity].

Alath: ē-ai'aʃh¹ or ē'yāʃh¹; ā-i'āth² or ā'yāth² [Bible].

Aïda: ā-i'dā¹; ä-i'da² [Title of an opera by Verdi, and the name of its heroine, an Ethiopian captive].

alde=de=camp: ēd'=di=kamp¹ or (Fr.) ēd'=dæ=kōñ¹; ād'=de=cāmp² or (Fr.) ād'=de=cāñ². *E. & I.* ēd'de-koñ¹; *M.* ed'dæ-kañ¹ or (Fr.) ēd'dæ-koñ¹; *S.* ēd'de-koñ¹; *Wr.* ēd'i-koñ¹. The *e* of the penultima is weak and should *not* be rendered long *ē* as by some phoneticists. Walker (1806) recorded the Fr. pronunciation and remarked: *Ald=de=camp* . . . like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 15 (1806).

alde=mémoire [F.]: ēd'mēmwār¹; ād'mēmwār² [An aid to memory].

Aldoneus: ē'i-dō'n-us¹; ā'i-dō'ne-ūs² [In Gr. myth, Hades or Pluto].

alglet: ē'glet¹; ā'glēt² [In heraldry, an eaglet].

Aiglön: ē'glēñ¹; ā'glōñ² [Fr., the eaglet. Cognomen of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte sometimes known as Napoleon II or the Duke of Reichstadt; also, title of a drama of which he is the central figure].

Aignan: ē'nyāñ¹; ā'nyāñ² [Fr. scholar; translator of Homer's "Iliad"].

algrette: ē'gret¹; ā'grēt². *C. & W.* ē-gret¹; *M.* ē'grit¹; *Wr.* æ-gret¹.

Aigues-Mortes: ēg'mōrt¹; āg'mōrt² [Fr. town].

alguère: ē'gī-ēr¹ or ē'gyēr¹; ā'gī-er² or ā'gyer² [Fr., a ewer or flagon].

aiguille: ē'gwīl¹ or ē'gwil¹; ā'gīwīl² or ā'gīwīl². In Fr. the final syllable is obscured, ē'gwīl'ā¹.

Aiguillon: ē'gwī'yōñ¹; ā'gīwī'yōñ²; *not* ē-gī-yōñ¹ [Fr. town and dukedom].

Alja: ē-ai'jā¹ or ai'jā¹; ā-i'ja² or i'ja² [Bible].

Aljalon: ē'[or ai']jā-len¹; ā'[or i']ja-lön² [Bible, a valley; also a city in Palestine].

Aljeleth=shahar: ai-jī'leʃh=shē'har¹; i-jē'lēʃh=shā'hār² [Bible].

Aiken: ē'ken¹; ā'kēñ² [Personal & place name].

Aila: ē'i-lā¹; ā'i-lā² [Douai Bible].

allanthus: ē-lan'ʃhus¹; ā-län'thūs².

Ailath: ē'i-lāʃh¹; ā'i-lāth² [Douai Bible].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

aileron: ē'lī-rən¹ or ē'lā-rən¹; ā'le-rōn² or ā'le-rōn².

Aillesbury: ēlz'bər-ī¹; ālz'bu-ry² [English family name. Corruption of AS. *Aeglesberg*. Compare **AYLESBURY**].

Aillin: āl'yīn¹; āl'yīn² [In Ir. legend, the daughter of Lewy].

Ailly: ā'yī¹; ā'yī² [Fr. cardinal, Pierre d'Ailly].

ailment: ēl'mənt¹; āl'mənt². In conversation the final syllable *-ment* is obscured; seldom or never is it given the formal pronunciation -ment¹.

Ailsa Craig: ēl'sə krēg¹; āl'sa erāg² [Islet in Firth of Clyde].

Aimak: ai'mak¹; ī'māk² [Afghan tribe].

Almard: ē'mār¹; ā'mār² [Fr. traveler].

Aln¹: ē'n¹; ā'n² [Bible].

Aln²: aŋ¹; āŋ² [Fr. river & department].

aln¹: ēn¹; ān² [Scot., own].

aln²: ā'yīn¹; ā'yīn² [Hebrew letter. Spelled also **ayin**].

ainé: ē'nē¹; ā'nē² [Fr., elder; as, Dumas, *ainé*].

Ainmüller: ain'mül-ər¹; īn'mül-ēr² [German painter].

Aino: ai'no¹; ī'no² [A people of Japan. Spelled also *Ainu*, -nū¹; -nū²].

alre: ai'rī¹ or ār¹; ī're² or ār² [In Ir. history, a freeman].

Alre: ār¹; ār² [Fr. town].

Alrus: ē-ai'rus¹; ā-ī'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Aisha or Ayesha: ā'ī-shā¹ or ē'šhā¹; ā'ī-sha² or ā'šha² [Mohammed's favorite wife].

aisle: ail¹; il².

Aisne: ēn¹; ān² [Fr. river and department].

ait: ēt¹; āt² [An islet. From AS. *īget*, diminutive of *īg*, island. Sometimes written *eyot*, ai'et¹; y'öt²].

Aitchison: ēch'ī-sən¹; āch'ī-son² [An English family name].

Alton: ē'tən¹; ā'tōn² [Scottish botanist].

Alx¹: ēks¹; āks² [Fr. cathedral city].

Alx²: ē¹; ā² [Fr. island in the mouth of the Charente river off which Napoleon I surrendered to the English on the "Bellerophon" in 1815].

Alx-la-Chapelle: ēks"=lā=sha"pel¹; āks"=lā=chā"pēl² [Prussian city].

Alx-les-Bains: ēks"=lē=baŋ¹; āks"=lē=bāŋ² [French town].

Ajaccio: a-yā'cho¹; ā-yā'cho². In Italian the letter *j* before a vowel has the sound of *i* or *y*. [Capital of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon I.]

Ajah: ē'ja¹; ā'ja² [Bible].

Ajalon: aj'ə-lən¹; āj'a-lōn² [Bible].

Ajan: a-žān¹; ā-žhān² [Former name of east African coast from Zanzibar to Cape Guardafui].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Ajax: ɛ'jaks¹; ǎ'jaks² [In Gr. myth, son of Telamon; a hero of the Trojan war].

Ajodhya: ɑ-yōd'ya¹; ǎ-yōd'yä² [Indian city of pilgrimage].

Akan: ɛ'kən¹; ǎ'kan² [Bible].

Akatan: ak'ə-tan¹; ǎk'a-tǎn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akbar: ak'bar¹; ǎk'bār². From the Arabic *agbar*, "very great." [Mogul emperor of Hindustan.]

Akeldama: ə-kel'də-mə¹; a-kěl'da-ma². Compare ACELDAMA.

Akerman¹: ak'ər-mən¹; ǎk'ēr-man² [Family name].

Akerman²: ā'kər-mūn¹; ǎ'kēr-mǎn² [Russian city].

Akers=Douglas: ɛ'kærz-dug'ləs¹; ǎ'kērʒ-düg'las² [British family name].

Akka: āk'ɑ¹; ǎk'ä²; not ak'ə¹ [1. Syrian town. 2. Saharan village].

Akkos: ak'əz¹; ǎk'öʒ² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akkra: ak'rə¹; ǎk'ra²; not āk'ra¹ [Capital of Gold Coast Colony].

Akkub: ak'ub¹; ǎk'üb² [Bible].

Akrabattine: ak"rə-bə-tai'nī¹; ǎk"ra-ba-tī'nē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akrabbim: ak-rab'im¹; ǎk-rǎb'im² [Bible].

Akron: ak'rən¹; ǎk'ron²; not ɛ'krun¹ [A city in Ohio].

Akud: ak'ud¹; ǎk'üd² [Apocrypha].

ala: ɛ'lə¹; ǎ'la² [L., wing].

à la: ā lā¹; ä lä² [Fr., after the manner of; according to].—**à la carte:** ā lā kært¹; ä lä cärt²; not a la kært¹. The pronunciation of *à la* when used in combination with other words does not change. [Fr., by the card.]

Alabama: al'ə-bā'mə¹; ǎl'a-bā'ma²; not al'ə-bam'ə¹.

alabaster (*a. & n.*): al'ə-bas'tər¹; ǎl'a-bās'tēr². *E.* al-ə-bast'ər¹; *I.* al'a-bas'tūr¹.

Aladdin: ə-lad'in¹; a-lǎd'in² [In the "Arabian Nights," the hero of the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp"].

Alain de Lille: a"lañ də lil¹; ä"lǎñ de lil² [Fr. sage].

Alamath: al'ə-math¹; ǎl'a-mǎth² [Douai Bible].

Alameda: ā'lə-mē'də¹; ǎ'la-me'da² [A county & city in California].

Alameth: al'ə-meth¹ or ə-lē'meth¹; ǎl'a-mēth² or a-lā'mēth² [Bible].

Alammelech: ə-lam'i-lek¹; a-lām'e-lēe² [Bible].

alamo: ā'la-mō¹; ǎ'lā-mō² [Sp.=Am. cottonwood; specif., a mission building of San Antonio, Texas, where Colonel James Bowie, W. B. Travis, and David Crockett with 140 men opposed Santa Anna with 4,000 Mexicans in 1836].

alamode: ā'lā'mōd¹; ǎ'lā'mōd². The pronunciation al-a-mōd¹; ǎl-a-mōd², introduced by Walker, is erroneous. When first used in English the word was written *all-a-mode*. To-day it is properly treated as three French words, *à la mode* [Fr., according to custom; as, beef *à la mode*].

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

à la mort: *ā lā mōr*¹; *ä lā mōr*² [Fr., to the death. Formerly Anglicized and written as one word, *alamort*, then pronounced *al*¹*ä-mōrt*¹; *äl*¹*ä-mōrt*²].

Alamoth: *al*¹*ä-mōth*¹ or *-mōth*¹; *äl*¹*ä-mōth*² or *-mōth*² [Bible].

Alan: *al*¹*än*¹; *äl*¹*än*² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Alain**, *ä*¹*lañ*¹; *ä*¹*län*²; It. & Sp. **Alano**, *ä-lä*¹*nō*¹; *ä-lä*¹*nō*².

Aland: *ē*¹*land*¹; *ä*¹*länd*². *Standard*, between *ē*¹- & *ō*¹*land*¹ [Russian island group in Gulf of Bothnia].

à l'anglaise: *a län*¹*glēz*¹; *ä län*¹*gläs*² [In Fr., adjectives derived from proper nouns are correctly written with a small initial letter].

Alani: *ä-lē*¹*nai*¹; *a-lä*¹*nī*² [An ancient nomadic people of Europe & Asia].

Al Araf: *äl*¹*äräf*¹; *äl*¹*äräf*²; *not* *al är*¹*äf*¹ [In the Koran, the boundary between heaven and hell].

Alarie: *al*¹*ä-rik*¹; *äl*¹*ä-rīe*² [Masculine personal name]. In Fr., *ä*¹*lā*¹*rik*¹; *ä*¹*lā*¹*rīe*²; G. **Alarich**, *äl*¹*ä-rīh*¹; *ä*¹*lā*¹*rīh*²; Sp. **Alarico**, *äl*¹*ä-rī*¹*kō*¹; *ä*¹*lā*¹*rī*¹*eō*²; L. **Alaricus**, *äl*¹*ä-rī*¹*kēs*¹; *äl*¹*ä-rī*¹*eus*²; Dan. **Alarik**, *äl*¹*ä-rik*¹; *äl*¹*ä-rīk*².

alarum: *ä-lär*¹*um*¹ or *ä-lar*¹*um*¹; *a-lär*¹*üm*² or *a-lär*¹*üm*². *C., E., S., & W.* prefer *ä-lär*¹*um*¹; *I.* *ä-lär*¹*um*¹; *M.* *ä-lär*¹*em*¹; *Wr.* *ä-lär*¹*em*¹.

alas: *ä-las*¹; *a-läs*²; *not* *ä-las*¹.

Alastor: *ä-las*¹*tör*¹; *a-läs*¹*tör*²; *not* *al*¹*as-tör*¹ [1. In myth, Zeus. 2. In Homer & Ovid, a Lycian slain by Odysseus].

alate¹: *ē*¹*lēt*¹; *ä*¹*lät*² [Winged].

alate²: *ä-lēt*¹; *a-lät*² [Lately].

a latticino: *a lät*¹*tī-chī*¹*nī-ō*¹; *ä lät*¹*tī-chī*¹*nī-ō*² [It., so as to resemble milk: said of glassware decoration].

alay: *ä-lē*¹; *a-lä*² [To carve].

alaya: *ä-lä*¹*yä*¹; *ä-lä*¹*ya*² [In theosophy, the cosmic principle].

alb: *alb*¹; *älb*²; *not* *äb*¹.

alba¹: *al*¹*bä*¹; *äl*¹*ba*² [1. The alb. 2. The white substance of the central nervous system].

alba²: *äl*¹*ba*¹; *äl*¹*bä*² [A lyric poem of the troubadors].

Alba¹: *äl*¹*ba*¹; *äl*¹*ba*² [A town in Italy].

Alba²: *al*¹*bä*¹; *äl*¹*ba*² [Gaelic name for Scotland].

Alba Longa: *al*¹*bä*¹*lō*¹*gä*¹; *äl*¹*ba*¹*lō*¹*gä*² [A city of ancient Latium; legendary birthplace of Romulus & Remus].

alban: *äl*¹*bän*¹; *äl*¹*ban*² [A chemical product].

Alban: *öl*¹ or *äl*¹*bän*¹; *äl*¹ or *äl*¹*ban*² [First Christian martyr in Great Britain].

Albani: *äl*¹*bä*¹*nī*¹; *äl*¹*bä*¹*nī*² [Canadian soprano: Emma Lajeunesse].

Albania: *äl*¹*bē*¹*nī-ä*¹; *äl*¹*bä*¹*nī-ä*² [A Balkan country].

Albany¹: *äl*¹*bä*¹*nī*¹; *äl*¹*ba*¹*ny*² [1. Capital of New York State. 2. Scottish dukedom].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Albany²: al'ba-ni¹; ăl'ba-ny² [The Scottish highlands: ancient name].

Albati: al-bē'tai¹; ăl-bā'ti² [A European fanatical 15th cent. sect, the White Brethren].

albatross: al'bā-trēs¹; ăl'ba-trös². *C. & W.* al'bā-trös¹; *I. & S.* al'ba-tres¹. *E., I., M., S., & Wr.*, agreeing with *Standard*, give to the last syllable the sound of o in "not."

Ah! well-a-day! what evil looks
Had I from old and young!
Instead of the cross, the Albatross
About my neck was hung.

COLERIDGE *The Ancient Mariner, In the Silent Sea.*

albe¹: ăl-bī'¹; ăl-bē'² [Albeit].

albe²: al'bi¹; ăl'be² [*Roman Antiq.*, an album].

Albemarle: al'bi-mār¹¹; ăl'be-mār¹²; *not* al'bī-mār¹¹ [County, island, or sound; also, dukedom & earldom].

Alberic: al'bā-rik¹; ăl'be-rīe² [Masculine personal name].

Alberich: ăl'ber-ih¹; ăl'bēr-ih² [In Ger. myth, a vassal of the Nibelungen kings; also, a dwarf in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"]. See AUBREY.

Alberico: See AUBREY.

Alberoni: ăl'bē-rō-nī¹; ăl'bē-rō-nī² [It. cardinal & statesman].

Albers: ăl'bärz¹; ăl'berz²; *not* ăl'bärs¹ [Ger. physician].

Albert: al'bärt¹; ăl'bērt² [Masculine proper name]. *Fr.* ăl'bār'¹; ăl'bēr'²; *Sw.* ăl'bert¹; ăl'bērt²; *It. & Sp.* **Alberto:** ăl-ber'to¹; ăl-bēr'to²; *L.* **Albertus:** ăl-būr'tus¹; ăl-bēr'tūs².

Alberta: al-būr'ta¹; ăl-bēr'ta² [Feminine proper name and Canadian province].

Alberti: ăl-ber'ti¹; ăl-bēr'ti² [1. Dutch theologian. 2. Ger. anatomist. 3. It. architect or painter].

albertite: al'bärt-ait¹; ăl'bērt-īt².

Albertville¹: al'bärt-vil¹; ăl'bērt-vīl² [A town in Alabama].

Albertville²: ăl'bār'vil¹; ăl'bēr'vil² [A town in France].

albertype: al'bär-taip¹; ăl'bēr-typ².

Albi: ăl'bi'¹; ăl'bi'² [*Fr.* cathedral city whence came the Albigenses].

Albigenses: ăl'bi-jen'siz¹; ăl'bi-ğen'sēs² [A sect of religious reformers of the 11th to the 13th centuries: named from ALBI].

Albinen: ăl-bī'nen¹; ăl-bī'nēn² [Swiss mountain village].

albino: al-bai'no¹; ăl-bi'no². *C., I., M., S., W., & Wr.*, -nō¹. *E. & Wr.* give al-bī'no¹, and *M.* al-bīn'o¹ as alternative.

Alboni: ăl-bō'nī¹; ăl-bō'nī² [It. contralto].

alborak: al'bo-rak¹; ăl'bo-rāk². *E.* al-bōr'āk¹; *I. & S.* ăl'bō-rak'¹ [Ar., the white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven].

Albrecht: al'breht¹; ăl'brēht². Compare ADALBERT.

Albuera: ăl'bu-ē'ra¹; ăl'bu-ē'rā²; *not* al-bwē'ra¹ [Sp. town].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Albufeira: *äl'bu-fē'i-ra¹*; *äl'bu-fē'i-rä²* [Pg. seaport].

albuginea: *äl'biu-jin'ü-a¹*; *äl'bū-gin'e-a²*; *not* *äl'biu-jin'ü-a¹*—the penultimate is obscure.

albumen: *äl-biū'men¹*; *äl-bū'mēn²*.

albumin: *äl-biū'min¹*; *äl-bū'min²*.

albuminuria: *äl-biū'mi-niū'ri-a¹*; *äl-bū'mi-nū'ri-a²*.—Note that the primary stress is on the antepenult.

Albuquerque¹: *äl'bū-ker'kē¹*; *äl'bū-kēr'ke²* [Pg. navigator].

Albuquerque²: *äl'bū-kūr'ki¹*; *äl'bū-kēr'ke²*. *Standard* *äl'biū-kūrki¹*. [City in New Mexico.]

Alburg: *äl'būrg¹*; *äl'būrg²* [Village in Vermont].

Albury: *äl'ber-i¹*; *äl'bēr-y²* [Town in New South Wales].

Albyn: *äl'bin¹*; *äl'bŷn²* [Scottish name for Scotland].

alcabala: *äl'ka-vā'la¹*; *äl'kā-vā'lā²*. In Sp. *b* when between vowels becomes a bilabial *v* having the sound of *b* softened by not bringing the lips into firm contact [Sp. tax].

Alcæus: *äl-sī'us¹*; *äl-çē'ūs²* [Gr. poet].

Alcaic: *äl-kē'ik¹*; *äl-eā'ie²* [Pertaining to Alcæus].

alcalde: *äl-kāl'dē¹* or *äl-kal'di¹*; *äl-eāl'de²* or *äl-eā'le²* [Sp., magistrate].

Alcámenes: *äl-kam'ü-niz¹*; *äl-eām'e-nēs²* [Gr. sculptor].

Alcañiz: *äl'ka-nyī'ih¹*; *äl'eā-nyī'h²* [Sp. town].

Alcantara: *äl-kūn'ta-ra¹*; *äl-eān'tā-rā²* [Sp. monk].

Alcantarine: *äl-kan'tə-rin¹*; *äl-eān'ta-rin²* [A Franciscan of the order of Alcantara].

alcazar: *äl-kā'zar¹* or (Sp.) *äl-kā'har¹*; *äl-eā'zär²* or (Sp.) *äl-eā'thär²* [Sp. or Moorish palace].

alcazava: *äl'ka-thā'va¹*; *äl'kā-thā'vā²* [Sp., fort].

Alceste: *äl'sest¹*; *äl'çest²* [Hero of Molière, *Le Misanthrope*].

Alcester: *äl'stər¹* or *ös'tər¹*; *äls'tēr²* or *as'tēr²* [Eng. town and personal name]. In England the tendency is toward shortening many of the proper names. See ALNWICK, ALNEMOUTH, ALVESTON.

Alcestis: *äl-ses'tis¹*; *äl-çes'tis²* [Class. Myth. A daughter of Pelias].

alchemic: *äl-kem'ik¹*; *äl-eēm'ie²*.

alchemist: *äl'ki-mist¹*; *äl'ee-mist²*; *not* *äl'ki-mist¹* [The *e* in this and the following word has the same sound as *e* in "valley," not as *e* in "me," as is sometimes erroneously claimed].

alchemy: *äl'ki-mi¹*; *äl'ee-my²*; *not* *äl'ki-mi¹*. See preceding.

alchitran: *äl'ki-tran¹*; *äl'ei-trān²*; *not* *äl'chi-tran¹* [Resinous exudation from fir-trees].

Alciati: *äl-chā'ti¹*; *äl-chā'ti²* [It. author and jurist].

Alcibiades: *äl'si-bai'a-diz¹*; *äl'çi-bi'a-dēs²* [Athenian general].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Alcidas: al'si-das¹; ăl'çi-däs² [Spartan naval commander].

Alcides: al-sai'diz¹; ăl-çi'dēs² [Class. Myth. Hercules as grandson of Alcæus].

Alcimus: al'si-mus¹; ăl'çi-müs² [Jewish high priest & Hellenist leader].

Alcinous: al-sin'o-us¹; ăl-çin'o-üs² [Gr. philosopher; also a king in Homer's "Odyssey"].

Alciphron: al'si-fren¹; ăl'çi-frön² [Gr. sophist; also, title of poem by Moore].

Alcira: al-çhî'ra¹; ăl-thî'rä² [Sp. town].

Alcmæon: alk-mî'en¹; ăle-mē'ön² [Gr. philosopher; also (Class. Myth.), leader of Epigoni against Thebes].

Almena, } alk-mî'nə¹, -nī¹; ăle-mē'na², -nē² [Class. Myth. Mother of
Almene: } Hercules].

Alcock: ăl'kək¹; ăl'eök² [Eng. family name].

Alcofribas Nasier: ăl'ko'fri'bā' nā'si'ē¹; ăl'eo'fri'bā' nā'si'ē² [Pen-name of François Rabelais].

Alcoran: al'ko-rān¹; ăl'eo-rän². *C.* al'ko-rən¹; *E.* al-kör'an¹; *I.* al'kō-ran¹; *M.* al-ko-rān¹ or al'ko-rān¹; *S.* al'kō-ran¹; *Wr.* al'ko-ran¹. Notwithstanding the variety of pronunciations recorded by lexicographers, the pronunciation given by Worcester is followed by the majority of persons who use the word. Walker pronounces it al'kō-ran¹. Orientalists pronounce it ăl'ko'rān¹ [Fr., the Koran, from Ar., al, the, & qorān, book].

Alcorn: al'körn¹; ăl'eörn² [1. Am. statesman. 2. County in Mississippi].

alcornoque: ăl'kōr-nō'kē¹; ăl'eōr-nō'kē² [Sp., a S. Am. medicinal bark].

Alcott: ăl'kot¹; ăl'eöt² [Am. author].

alcove: al'kōv¹ or al-kōv¹; ăl'eōv² or ăl-eōv². The pronunciation recorded by Walker, who accents the final syllable, is that preferred by *M.* & recorded as prevailing in England to-day. It was indicated by all lexicographers from Perry (1775) to Webster (1828); the latter, however, accented the penult.

Alcoy: ăl-kō'ī¹; ăl-eō'y² [Sp. town].

Alcuescar: al-kwes'kar¹; ăl-ewes'ear² [Sp. town].

Alcuin: al'kwīn¹; ăl'ewīn²; not al-kū'm¹ [Eng. scholar].

Aleyone: al-sai'o-nī¹; ăl-çy'o-nē² [Class. Myth. Daughter of Æolus].

alcyonite: al'si-o-nait¹; ăl'çy-o-nit² [A sponge-like fossil].

Aldan: ăl-dūn¹; ăl-dän² [Siberian mountain & river].

aldane: al'dēn¹; ăl'dän² [Chemical substance].

Aldborough: ăld'būr-o¹ or ăl'brā¹; ăld'būr-o² or ăl'bro² [Eng. town].

Aldebaran: al-deb'ā-rən¹; ăl-dēb'a-ran² [Ar., the follower: a star that follows the Pleiades].

Aldeburgh: ăl'būr-o¹ or ăl'brā¹; ăl'būr-o² or ăl'bro²; not ăl'dā-bürg¹ [Eng. town].

Alden: ăl'den¹; ăl'dēn² [Am. family & place name].

Alfieri

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Aldenham: *äl'də-nam*¹; *äl'de-nām*²—the *h* silent [Eng. family name].

alder: *äl'dər*¹; *äl'dēr*²; *not* *äl'dər*¹. Compare ELDER.

Alderete: *äl'dē-rē-tē*¹; *äl'de-re'tē*² [Sp. scholar].

alderman: *äl'dər-mən*¹; *äl'dēr-man*²; *not* *äl'dər-mən*¹.

aldermanic: *äl'dər-man'ik*¹; *äl'dēr-män'ie*².

Alderney: *äl'dər-nī*¹; *äl'dēr-ny*² [Island in Eng. channel].

Aldershot: *äl'dər-shet*¹; *äl'dēr-shöt*² [Eng. town & military camp].

Aldhelm: *äld'helm*¹; *äld'hēlm*² [Eng. bishop].

Aldiborontiphoscophornio: *äl'di-bo-rən'ti-fes'ko-fēr-ni-ō*¹; *äl'di-bo-rön'ti-fös'eo-för-ni-ō*² [A haughty character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotonthologos"; applied by Sir Walter Scott as a nickname to James Ballantyne].

Aldine: *äl'doin*¹ or *äl'duin*¹; *äl'din*² or *äl'din*². *C., E., & M.* prefer the first; *I., S., W., & Wr.* favor the second. *Standard* prefers *äl'din*¹; *Fallows*, *äl'din*¹. The pronunciation *äl'din*¹ is used by many persons. [1. Belonging to, printed by or in imitation of Aldus Manutius or his family. 2. A book printed at the Aldine press.]

Aldingar: *äl'din-gūr*¹; *äl'din-gär*² [1. In the Percy "Reliques," a ballad about a false steward. 2. A prior in Scott's poem, "Harold the Dauntless"].

Aldini: *äl'di-nī*¹; *äl'di-nī*² [It. scholar or statesman].

Aldred: *äl'dred*¹; *äl'drēd*²; *not* *äl'dred*¹ [Eng. archbishop].

Aldrich: *äl'drič*¹ or *äl'drij*¹; *äl'drič*² or *äl'drij*² [Am. author].

Aldridge: *äl'drij*¹; *äl'dridg*² [Family name].

Alduin: *äl'dwīn*¹; *äl'dwīn*² [King of the Longobardi in 6th cent.].

Aldus: *äl'dus*¹ or *äl'dus*¹; *äl'düs*² or *äl'düs*² [Prenomen of MANUTIUS].

Alea: *ē'li-ə*¹; *ä'le-a*² [A town in ancient Arcadia].

Alecto: *ä-lek'to*¹; *a-lēc'to*² [Class. Myth. One of the Furies].

Alectryon: *ä-lek'tri-ön*¹; *a-leē'try-ön*² [Gr., Chanticleer].

alegar: *äl'i-gūr*¹ or *ē'li-gūr*¹; *äl'e-gär*² or *ä'le-gär*². *E.* *äl'i-gär*¹; *I.* *el'i-gūr*¹; *M., W., & Wr.* *äl'i-gär*¹; *S.* *äl'e-gär*¹ [Sour ale].

Alema: *äl'i-mə*¹; *äl'e-ma*² [Apocrypha].

Aleman: *äl'män*¹; *äl'män*² [Fr. ecclesiastic].

Aleman: *äl'män*¹; *äl'män*² [Sp. novelist].

Aleman: *äl'i-man*¹; *äl'e-män*² [Confederation of Ger. tribes].

Aleman: *äl'män*¹; *äl'män*² [It. diplomat].

Alembert: *äl'län'ber*¹; *äl'län'bēr*² [Fr. philosopher & encyclopedist].

Alemeth: *äl'i-meth*¹ or *ä-lī'meth*¹; *äl'e-mēth*² or *ä-lē'mēth*² [Bible].

Alemtejo: *äl'län-tē'zo*¹; *äl'län-tē'zho*² [Pg. province].

Alençon: *ä-len'sən*¹ or (*F.*) *äl'län'sön*¹; *a-len'çon*² or (*F.*) *äl'län'çôn*² [Fr. city].

aleph: *ē'lef*¹; *ä'lēf*²; *not* *äl'lef*¹ [First letter of Hebrew alphabet].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Aleppo: ə-lep'o¹; a-ləp'o² [Turk. vilayet & city in Syria].

alert: ə-lūrt'¹; a-lért'²; not al'ərt¹.

alerta: ə-lār'ta¹; ä-lêr'tä² [Sp. military call, "on duty"].

Alesia: ə-lí'shɪ-ə¹; a-lē'shi-a² [A town of ancient Gaul].

Alesius: ə-lí'shɪ-us¹; a-lē'shi-ūs² [Scottish divine].

Alessandria: ə'les-sān'drɪ-ə¹; ä'les-sān'drī-ä² [It. province & city].

Alessandro: ə'les-sān'dro¹; ä'les-sān'dro² [It., Alexander].

Alessun: ə'lə-sun¹; ä'le-sun² [Norw. town].

Alethea: ə'lɪ-thi-ə¹ or ə-lí-thi-ə¹; əl'e-thē-a² or a-lē'the-a² [A feminine personal name]. Ger. ä'lē-tē-ə¹; ä'lē-tē-a²; It. **Alitea:** ə'lɪ-tē-ə¹; ä'lɪ-tē-ä²; Sp. **Aletea:** ə'lē-tē-ə¹; ä'lē-tē-ä².

alethorama: ə'lɪ-tho-rā-mə¹; əl'e-tho-rā-ma²; not ə-leth'o-rē-mə¹.

alethoscope: ə-lí-tho-skōp¹; a-lē'tho-seōp²; not ə-leth'o-skōp¹.

Aletium: ə-lí'shɪ-um¹; a-lē'shi-ūm² [Ancient Calabrian town].

Aleut: ə'lɪ-ūt¹; əl'e-ūt² [Native of the Aleutian islands].

Aleutian: ə'lɪ-ū'shɪ-ən¹ or ə-liū'shən¹; əl'e-ū'shi-an² or a-lū'shan² [Alaskan islands].

Alexander: əl'egz-an'dər¹; əl'ēgz-ān'dēr²; not al'eg-zan'dər¹ [A masculine personal name]. D. & Ger. ä'lēks-ān'dər¹; ä'lēks-ān'dēr²; Fr. **Alexandre:** ə'lēks-ān'drɪ¹; ä'lēks-ān'drē²; Pg. ä'lēks-ān'drē¹; ä'lēks-ān'drē².

Alexander Balas: əl'egz-an'dər bē'lās¹; əl'ēgz-ān'dēr bā'las² [Syrian king].

Alexandria: əl'egz-an'drɪ-ə¹; əl'ēgz-ān'drī-ä² [Egyptian seaport].

Bentley . . . may call it *Alexandria*, but you had better pronounce it *Alexandria*.

SAMUEL PARR quoted by Lounsbury in *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, p. 261. [H. '04.]

Alexandrina¹: əl'egz-an'drɪ-nə¹; əl'ēgz-ān'drī-na² [Rus. feminine personal name; Alexandra].

Alexandrina²: əl'egz-an'drai-nə¹; əl'ēgz-ān'drī-na² [Lake in Australia].

Alexandrine: əl'egz-an'drɪn¹ or -drain¹; əl'ēgz-ān'drɪn² or -drin². C. & W. əl-eg-zan'drɪn¹; E. əl-eks-ān'drain¹; M. əl-ɪgz-ān'drɪn¹; W. əl-ɪgz-ān'drɪn¹.

Alexandrovsk: ə'lēgz-an'drɒfsk¹; ä'lēgz-ān'drōfsk² [Rus. city].

alexia: ə-leks'ɪ-ə¹; a-lēks'i-a² [Inability to read correctly].

Aleyn: ə'lɪn¹; əl'yn² [Eng. poet].

alezan: əl'zān¹; əl'zān² [Fr., sorrel].

alèze: ə-lēz'¹; a-lēz'²; not ə-liz'¹ [Fr., a waterproof sheet].

Alfarabius: əl'fā-rē'bi-us¹; əl'fā-rā'bi-ūs² [Ar. scholar and encyclopedist].

Alfaro: əl-fā-ro¹; əl-fā-ro²; not əl-fē-ro¹ [Sp. town].

Alfeo: əl-fē-o¹; əl-fē-o² [It. & Sp., ALPHEUS].

Alfieri: əl'fī-ē-rī¹; əl'fī-ē-rī² [It. architect or poet].

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Alfonso: al-fən'so¹; äl-fön'so² [Sp. masculine personal name]. **Alphonso**†.

Alford: öl'fərd¹; əl'ford²; *not* al'förd¹ [Eng. churchman].

Alford: äl'fərd¹; äl'förd² [Scottish town].

Alfordsville: öl'fərdz-vil¹; əl'fordz-vil² [Village in North Carolina].

Alfred: al'fred¹; äl'frəd² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., äl'fred¹; äl'frəd²; D. & G., äl'frēt¹; äl'fret²; Fr. äl'fred¹; äl'frəd²; It. & Sp., **Alfredo**, al-frē'do¹; äl-frē'do²; L., **Alfredus**, al-fri'dus¹; äl-frē'düs².

al fresco: al fres'ko¹; äl frēs'eo²; *not* al fres'ko¹. [It., in the open air.]

Alfreton: öl'fri-tən¹; əl'fre-ton² [Eng. city].

Alfric: öl'frik¹; əl'frie² [Anglo-Saxon writer].

alga (*n. sing.*): al'gə¹; äl'gə².—**algæ** (*n. pl.*), al'ji¹; äl'gē².—**algal** (*a.*): al'gəl¹; äl'gəl².

Algardi: al-gür'di¹; äl-gär'di² [It. sculptor].

Algarotti: äl'ga-rət'ti¹; äl'gä-röt'ti² [It. author].

algarroba: al'gə-rō'bə¹; äl'gä-rō'ha² [Sp., one of several trees, as the carob].

Algarsife: al'gər-sif¹; äl'gär-sif² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the elder son of Cambuscan in "The Squire's Tale"].

Algebar: al'ji-bär¹; äl'ge-bär² [Ar., the giant; a constellation].

algebra: al'ji-brə¹; äl'ge-brə²; *not* al'ji-brä¹, *nor* al'ji-brē¹. Altho the pronunciation in vogue in Walker's day was al'ji-brä¹, modern usage so obscures the *e* that it approximates to *i* in "habit."

algebraic: al'ji-brē'ik¹; äl'ge-brā'ie². In *Standard & W.* the first syllable is given secondary stress, the principal stress falling on the penult.

algebraist: al'ji-brē'ist¹; äl'ge-brā'ist². *M.* records al'ji-brist¹ as an alternative.

Algeciras: al'ji-si'rəs¹; äl'ge-çi'ras²; *Sp.* äl'hē-thi'ras¹; äl'hē-thi'räs² [Sp. seaport].

algedo: al-jī'do¹; äl-gē'do²; *not* al-gē'do¹.

Alger: al'jər¹; äl'gēr² [Am. inventor or banker].

Algernon: al'jər-nən¹; äl'gēr-nön² [Masculine personal name].

algisia: al-jī'si-ə¹ *or* -zi-ə¹; äl-gē'si-a² *or* -çi-a².

Algiers: al-jirz¹; äl-gērs² [Department or seaport of Algeria].

Algoa: al-gō'ə¹; äl-gō'a² [Bay of southeastern coast of Africa].

algodon: äl'go-thōn¹; äl'gō-thōn² [Sp., the cotton-plant; cotton].

Algodones: al'go-dō'nez¹ *or* (*Sp.*) -nefh¹; äl'gō-dō'nēs² *or* (*Sp.*) -nēth² [Town in Chile & New Mexico].

algodonite: al-ged'o-noit¹; äl-göd'o-nit² [Mineral from Algodones, Chile].

Algonkian, } al-geŋ'ki-ən¹; äl-gön'ki-an². In this and the following word,

Algonquian: } *qu* has the sound of *k*, *not* of *kw* [A linguistic stock of North American Indians].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Algonkin, } al-ɡɒŋ'kɪn¹; ʌl-ɡɒŋ'kɪn² [Am. Indian of the Algonkian
Algonquin: } stock].

algor: al'ɡɒr¹; ʌl'ɡɔr² [L., cold].

algorism: al'ɡo-rɪzm¹; ʌl'ɡo-rɪzm² [Arabic system of notation now in use].

algosis: al-ɡɔ'sɪs¹; ʌl-ɡɔ'sɪs² [Pathological condition due to the presence of algæ].

alguazil: al'ɡwa-zɪl¹; ʌl'ɡwä-zɪl² [Sp., an officer of the law]. **alguacil**†.

Alhagi: al-hɛ'jɑɪ¹; ʌl-hä'ɡɪ². *C.* al-haj'ɪ¹; *E.* a-hög'ɪ¹; *M.* al-hāj'ɪ¹ [A genus of African or Asiatic shrubby plants].

Alhambraic: al'ham-brɛ'ɪk¹; ʌl'häm-brä'ɪe² [Relating to the Alhambra, a Moorish palace in Grenada, Spain].

Alhambresque: al'ham-bresk'¹; ʌl'häm-brɛsk'². *I.* ʌl-ʌm'bresk¹ [Alhambraic].

All: ʌ'li¹; ʌ'li²; *not* ɛ'lai¹ [Mohammed's adopted son].

Allah: al'ɪ-ə¹ *or* ə-lai'ə¹; ʌ'ɪ-a² *or* a-li'a² [Bible].

Allamet: ʌ'lyä'mɛ'¹; ʌ'lyä'mɛ'² [Fr. engraver].

Allan: al'ɪ-ən¹ *or* ə-lai'ən¹; ʌ'ɪ-an² *or* a-li'an² [Bible].

alias: ɛ'h-əs¹; ʌ'li-as²; *not* ʌ'h-əs¹; *nor* al'yəs¹.

All Baba: ʌ'li bā'bā¹; ʌ'li bā'bā². Notwithstanding the dictionaries this is very commonly pronounced al'ɪ bā'bā.

Allbert: ʌ'li'bār'¹; ʌ'li'bār'² [Fr. physician].

allbi: al'ɪ-bai¹; ʌ'ɪ-bɪ²; *not* al'ib-ai¹.

Alibrandi: ʌ'li-brān'dɪ¹; ʌ'li-brän'dɪ²; *not* al'ɪ-bran'dɪ [It. painter].

allicant: al'ɪ-kant'¹; ʌ'ɪ-känt'². *Standard* al'ɪ-kənt¹; *C., E., & I.* al'ɪ-kant¹; *M.* al-ɪ-kant'¹; *W.* al'ɪ-kənt¹.

Alicante: ʌ'li-kān'tɛ¹; ʌ'li-cän'tɛ² [Sp. province or its capital].

Alice: al'ɪs¹; ʌ'ɪɛ² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* ʌ'lis'¹; ʌ'liɛ'². See *ELSA*; *ELSE*; *ELSJE*.

Alicia: ə-lɪsh'ɪ-ə¹; a-lɪsh'ɪ-a² [L., Alice].

alidade: al'ɪ-dɛd¹; ʌ'ɪ-dād²; *not* ʌ'h'dād'¹.

alien: ɛl'ɪ-en¹; ʌl'ɪ-ɛn². *Standard, C., I., S., & W.* ɛl'yen¹; *E.* ɛ'li-ən¹; *M.* ɛl'ɪ-en¹; *W.*, ɛl'yən¹. While in English usage this word has three syllables, in American and Scottish it has but two.

alienate: ɛl'ɪ-en-ɛt¹; ʌl'ɪ-ɛn-āt². *Standard*, ɛl'yen-ɛt¹, so also most of the other dictionaries. See preceding. In Walker's time there was "a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on *e* in the penultimate," but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded ɛl'yen-ɛt¹; Perry (1775) al'ɪ-en-ɛt¹.

Allgarh: ʌl'ɪ-gur'¹; ʌl'ɪ-ɡūr'² [A district or city of British India].

Allghieri: ʌ'li-gɪ-ɛ'rɪ¹; ʌ'li-ɡɪ-ɛ'rɪ². *W.* ʌ'h-gy-ɛ'rɪ¹ [Dante's family name].

Alima: al'ɪ-mə¹; ʌl'ɪ-ma² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊlə, ɛʊre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

Ali Masjid: ā'li mus'jid¹; ā'li mūs'jid² [Fort in Khaibar Pass, Peshawur, Brit. Ind.].

alliment: al'i-ment¹; āl'i-mēnt²; *not* al'im-ent¹, which is contrary to usage.

allimentation: al'i-men-tē'shən¹; āl'i-mēn-tā'shon². Compare with preced-

alimentative: al'i-men'tā-tiv¹; āl'i-mēn'ta-tiv²; *not* al'i-men-tē'tiv². [ing.

allimony: al'i-mo-ni¹; āl'i-mo-ny²; *not* al'i-mō'ni¹; *nor* al'i-mun-i¹ as given by Walker.

alination: ə-lin'i-ē'shən¹; ə-līn'e-ā'shon².

Alington: əl'ing-tən¹; āl'ing-ton² [English family name].

aliquant: al'i-kwənt¹; āl'i-kwant².

Aliris: al'i-ris¹; āl'i-ris² [The hero in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

Allwal: ə'li-wāl'¹; ā'li-wāl'² [A town in the Punjab, India].

alizarin: ə-liz'ə-rin¹; ə-liz'a-rin². *C.* al-i-zā'rin¹; *E.* al-iz'ər-in¹; *I.* ə-liz'ə-rin¹ [Orange-red dye].

aljibar: əl-hī'bar¹; āl-hī'bār² [Sp., cistern].

alkahest: əl'kə-hest¹; āl'kə-hēst²; *not* al-kē'hest¹.

alkalamid: əl'kə-lam'id¹; āl'kə-lām'id². *C.* al-kal'ə-mid¹ or -maid¹; *E.* əl'kəl-a-moid¹; *M.* əl'kə-lə-moid¹; *W.* əl'kəl-am'id¹ or -id¹.

alkali: əl'kə-lai¹ or -li¹; āl'kə-li² or -li², so also *W.*; *C., M., & W.* al'kə-li¹; *E.* əl'kəl-i; *I. & S.* al'ka-li. Walker gives the *i* the sound of *e* in "me."

alkalify: əl'kə-li-fai¹; āl'kə-li-fy², so also *C., M., & W.*; *not* al-kal'if-ai¹ *E.* əl'kəl-i-fai¹; *I.* əl'ka-li-fai¹ or al-kal'i-fai¹; *S.* al-kal'i-fai¹; *W.* əl-kal'i-fai¹.

alkaline: əl'kə-lain¹ or -lin¹; āl'kə-lin² or -līn², so also *W.*; *C.* al'kə-lin¹ or -lain¹; *E.* əl'kəl-ain¹; *I.* al'ka-lain¹; *M.* al'kə-lain¹; *S. & W.* al'ka-lin¹; *W.* al'kə-lain¹ as alternative, a pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

alkalization: əl'kə-lai-zē'shən¹; āl'ka-li-zā'shon².

alkalize: əl'kə-laiz¹; āl'ka-līz².

Alkmaar: əlk'mar¹; ālk'mār² [Dutch town].

alkyl: əl'kyl¹; āl'kyl²; *not* al'koil¹.

Allacci: əl-lā'chi¹; āl-lā'chī² [Gr. scholar].

allagite: əl'ə-jait¹; āl'a-gīt².

Allah: əl'la¹ or əl'ə¹; āl'lā² or āl'a² [Arabic, the Supreme Being].

Allahabad: əl'lā-hā'bad¹ or *Standard* əl'ə-hā-bād'¹; āl'lā-hā'bād'² or āl'a-hā-bād'²; *C. & Hailprin*, in "Lippincott's Gazetteer," give əl-lā-hā-bād'¹; *W.* əl'ə-hā-bād'¹ [A division, district or its capital, in British India].

Allan: See ALAN.

allantlasis: əl'an-tai'ə-sis¹; āl'an-tī'a-sīs²; *not* əl'an-tī'ə-sis¹.

allantols: ə-lan'to-is¹; ā-lān'to-īs²; *not* ə-lan'tois¹.

Allapaha: ə-lap'ə-hē¹; ā-lāp'a-hē² [River in Georgia].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Allar: al'ərɪ; ʔl'ar² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Allegany: al'i-gē'mɪ; ʔl'e-gā'ny² [County in Maryland or New York].
The forms **Alleghany** [Mountain range or county in North Carolina or Virginia] and **Allegheny** [A geological formation, county in Pennsylvania or river in W. New York State] are pronounced as the first.

allegiance: a-li'jəns¹; ʔl-lē'gəns². *C.* ə-li'jəns¹; *E.* əl-li'ji-əns¹; *I.* al-li'-jəns¹; *M.* (alternative) ə-li'ji-əns¹. *Standard, M., S., W., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given above.

allegoric: al'i-ger'ɪk¹; ʔl'e-gör'ie².

allegorism: al'i-go-rizm¹; ʔl'e-gō-rīsm².

allegorist: al'i-go-rist¹; ʔl'e-gō-rīst².

allegorize: al'i-go-ruiz¹; ʔl'e-gō-rīz².

allegorization: al'i-ger'i-zē'shən¹; ʔl'e-gör'i-zā'shon².

allegory: al'i-go'rɪ; ʔl'e-gō'ry². *Walker, E., & I.* al'i-gor'ɪ.

allegretto: al'lē-gret-ti'no¹; ʔl'lē-ğrēt-ti'no² [It. direction in music].

allegretto: al'lē-gret'to¹; ʔl'lē-ğrēt'to² [It. direction in music].

Allegri: al-lē'gri¹; ʔl-lē'ğri² [It. composer or poet].

allegro: al-lē'gro¹; ʔl-lē'ğro² [It. direction in music].

Allegro, L': ləl-lē'gro¹; ləl-lē'ğro² [Poem by Milton].

Alleine: al'ɪn¹; ʔl'in² [Eng. author].

alleja: al'i-jā'ɪ; ʔl'e-jā'y²; *not* ə-lē'yə¹ [Silk fabric].

alleleu: al'i-lū'ɪ; ʔl'e-lu'y². Compare HALLELUJAH.

alleleuia: al'i-lū'yə¹; ʔl'e-lu'ya².

allemande: əl'mənd¹ or al'ə-mənd¹; ʔl'mənd² or ʔl'a-mənd². *C.* ə-le-mənd¹; *E.* əl'e-mənd¹; *I.* əl-li-mənd¹; *M.* əl-ə-mənd¹; *W.* ə'l'mənd¹; *Wr.* əl-i-mənd¹ [Fr. music or dance of Ger. origin].

Allemeth: al'i-meth¹; ʔl'e-mēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Allende: əl-yen'dē¹; ʔl-yēn'dē² [Chilean dramatist or Mex. city].

Allenstein: ə'lēn-shtain¹; ʔl'lēn-shtin² [Prus. town].

alleviative: ə-l'i-vi-ə-tiv¹; ʔl'i-vi-ə-tiv²; *not* ə-l'i-vi-ē'tiv¹.

Alleyn: al'mɪ; ʔl'yn² [Eng. actor].

Allhusen: əl-hiū'sən¹; ʔl-hū'sen² [Eng. family name].

Allia: al'i-ə¹; ʔl'i-ə² [It. river; scene of battle B. C. 390].

alliable: ə-lai'ə-bl¹; ʔl-i'a-bl²; *not* ə-lai'ə-bl¹.

alliaceus: al'i-ē'shūs¹; ʔl'i-ā'shūs².

Alliance¹: ə-lai'əns¹; ʔl-i'əŋs² [U. S. city].

Alliance² [F.]: ə'l'i'yāns¹; ʔl'i'yāŋs². See BELLE ALLIANCE.

allicient: ə-līsh'ent¹; ʔl-īsh'ent².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

Alienus: al'i-i'nus¹; ä'l'i-ē'nūs² [Roman proconsul].

Allier: ä'l'yē'¹; ä'l'yē'² [Fr. river or dept.].

Allingham: al'ing-əm¹; ä'l'ing-am²—the *h* is silent. [Anglo-Ir. poet].

alliterative: a-lit'er-a-tiv¹; ä-lit'er-a-tiv²; *not* a-lit'er-ē'tiv. *C.* a-lit'er-ri-tiv¹; *E. & Wr.* al-lit'er-a-tiv¹; *I.* al-lit'ür-ēt'iv¹; *M.* a-lit'er-a-tiv¹; *S.* al-lit'er-ē'tiv¹; *W.* a-lit'er-i-tiv¹.

Allix: ä'l'iks'¹; ä'l'iks'² [Fr. preacher].

Allobroges: a-lob'ro-jiz¹; ä-löb'ro-gēs² [Gallic nation].

Allobroglal: al'o-broj'i-käl¹; ä'l'o-brög'i-eal².

allochiral: al'o-kai'räl¹; ä'l'o-ei'ral².

alloclasite: a-lok'la-suit¹; ä-löe'la-sit²; *not* al'lo-klas'ait¹ [Mineral].

alogamete: al'o-gam'it¹ or -gä-mit'¹; ä'l'o-gäm'et² or -gä-mēt'² [Botanical term].

alogamy: a-log'ä-mi¹; ä-lög'a-mi² [Botanical fecundation].

Allom: al'äm¹; ä'l'om² [Apocrypha].

Allon: al'en¹; ä'l'on² [Bible].

Allonbachuth: al'en-bak'ufh¹; ä'l'on-bäe'üth² [Bible]. In R. V. spelled *Allonbachuth*.

allonge: a-lunj'¹; ä-löng'²; *not* ä-lenj'¹ [Term in law & commerce].

allopath: al'o-path¹; ä'l'o-päth². See ALLOPATHY.

allopathic: al'o-päth'ik¹; ä'l'o-päth'ie².

allopathist: a-löp'ä-thist¹; ä-löp'a-thist²; *not* al'lö-päth'ist¹.

allopathy: a-löp'ä-thi¹; ä-löp'a-thy² [System of medical treatment].

allopsychic: al'o-sai'kik¹; ä'l'o-sy'eie² [Term in psychology].

allotriophagy: ä-löt'ri-of'ä-jü¹; ä-löt'ri-öt'a-gy²; *not* al-lö'trai-of'ä-gr¹ [Depraved appetite].

allotrophic: al'o-trof'ik¹; ä'l'o-tröf'ie²; *not* al'lö-tröf'ik¹.

allotropic: al'o-trop'ik¹; ä'l'o-tröp'ie².

allotropism: a-löt'ro-pizm¹; ä-löt'ro-pizm²; *not* -rö-pizm¹.

allotropy: a-löt'ro-pi¹; ä-löt'ro-py²; *not* -rö-pi¹ [Chemical term].

alloy: ä-lei'¹ or al'oi¹; ä-löy'² or ä'l'öy.² *C., E., I., M., S., Standard, W., & Wr.* give the first pronunciation for both noun and verb.

alloy (v.): ä-lei'¹; ä-löy'².

Allston: äl'stän¹; ä'l'ston² [Am. poet and painter].

allude: a-liüd'¹; ä-lüd'². The *u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule"; see also the six following words.

allure: a-liür'¹; ä-lür'²; *not* a-lür'¹.

allusion: a-liü'zän¹; ä-lü'zhon². Compare ALLUDE.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; ʊsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

alluvial: a-liū'vi-əl¹; ă-lū'vi-əl²; not -lū'vi-əl¹.

alluvion: a-liū'vi-ən¹; ă-lū'vi-ŏn²; not -lū'vi-ən¹.

alluvium: a-liū'vi-um¹; ă-lū'vi-ŭm²; not -lū'vi-um¹.

ally (n. & v.): a-lai'¹; ă-lŷ'²; not al'¹, as sometimes heard. The modern dictionaries, *Standard*, C., & W., give the same pronunciation to the noun as to the verb. See quotation.

A few years ago [circa 1785] there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language shewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the y like e in a final unaccented syllable. But, whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoepists in our language.—WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, page 21 (1806).

allyl: al'li¹; ăl'yl² [Chemical].

Alma¹: al'mə¹; ăl'ma² [Feminine personal name].

Alma²: al'mə¹; ăl'ma² or (Rus.) ū'y'-ma¹ [River in the Crimea, Russia; scene of battle in 1854].

Almack: əl'mak¹; ăl'măe² [English family name].

Among the twenty-seven original members of *Almack's Club* [established about 1763, by William Almack in Pall Mall, London] were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox. LESLIE STEPHEN *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1, s. v. [s. E. & co. 1885].

Alma Dagħ: əl'mə dāg¹; ăl'ma dāg² [Syrian mountain range].

Almaden: əl'mə-then¹; ăl'mă-thĕn² [Sp. town].

Almagest: al'mə-jest¹; ăl'ma-gĕst² [Title of Ptolemy's work on astronomy].

almagra: al-mā'grā¹; ăl-mă'grā² [Sp. deep-red ocher].

Almagro: al-mā'grō¹; ăl-mă'grō² [Sp. soldiers in Peru].

alma mater: al'mə mē'tər¹; ăl'ma mă'ter [L., fostering mother].

almanac: əl'mə-nak¹; ăl'ma-năe².

almandite: al'mən-dait¹; ăl'man-dit² [A mineral, the garnet].

Almansa: al-mŭn'sa¹; ăl-măn'să² [Sp. city; scene of battle, April 25, 1707].

Almanzor: al-man'zor¹; ăl-măn'zōr² [A knight errant in Dryden's "Conquest of Granada"].

Alma-Tadema: al'mə-tad'i-mə¹; ăl'ma-tăd'e-ma² [Brit. painter, born in the Netherlands].

Almaviva: əl'mā'vi'vā¹; ăl'mă'vi'vā² [In Beaumarchais's *Le Mariage de Figaro*, the disillusioned husband].

Almeida: al-mē'i-da¹; ăl-mē'i-dă²; erroneously, al-mē'da¹ [Pg. town where Wellington defeated Massena, Aug. 5, 1811].

almemar: al-mi'mar¹; ăl-mē'mār² [A platform in a synagogue].

Almeria: əl'mē-rī'a¹; ăl'mē-rī'ă² [Sp. province or town].

Almira: al-mai'rā¹; ăl-mī'ra² [Feminine personal name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; **fust**; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Almodad: al-mō'dad¹; āl-mō'dād² [Bible].

Almohades: al'mo-hēdz¹ or -hadz¹; āl'mo-hāds² or -hāds² [Moslem dynasty].

Almon: al'mən¹; āl'mon² [Bible].

almond: ā'mənd¹ or al'mənd¹; ā'mond² or āl'mond². Only *Standard, C.*, & *W.* give the alternative which is preferred by *E.* as al'mund¹; *M.* & *W.* ā'mənd¹; *S.* & *W.* ā'mund¹; Perry (1775) recorded āl'mənd¹.

Almon-diblathaim: al'mən-dib'lə-thē'im¹; āl'mon-dīb'la-thā'im² [Bible].

Almondsbury: ēmz'bər-ı¹; āms'ber-y²; *not* ā'mənz-bār-ı [English town.].

almoner: al'mən-ər¹ or ām'nər¹; āl'mon-ēr² or ām'nēr². Compare **ALMS**.

Almonte¹: al-mōn'tē¹; āl-mōn'tē² [Mex. dictator].

Almonte²: al-mōn'tı¹; āl-mōn'te² [Canadian town].

Almoravides: al-mō'rə-vaıdz¹; āl-mō'ra-vıds² [Moslem dynasty].

Almqvist: ālm'kvıst¹; ālm'kvıst² [Swedish novelist].

alms: āmz¹; āms².

Alnaschar: al-nāsh'ər¹ or -nas'kūr¹; āl-nāsh'ar² or -nās'ear² [In "The Arabian Nights," the "Barber's Fifth Brother"].

Alnathan: al'nə-thən¹; āl'na-than² [Apocrypha].

Alnmouth: ēl'mauθ¹; āl'mouth²—the *n* is silent. [Eng. town on the Alne river]. **Alnmouth†.**

Alnwick: an'ık¹; ān'ık²—the *l* and *w* are silent. [Eng. town].

Aloadæ: ə-lō'ə-dı¹; a-lō'a-dē² [Two giants in Gr. myth].

aloe: al'o¹; āl'o².—**aloes:** al'oz¹; āl'os²; *not* al'o-ēz¹, *nor* al'o-ız¹.

Alogian: ə-lō'jı-an¹; a-lō'gi-an² [Religious sect (2d & 3d cent.)].

Alohes: ə-lō'hız¹; a-lō'hēs² [Douai Bible].

aloin: al'o-in¹; āl'o-ın² [Chemical].

aloja: ə-lō'ha¹; ā-lō'hā² [Spiced liqueur].

along: ə-lōŋ¹; a-lōŋg². British lexicographers & *W.* uniformly give *o* the sound it has in "not," American that which it has in "or."

Alonzo: ə-lən'zo¹; a-lōn'zo² [Masculine personal name]. See **ALPHONSO**.

Alost: ā'lōst¹; ā'lōst² [Belgian town].

Aloth: ē'lōθ¹; ā'lōth² [Bible].

à l'outrance: (common but erroneous form for *Fr. à outrance*, ā ū"-trāns¹; ā ū"trānc²) a lū"trāns¹; ā lū"trānc².

Aloysius: al'o-is'[or -ish']ı-us¹; āl'o-ys'[or -y'sh']ı-üs² [Masculine personal name].

alpaca: al-pak'ə¹; āl-päe'a².

alpaga: al-pag'ə¹; āl-päg'a²; *not* āl"pā"gā¹ [Fr. dress goods].

alpargata: āl"par-gā'ta¹; āl"pär-gä'tä² [Sp. sandal-like shoe].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, this.

alpasotes: əlˈpa-sōˈtēs¹; əlˈpā-sōˈtēs² [Mex. tea].

alpestrine: əl-pesˈtrɪn¹; əl-pēsˈtrɪn²; not əl-pesˈtrain¹.

Alpha: əlˈfə¹; əlˈfa².

alphabetize: əlˈfə-bə-taɪz¹; əlˈfa-be-tɪz². Notwithstanding that the pronunciation əlˈfə-bet-aɪz¹ is the only one recorded by the dictionaries, that given above predominates.

Alpheus: əl-fīˈus¹; əl-fēˈūs² [River-god in mythology].

Alphonse: əlˈfɔ̃ns¹; əlˈfɔ̃ns² [Fr. masculine personal name].

Alphonso: əl-fenˈso¹ or -zo¹; əl-fɔ̃nˈso² or -so². L. **Alphonsus**, əl-fenˈsus¹; əl-fɔ̃nˈsūs² [Masculine personal name]. Compare ALFONSO.

Alpine: əlˈpɪn¹ or əlˈpaɪn¹; əlˈpɪn² or əlˈpɪn². E., I., & M. prefer əlˈpaɪn¹; S. əlˈpɪn¹.

Alpinus: əl-pīˈnūs¹; əl-pīˈnūs² [It. botanist].

Alpujaras: əlˈpū-hāˈras¹; əlˈpu-hāˈrās² [Sp. mountain region].

alquier: əlˈkɪr¹; əlˈkēr² [Pg. & Braz. measure].

Alsace: əl-sēs¹ or əlˈsūs¹; əl-sāç² or əlˈsäç² [Ger. imperial state]. See ELSASS; LORRAINE; LOTHRINGEN.

Alsatia: əl-sēˈshɪ-ə¹; əl-sāˈshi-a² [Former name of Whitefriars, London].

al segno: əl sēˈnyo¹; əl sēˈnyo² [It., "to the sign"; a direction in music].

Alsen: əlˈzen¹; əlˈsɛn² [Ger. island in Baltic Sea].

Alsirat: əl-sɪˈrat¹; əl-sɪˈrāt² [In the Koran, the straight path]. **Al Sirat†.**

also: əlˈso¹; əlˈso²; not əlˈso¹.

Alsop: əlˈsɒp¹; əlˈsɒp². In southern Eng. əlˈsɒp¹; əlˈsɒp². [Family name].

Alston: əlˈstɒn¹; əlˈstɒn² [Eng. town].

Alstonia: əl-stōˈni-ə¹; əl-stōˈni-a² [A genus of trees of the dogbane family].

alta: əlˈta¹; əlˈtā² [It., high; feminine of **alto**].

Altai: əlˈtai¹; əlˈtɪ² [Asiatic mountain range].

Altaic: əl-tēˈɪk¹; əl-tāˈɪe² [Pertaining to the Altai Mts.].

Altair: əl-tār¹; əl-tār² [A star used in determining lunar distance].

Altamaha: əlˈtə-mə-hō¹; əlˈta-ma-hā²; not əlˈtə-mə-hū¹ [River in Georgia].

Altamont: əlˈtə-mənt¹; əlˈta-mənt² [1. Town in Illinois. 2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the alias of Amory].

Altaneus: əlˈtə-nīˈus¹; əlˈta-nēˈūs² [Apocrypha].

Altar: əl-tār¹; əl-tār² [Ecuadorian mountain].

Altaschith: əl-tasˈkɪɦ¹; əl-tāsˈeɦ² [Bible].

Altashheth: əl-tashˈheɦ¹; əl-tāshˈhēɦ² [Bible (R. V.)].

alter¹: əlˈtər¹; əlˈtēr².

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnɪk; ɦin, this.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

alter²: al'tar¹; òl'tar¹; ält'tēr²; al'tēr² [L., "other"].—**alter ego**: al'[or òl'tar eg'o¹; ält'[or ält'tēr ēg'o² [L., "other (or second) self"].

alterative: òl'tar-a-tiv¹; al'tēr-a-tiv²; not òl'trā-tiv¹.

altercate: al'tar-kēt¹ or òl'tar-kēt¹; ält'tēr-eāt² or al'tēr-eāt².

altercation: al'tar-kē'shən¹ or òl'tar-kē'shən¹; ält'tēr-eā'shon² or al'tēr-eā'shon². *C.*, *M.*¹, & *Wr.* al'tar-kē'shən¹; *E.* òl'tar-kē'shən¹; *I.* al-tūr-kē'shən¹; *M.*² òl'tar-kē'shən¹. Walker, who announced the principle that *a* followed by *ll* or *l* had the sound of *a* in "all," "bald," etc., pronounced this word al-tur-kē'shun¹.

altern: al'tørn¹ or òl'tørn¹; ält'tørn² or al'tørn². *I.* al'tørn¹; *M.* al'tørn¹; *Wr.* al-tørn¹.

alternate (*a.* & *n.*): al-tūr'nit¹ or òl-tūr'nit¹; ält'tēr'nat² or al'tēr'nat². *E.* òl-tūr'nit¹; *I.* & *St.* al-tūr'nēt¹; *M.* al-tūr'nit¹ or el-tur'nit¹. See next entry.

alternate (*v.*): al'tar-nēt¹ or òl'tar-nēt¹; ält'tēr-nāt² or al'tēr-nāt². *E.* òl-tūr'nēt¹ or òl'tar-nēt¹; *I.* al-tūr'nēt¹ or al-tūr'nēt¹; *St.* al-tūr'nēt¹; *Wr.* al-tūr'nēt¹. There is a tendency to return to the accentuation first noted by Perry (1775) al-tūr'nēt¹ for both adjective and verb. See above.

alternately: al-[or òl]-tūr'nit-h¹; ält-[or ält]-tēr'nat-ly².

alternation: al'[or òl']tar-nē'shən¹; ält'[or ält']tēr-nā'shon².

alternative: al-[or òl]-tūr'nə-tiv¹; ält-[or ält]-tēr'na-tiv².

Althea: al-čhī'ə¹; ält'hē'a² [Feminine personal name]. **Althæa**†.

Althing: òl'thin¹ or al'tin¹; ält'hing² or ält'ing² [The legislative body of Iceland].

Althorp: al'thōrp¹; ält'hōrp² [English manor associated with the Spencer family].

Altisidora: al-tis'i-dō'rə¹; ält-tis'i-dō'ra² [A damsel in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"].

altissimo: al-tis'sī-mo¹; ält-tis'sī-mo² [It., "highest"; a direction in music].

Altkirch: ält'kirh¹; ält'kīrh² [Alsatian town].

alto: al'to¹ or al'to¹; ält'o² or ält'o² [It., "high"; designating a voice quality].

alto-cumulus: al'to=kiū'miu-lus¹; ält'o=eū'mū-lūs² [Fleecy cloud].

Alton: òl'tən¹; al'ton² [One of several cities in U. S. or Eng.].

Altona¹: al-tō'nə¹; ält-tō'na² [Town in N. Y. state].

Altona²: ält'o-na¹; ält'o-nä² [Town in Prussia].

Altoona: al-tū'na¹; ält-tōō'na² [Town in Pa. or Tex.].

alto=rilievo, } ält'to-ri-lyē'vo¹ or al'to-ri-li'vō¹; ält'to-ri-lyē'vo² or ält'to=
alto=relievo, } rē-li'vō² [It., high relief].

alto=stratus: al'to=strē'tus¹; ält'to=strā'tūs² [In meteorology, a bluish-gray cloud].

altruism: al'tru-izm¹; ält'trū-izm².

aludel: al'yu-del¹; ält'yu-dēl² [A pear-shaped vessel used in chemistry].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **ell**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **y** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

alula: al'yū-lə¹; ăl'yū-lə² [A tuft of feathers].

alum: al'um¹; ăl'ŭm².

alumina: ə-liū'mi-nə¹; a-lū'mi-nə²; *not* ə-lū'mi-nə¹.

aluminium: al'yū-min'i-um¹; ăl'yū-mĭn'i-ŭm². Compare ALUMINUM.

aluminum: ə-liū'mi-num¹; a-lū'mi-nŭm². Compare ALUMINIUM.

alumnae: ə-lum'ni¹; a-lŭm'nē².—**alumni**: ə-lum'noi¹; a-lŭm'nī².

Alush: ē'lush¹; ă'lŭsh² [Bible].

Alva: al'və¹ *or* (Sp.) āl'va¹; ăl'va² *or* (Sp.) ăl'vā² [Sp. general].

Alvah: al'və¹; ăl'va² [Bible].

Alvan: al'vən¹; ăl'van² [Bible].

Alvarado¹: āl'va-rā'tho¹; ăl'vā-rā'tho² [Sp. soldier].

Alvarado²: al'və-rā'do¹; ăl'va-rā'do² [City in Texas].

Alvarez¹: āl'və-rez¹; ăl'va-rēz²; but commonly also, al-vā'res¹; *not* āl-vā'reth¹
[Stage name of Albert Raymond Gourron, French operatic singer].

Alvarez²: āl'va-resĥ¹; ăl'vā-rēsh² [Pg. traveler].

Alvarez³: āl'va-reth¹; ăl'vā-rēth² [Sp. sculptor].

Alvarez⁴: āl'va-res¹; ăl'vā-rēs² [Mex. soldier].

Alvary: al'va'ri¹; ăl-vā'ry² [Ger. tenor].

alveolar: al'vi-o-lər¹ *or* C., M., S., W., & Wr. al-vi'o-lər¹; ăl'vi-o-lar² *or* ăl-vē'o-lar²; E. al've-ō-lər¹; I. al-vi'ō-lŭr¹ [Pertaining to the ALVEOLUS].

alveolate: al'vi-o-lēt¹ *or* al-vi'o-lēt¹; ăl've-o-lāt² *or* ăl-vē'o-lāt² [Pitted with cells].

alveolus: al-vi'o-lus¹; ăl-vē'o-lŭs² [A small cavity as of a honeycomb].

Alverstone: al'vər-stən¹; ăl'vēr-ston²; *not* āl'ver-stōn¹ [Eng. jurist]. In Eng. proper names ending in -stone, as Gladstone, Folkestone, etc., the tendency is to pronounce the *o* as *u* in "tun."

Alveston: ē'stən¹; ă'stōn²—the *lve* are silent. [Eng. family name].

Alvin: al'vin¹; ăl'vin²; *not* āl'vin¹ [Masculine personal name].

Alvinczi: al-vĭn'tsi¹; ăl-vĭn'tsi² [Austrian general].

always: ēl'wɪz¹ *or* ēl'wēz¹; ăl'wās² *or* ăl'wās².

Alwin, Alwyn: al'win¹; ăl'wŷn²; *not* āl'win¹ [Masculine personal name].

Amaad: am'i-ad¹; ăm'a-ăd² [Douai Bible].

Amabel: am'ə-bel¹; ăm'a-bēl² [Feminine personal name].

amabile¹: ə-mab'i-lĭ¹; a-măb'i-le² [A groove in the upper lip].

amabile²: ə-mā'bĭ-lē¹; ă-mă'bĭ-lē² [It., tenderly; a direction in music].

amacrine: am'ə-kraĭn¹ *or* -krin¹; ăm'a-erĭn² *or* -erĭn² [Without long fibers].

Amad: ē'mad¹; ă'măd² [Bible].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

Amadatha: ə-mad'ə-thə¹; a-mäd'a-tha² [Apocrypha].

Amadathi: ə-mad'ə-thai¹; a-mäd'a-thi² [Apocrypha: Douai Bible].

Amadathus: ə-mad'ə-thus¹; a-mäd'a-thüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Amadeus: am"ə-di'us¹; äm"a-dē'üs² [Masculine personal name].

Amadis: am'ə-dis¹; äm'a-dīs² [Masculine personal name. **A. of Gaul**, title of Lobeirs's romance of chivalry; **A. of Greece**, title of a Spanish romance attributed to Feliciano de Silva].

Amador¹: ā"ma-dōr'¹; ä"mä-dōr'² [President of Panama].

Amador²: am'ə-dēr¹; äm'a-dōr² [Californian county].

amah: ā'ma¹ or am'ə¹; ä'mä² or äm'a² [A nurse-girl in Brit. India].

Amaimon: ə-mē'[or -moi']men¹; a-mā'[or -mī']mōn² [In myth, a chief devil].

Amal: ē'mal¹; ä'mäl² [Bible].

Amalech: am'ə-lek¹; äm'a-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Amalek: am'ə-lek¹; äm'a-lēk² [Bible].

Amalekite: am'ə-lek'ait¹; äm'a-lēk'it². But ə-mal'ə-kait¹ is frequently heard. [Bible].

Amalfi: ə-mal'fi¹ or a-mäl'fi¹; a-mäl'fi² or ä-mäl'fi² [It. seaport].

amalgam: ə-mal'gəm¹; a-mäl'gäm² [An alloy or mixture].

amalgamate: ə-mal'gə-mēt¹; a-mäl'gä-mät².

amalgamative: ə-mal'gə-mē'tiv¹; a-mäl'gä-mä'tiv²; not ə-mal'gə-mə-tiv¹.

amalic: ə-mal'ik¹; a-mäl'ie² [Term in chemistry].

Amalric: ā"mäl"rik'¹; ä"mäl"rie'² [Fr. theologian].

Amalrician: am"əl-rish'an¹; äm'al-rish'an² [A follower of Amalric].

Amalthea: am'al-thi'ə¹; äm'al-thē'a² [Name in mythology].

Amam: ē'mam¹; ä'mäm² [Bible].

Aman¹: am'an¹; äm'än² [Apocrypha].

aman²: am'an¹; äm'än² [Turk. blue cotton cloth].

Amana¹: ā"ma-nā'¹; ä"mä-nä'² [Braz. lake or Venez. river].

Amana²: ə-mā'na¹ or am'ə-nə¹; ä-mä'nä² or äm'a-na² [Bible].

Amanah: am'ə-na¹; äm'a-nä² [Bible].

Amanda: ə-man'də¹; a-män'da² [Feminine personal name]. **Amandine**, Fr. ä"män'din'¹; ä"män'din'².

amandin: am'an-din¹; äm'an-din² [Albuminous matter of sweet almonds].

Amanita: am'ə-nai'tə¹; äm'a-ni'ta². But ə-man'i-tə¹ has its votaries. [A genus of fungi].

amanitin: ə-man'i-tin¹; a-män'i-tin² [A fungoid poisonous principle].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, pręy, fęrn; hīt, ıce; ı̄=ē; ı̄=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

amanous: am'ə-nus¹; ʃm'a-nūs²; *not* ə-mē'nus¹ [Handless].

amanuensis: ə-man'yū-en'sis¹; a-măn'yū-ən'sis.²

Amanvillers: ā'mān'vil'yār¹; ä'măn'vil'yêr². [Village near Metz: sometimes substituted for Gravelotte in naming the battle of August 18, 1870].

Amar: ā'mār¹; ä'mär² [Fr. revolutionist].

Amarant: am'ə-rant¹; ʃm'a-rănt² [In Percy's "Reliques," a giant].

amaranth: am'ə-ranʧh¹; ʃm'a-rănth².

amaranthine: am'ə-ran'ʧin¹; ʃm'a-răn'thin²; *not* -ʧain¹.

Amariah: am'ə-rai'ə¹; ʃm'a-rī'a² [Bible].

Amarias: am'ə-rai'əs¹; ʃm'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Amaryllis: am'ə-ril'is¹; ʃm'a-rÿl'is² [A country girl or shepherdess; also a flowering plant].

Here and there, on sandy beaches
A milky-bell'd *amaryllis* blew.

TENNYSON, *The Datsy* st. 4.

Amasa: am'ə-sə¹; ʃm'a-sa². Also, occasionally ə-mē'sə¹ [Bible].

Amasai: am'ə-sē'ui¹ or am'ə-sai¹; ʃm'a-sā'ī² or ʃm'a-sī² [Bible].

Amashai: ə-maʃh'ı-ı¹ or ə-maʃh'ui¹; a-măʃh'a-ı² or a-măʃh'ı² [Bible].

Amasia: ə-mā'si-a¹; ä-mā'sı-ä² [City in Asia Minor where Strabo was born].

Amasiah: am'ə-sai'ā¹; ʃm'a-sı'ä² [Bible].

Amasis: ə-mē'sis¹; a-mā'sıs² [Egyptian king].

amass: ə-mas¹; a-măs². To indicate the sound of the ultima with a as in "ask" is erroneous, for that symbol (a) is used to indicate a sound that varies in different English-speaking regions from a in "at" to ā in "arm." While many persons say ask¹, glas¹, many more say ăsk¹, glăs¹, but no educated person says ə-măs¹. See ASK.

Amata: ə-mē'tə¹; a-mā'ta² [L., Amy: feminine personal name].

amateur: am'ə-tūr¹ or C., Wal., am'ə-tiūr¹; ʃm'a-tūr² or ʃm'a-tūr². *Wr.* am-ə-tiūr¹.

Amathas: am'ə-ʧas¹; ʃm'a-ʧăs² [Bible].

Amatheis: am'ə-ʧī'is¹; ʃm'a-ʧē'is² [Apocrypha].

Amathi: am'ə-ʧoi¹; ʃm'a-ʧī² [Apocrypha; Douai].

Amathis: am'ə-ʧis¹; ʃm'a-ʧīs² [Apocrypha].

Amati: ə-mā'ti¹; ä-mä'ti² [Family of It. violin-makers].

Amato: ā'mā'tō¹; ä'mä'tō² [It. operatic singer].

amatory: am'ə-tō-ri¹; ʃm'a-tō-ry².

amaurosis: am'ə-rō'sis¹; ʃm'a-rō'sis²; *not* am-ər-ō'sis¹ [Loss of sight].

Amaxosa: ā'mā-kō'sə¹; ä'ma-kō'sa² [Negroes of the Zulu-Kafir tribe]. In Zulu, the letter "x" is pronounced as a click which can not be reproduced phonetically in English.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Amaziah: am'ə-zai'ə¹; ăm'a-zī'a² [Bible].

Amazon¹: am'ə-zen¹; ăm'a-zōn² [Female warrior].

Amazon²: am'ə-zen¹; ăm'a-zōn². Sp., a-ma-thōn¹; Sp.=Am., a-ma-sōn¹.

Amazonas: ā'ma-zō'nas¹; ăm'mä-zō'näs². In Pg. *z* when between vowels remains *z*; when final or between voiceless consonants it is equivalent to *sh*; when before a voiced consonant it equals *z* (*zh*). *New Standard Dict.*

Amazonomachia: am'ə-zen-o-mak'ı-a¹; ăm'a-zōn-o-măe'ı-a² [In Gr. antiquities, a battle in which the Amazons took part].

ambage: am'bi¹; ăm'bag²; *not* am'běj¹ [winding path].

Ambarvalia: am'bar-vē'li-a¹; ăm'bär-vā'li-a²; *not* am'bar-val'ı-a¹ [Rom. festival].

ambary: am-bā'rı¹; ăm-bä'ri²; *not* am'bə-rı¹ [Fibrous East-Ind. plant].

ambassador: am-bas'ə-dər¹; ăm-bäs'a-dör²; *not* am-bas'ə-dūr¹.

ambergris: am'bər-gris¹; ăm'ber-gris²; *erroneously*, am'bər-gris¹. Derived from the Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber, the *i* retains its native sound as *i* in "police."

Ambert: ān'bār¹; ăm'bér² [Fr. town].

Ambiorix: am'bi-o-riks¹ or am-bai'o-riks¹; ăm'bi-o-riks² or ăm-bī'o-riks² [King of the Eburones, 54 B. C.].

Ambois: ān'bwā¹; ăm'bwā² [Name of two characters in Chapman's play, "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois"].

Amboise: ān'bwāz¹; ăm'bwāz² [Fr. town or cardinal].

Amboyna: am-boi'nə¹; ăm-böy'na² [Island in Malaysia]. **Amboina**†.

Ambracia: am-brē'shi-a¹; ăm-brā'shi-a² [Capital of ancient Epirus].

Ambrose: am'brōz¹; ăm'brōs² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D., or Ger., **Ambrosius**: am-brō'zi-us¹; ăm-brō'si-us²; Fr. **Ambroise**: ān'brwāz¹; ăm'brwās²; It. **Ambrogio**: am-brō'ji-ō¹; ăm-brō'ji-ō²; L. **Ambrosius**: am-brō'zi-us¹; ăm-brō'zhi-ūs²; Pg. **Ambrosio**: ān-brō'si-ō¹; ăm-brō'si-ō²; Sp. **Ambrosio**: am-brō'si-ō¹; ăm-brō'si-ō².

ambrosia: am-brō'zi-a¹; ăm-brō'zhi-a². *E., M., & W.* am-brō'zi-a¹.

ambrosial: am-brō'zəl¹; ăm-brō'zhal². *M.* am-brō'zi-əl¹ or -zi-əl¹; *W.* am-brō'zi-əl¹ or -zi-əl¹.

ambulacrum: am'biu-lē'krum¹; ăm'bū-lā'erūm²; *not* am'biu-lak'rum¹ [L., a shady walk].

ambulance: am'biu-lən-sır¹; ăm'bū-lan-çēr² [One attached to an ambulance].

ambulate: am'biu-lēt¹; ăm'bū-lāt².

ambulative: am'biu-lə-tiv¹; ăm'bū-la-tiv²; *not* am'biu-lē'tiv¹.

ambulatory: am'biu-lə-to-rı¹; ăm'bū-la-to-ry²; *not* am'biu-lē'to-rı¹.

ambsace: amz'ēs¹; ămz'ăç². *I., S., & W.* ămz'ēs¹; *M.* amz'ēs¹; *W.* ămz'ēs¹.

ameba: ə-mı'bə¹; ə-mē'ba² [A protozoan].

amebeum: am'ı-bı'um¹; ăm'e-bē'ūm² [A poem in dialog].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Amedatha: ə-med'ə-thə¹; a-měd'a-tha² [Bible].

ameer: ə-mīr'¹; a-mēr'² [From the Arabic, *amir*, "ruler"].

Amelia: ə-mil'yə¹; a-měl'ya² [Feminine personal name]. D. & G. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a¹; ä-mä'li-a²; F. **Amélie**, ä'mē'li'¹; ä'mē'liē'²; It. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a¹; ä-mä'li-ä²; Pg. & Sp. **Amelia**, ə-mē'li-a¹; ä-mē'li-ä².

ameliorate: ə-mil'yo-rēt¹; a-měl'yo-rāt². C. ə-mī'lyə-rēt¹; E. ə-mī'li-ē-rēt¹; I. ə-mil'yor-ēt¹; M. ə-mī'li-o-rēt¹; S. ə-mil'yo-rēt; W. ə-mil'yo-rēt¹; Wr. ə-mil'ya-rēt¹. Of the foregoing only the *Standard* and *W.* agree.

ameliorative: ə-mil'yo-rə-tiv¹; a-měl'yo-ra-tiv²; not ə-mil'yo-rē'tiv¹.

amen¹: ē'men'¹ or (*Music*) ā'men'¹; ä'měn'² or (*Music*) ä'měn'².

Amen²: am'en¹; äm'ën² [Egypt. name of the sun-god Ammon].

amenable: ə-mī'nə-bl¹; a-mē'na-bl²; not ə-men'ə-bl¹. Compare AMENITY.

amend: ə-mend'¹; a-mënd'². Compare AMENDE.

amende: ä'mānd'¹; ä'mänd'².—**amende honorable** [F.], ä'mānd' ə'nə'rābl'¹. In most French words the *h* is silent. [Lit., "honorable reparation" or "recantation".]

amenide: ə-men'id¹; a-měn'id² [Pertaining to the god Amen].

amenity: ə-men'i-ti¹; a-měn'i-ty²; not ə-mī'ni-ti¹. Compare AMENABLE.

Amenophis: am'i-nō'fis¹; äm'e-nō'fīs² [One of a dynasty of Egyptian kings].

ament: am'ent¹; äm'ënt². *W.* gives ē'ment¹ as alternative.

amental¹: am'en-təl¹; äm'ën-tal² [Bearing aments].

amental²: ə-men'təl¹; a-měn'tal² [Non-mental].

Amenthes: ə-men'fhiz¹; a-měn'thēs² [In Egypt. myth, the world of the dead].

Amenti: ə-men'ti¹; a-měn'ti² [The Egypt. goddess of the world of the dead].

Amergin: əm'ər-gin¹; äm'er-gin² [In Irish myth, a Milesian or Gaelic bard].

America: ə-mer'ī-kə¹; a-mēr'i-ea²; not ə-mūr'ī-kə¹—the antepenult is sometimes given the sound of *e* in "over" instead of that of *e* in "pen."

Americus Vespucci: ə-mer'ī-kus ves-piū'shus¹; a-mēr'i-eūs vēs-pū'shūs² [Amerigo Vespucci].

Amerigo Vespucci: ä'mē-rī'gō ves-pū'chī¹; ä'mē-rī'gō vēs-pū'chī² [It. navigator from whom American continent was named].

Amerindian: am'ər-in'di-ən¹; äm'er-in'di-an².

Ames: ēms¹; äms²; not ē'mes¹.

Amfortas: am-för'tas¹; äm-för'täs² [In Wagner's *Parsifal*, the chief of the Knights of the Holy Grail].

Amhara: am-hā'ra¹; äm-hä'rä² [Kingdom in Abyssinia].

Amharic: am-har'ik¹; äm-här'ie² [The speech of the Abyssinian court].

Amherst: am'ərst¹; äm'erst². The *h* is silent.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Amī: ē'mai¹; ā'mī² [Bible].

amiable: ē'mi-ə-bl¹; ā'mi-a-bl².

Amice¹: ə-mis¹; a-mīç² [Feminine personal name].

amice²: am'is¹; ā'mīç² [Ecclesiastical vestment].

Amieis: ə-mī'chīs¹; ā-mī'chīs². Commonly mispronounced am'ī-sis¹ [It. author].

amid¹: ə-mid¹; a-mīd² [Surrounded by].

amid, **amide**: am'id¹ or am'aid¹; ā'mid² or ā'mīd² [Chemical compound].

amidogen: ə-mid'o-jen¹; a-mīd'o-ğēn². Compare **AMID**².

Amiel: ē'mi-el¹; ā'mi-ēl² [A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"].

Amiel²: ā'miel¹; ā'mīēl² [Swiss scholar].

Amiens: am'ī-enz¹ or (Fr.) ā'mī'ān¹; ā'mī-ēns² or ā'mī'ān². W. a'myan¹. The pronunciation ē'mi-enz¹; ā'mi-ēns², sometimes heard, is erroneous [Fr. historic city].

Amina¹: am'ī-nə¹; ā'mī-na² [In the "Arabian Nights," the half-sister of Zobeide].

Amina²: ə-mī'na¹; ā-mī'nā² [The heroine of Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula"].

Aminadab: ə-min'ə-dab¹; a-mīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

amine¹: am'in¹ or -in¹; ā'm'in² or -in². M. am'ain¹ or, in combination, ə-main¹; S. am-in¹ [Chemical compound].

Amine²: am'ī-nī¹ or ə-mīn¹; ā'mī-nē² or a-mīn² [In the "Arabian Nights," the wife of Sidi, in the "History of Sidi Nouman"].

amir: ə-mīr¹; a-mīr². Compare **AMEER**.

Amish: am'ish¹; ā'm'ish² [Mennonite sect].

Amitabha: am'ī-tā'bə¹; ā'm'ī-tā'ba² [Sanskrit, "infinite light"; a Buddha of the Mahayana school].

Amital: am'ī-tal¹; ā'm'ī-tāl² [Douai Bible].

Amittal: ə-mit'ai¹ or -i-ai¹; a-mīt't² or -a-ī² [Bible].

Amizabad: ə-miz'ə-bad¹; a-mīz'a-bād² [Bible, edition of 1611].

Amjerah: ā'm'jə-ra¹; ā'm'je-rā² [A state of central India].

Amluch: am'luk¹; ā'm'luc² [Seaport in Anglesey].

Ammah: am'ə¹; ā'm'a² [Bible].

Ammaus: am'ī-us¹; ā'm'a-ūs² [Douai Bible].

Ammedatha: a-med'ə-thə¹; ā-mēd'a-tha² [Bible, edition of 1611].

Ammī: am'ai¹; ā'm't² [Bible].

Ammidiol: a-mid'ī-oi¹; ā-mīd'ī-ōi² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Ammidoi: am'ī-doi¹; ā'm'ī-dōi² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: a = final; i = habit; aīle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; v = sing; chin, this.

Ammiel: am'i-el¹; ăm'i-ěl² [Bible].

Ammihel: am'i-hel¹; ăm'i-hěl² [Douai Bible].

Ammihud: ə-mai'hud¹ or am'i-hud¹; a-mī'hūd² or ăm'i-hūd² [Bible].

Ammihur: am'i-hūr¹; ăm'i-hūr² [Bible].

Ammiadab: a-min'ə-dab¹; ă-mīn'a-dăb² [Bible].

Ammiadib: a-min'ə-dib¹; ă-mīn'a-dīb² [Bible].

Ammisaddai: am"i-sad'ai¹ or am"i-sad'i-ai¹; ăm"i-săd'î² or ăm"i-săd'a-î² [Douai Bible].

Ammishaddai: am"i-shad'ai¹ or am"i-shad'i-ai¹; ăm"i-shăd'î² or ăm"i-shăd'a-î² [Bible].

Ammiud: a-mai'ud¹; ă-mī'ūd² [Douai Bible].

Ammizabad: a-miz'ə-bad¹ or ə-mai'zə-bad¹; ă-mīz'a-băd² or a-mī'za-băd² [Bible].

Ammon¹: am'ən¹; ăm'on² [The Gr. & Rom. name for the Egyptian sun-god Amen].

Ammon²: ā'mōn¹; ă'mōn² [Ger. family name].

Ammoni: am'o-nai¹; ăm'o-nî² [Douai Bible].

ammonia: a-mō'ni-ə¹; ă-mō'ni-a²; *not* am-mō'ni-ə¹.

ammoniacal: am"o-nai'ə-kəl¹; ăm"o-nî'a-eal².

Ammonite: am'ən-ait¹; ăm'on-î² [Bible].

Ammonitess: am'ən-ait'es¹; ăm'on-î't's² [Bible].

Ammonoosuc: am"o-nū'suk¹; ăm"o-nō'sūe² [Rivers in New Hampshire].

amnesia: am-nī'si-ə¹ or -zi-ə¹; ăm-nē'si-a² or -zhi-a² [Loss of memory].

amnesty: *v.* & *n.*: am'nes-ti¹; ăm'nēs-ty².

amnion: am'ni-ən¹; ăm'ni-ön² [A membranous sac in mammals, etc.].

amniotic: am"ni-et'ik¹; ăm'ni-öt'ie².

Amnon: am'nen¹; ăm'nön² [Bible].

amœba: ə-mī'bə¹; a-mē'ba² [A protozoan. Compare AMEBA].

Amok: ē'møk¹; ă'mök² [Bible].

amole [Mex.]: a-mō'lē¹; ă-mō'le² [A saponaceous root or plant].

Amona: am'o-nə¹; ăm'o-na² [Douai Bible].

amontillado: a-mon'til-yā'do¹; ă-mön'til-yā'do². The penultimate is frequently mispronounced -lā' [Sp., a variety of sherry].

Amoret: am'o-ret¹; ăm'o-rēt² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of Sir Seudamore, & in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess loved by Perigot].

Amorite: am'o-rai¹; ăm'o-rīt² [Bible].

Amorrhæan: am'o-rī'ən¹; ăm"ō-rē'an² [Douai Bible].

Amorrhite: am'o-rai¹; ăm"ō-rīt² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

amortize: ə-mōr'tīz¹; a-mōr'tīz². *W.* -taiz¹.

Amory: ē'mo-rī¹; ā'mo-ry² [English writer of the 18th cent. "The English Rabelais"].

Amos: ē'mes¹ or ē'mas¹; ā'mös² or ā'mos² [Bible].

Amosa: am'o-sə¹; ā'm'o-sa² [Douai Bible].

Amoskeag: am-əs-keg'¹; ām-ös-këg'² [Amerind tribe friendly to the English till 1676].

Amon: ē'men¹; ā'mön² [Bible].

amour [F.]: α'mūr'¹; ā'mūr'².

amour propre [F.]: α-mūr' prō'prū¹; ā-mūr' prō'prē² [Self-esteem].

Amoz: ē'möz¹; ā'möz² [Bible].

amperage: am-pēr'ij¹; ām-pēr'ağ² [Electric current in amperes].

Ampère: ān"pār'¹; ān"pēr'² [Fr. physicist].

ampere: am-pir'¹ or (*Fr.*) ān"pār'¹; ām-pēr'² or (*Fr.*) ān"pēr'² [Electrical unit].

Amperian: am-pī'rī-an¹; ām-pē'ri-an² [Pertaining to Ampère].

Amphialus: am-fai'ə-lus¹; ām-fī'a-lūs² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," the valorous son of Cecropia].

Amphiaras: am"fi-ə-rē'us¹; ām"fi-ə-rā'ūs² [In Gr. myth, an Argive ruler & hero].

amphictyonic: am-fik"tī-en'ik¹; ām-fīe"ty-ön'ie² [Pertaining to an amphictyony, as the **Amphictyonic league**, a confederacy constituted for the protection of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi and other objects].

amphictyony: am-fik"tī-o-nī¹; ām-fīe"ty-o-ny² [Ancient Greek league of peoples for the protection of common interests].

amphigenous: am-fij'ə-nus¹; ām-fīg'e-nūs² [Produced on all sides; growing around, as a plant].

amphigonus: am-fig'o-nus¹; ām-fīg'o-nūs² [Transmitting the characteristics of both parents].

amphimacer: am-fim'ə-sər¹ or am'fi-mē'sər¹; ām-fīm'a-çēr¹ or am'fi-mā'çēr² [In prosody, a foot of three syllables].

First and last being long, middle short, *Amphimacer*
Strikes his thundering hoofs like a proud high-bred racer.

COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

Amphion: am-fai'ən¹; ām-fī'on²; *not* am'fi-ən¹, a pronunciation formerly common in London with the middle class.

Amphipolis: am-fip'o-lis¹; ām-fip'o-līs² [Bible].

amphiscians: am-fish'ənz¹; ām-fish'anş²; *not* -i-ənz¹ [The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall north or south at different seasons].

amphisceli: am-fish'ī-ai¹; ām-fish'ī-i² [THE AMPHISCIAINS].

amphitheater, } am"fi-thī-ə-tər¹; ām"fi-thē'a-ter². The first syllable of
amphitheatre: } this word should be stressed, but the primary stress falls
on the third syllable.

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

amphithecium: am^hfi-ʧɪf^hʃɪ-ʊm¹; ʌm^hfi-thē^hʃɪ-ʊm² [Outer layer of cells in moss].

Amphitrite: am^hfi-traɪ¹tɪ¹; ʌm^hfi-tri¹te². The sound that should be given to the ultima is that of *e* in "valley," not that of *e* in "me." [The goddess of the sea.]

Amphitryon: am^hfi^ht^hri-ən¹; ʌm^hfi^ht^hry-ən² [In Gr. myth, the foster-father of Hercules].

amphor: am^hfer¹; ʌm^hför²: *pl.* **amphora,** am^hfo-rə¹; ʌm^hfo-ra²; *not* am^hfēr¹ [A pitcher or jar].

Amphrysian: am^hfrɪz¹ən¹; ʌm^hfrɪzh¹ən² [Pertaining to the Thessalian river Amphrysus, near which Apollo attended cattle].

Amplias: am^hpli-as¹; ʌm^hpli-ʌs² [Bible].

ampliation: am^hpli-ē^hʃən¹; ʌm^hpli-ā^hʃon².

ampliative: am^hpli-ē^htɪv¹; ʌm^hpli-ā^htɪv²; *not* am^hph-ə^htɪv¹.

Ampliatius: am^hpli-ē^htʊs¹; ʌm^hpli-ā^htʊs² [Douai Bible].

amplification: am^hpli-fi-kē^hʃən¹; ʌm^hpli-fi-eā^hʃon²; *not* -fai-kē^hʃən¹.

amplificative: am^hpli-fi-kē^htɪv¹; ʌm^hpli-fi-eā^htɪv²; *not* am^hph-fi-kə^htɪv¹.

amplify: am^hpli-fai¹; ʌm^hpli-fȳ².

Amram: am^hram¹; ʌm^hrām² [Bible].

Amramites: am^hrəm-aɪts¹; ʌm^hram-ɪts² [Bible].

Amraphel: am^hrə-fel¹ or am^hrē¹fel¹; ʌm^hra-fəl² or ʌm^hrā²fəl² [Bible].

Amri: am^hrai¹; ʌm^hri² [In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a sobriquet for Sir Heneage Finch].

amrita: am^hri¹tə¹; ʌm^hri¹tə² [In Hindu myth, the ambrosia of immortality].

From the divine *Amrita* tree,
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality.

MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Light of the Harem* st. 11.

amt: ʌmt¹; ʌmt²; *not* amt¹. Plural **ämter:** emt¹ər¹; ɛmt¹ər² [Dan. or Norw. territorial division].

Amundsen: ʌ^hmun-sen¹; ʌ^hmʊn-sən²; *not* ə-mund^hsən¹ [Norw. polar explorer].

Amur: ʌ-mūr¹; ʌ-mūr² [Rus. government & territory, & river in E. Asia].

Amurath: ʌ^hmū-rāt¹; ʌ^hmʊ-rāt² [Any one of several sultans of Turkey].

amurea: ə-mūr^hkə¹; ʌ-mūr^hea² [From Gr. *amorgē*, olive-lees].

amusive: ə-miū^hzɪv¹; ʌ-mū^hʃɪv². The pronunciation ə-miū^hsɪv¹, preferred by Walker, and recorded by W., as alternative, is not registered by other dictionaries.

Amy: ē^hmɪ¹; ʌ^hmy² [Feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Aimée:** ē^hmē¹; ʌ^hme²; *It.* **Amata:** ʌ-mā^htə¹; ʌ-mā^htā².

Amyas: am^hi-əs¹; ʌm^hy-as² [Masculine personal name].

Amyclæan: am^hi-kli^hən¹; ʌm^hy-elē^hən² [Pertaining to Amyclæ, ancient Laconian city where, according to tradition, Castor & Pollux—the *Amyclæan* brothers—were born].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prey**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Amycus: am'ī-kus¹; ām'y-eūs² [In Gr. myth, king of Bebryces].

Amzi: am'zui¹ or am'zi¹; ām'zi² or ām'zi².

amylaceous: am'ī-lē'shus¹; ām'y-lā'shūs² [Pertaining to **amyl**, am'īl¹; ām'yl², starchy].

ana: ē'nā¹ or an'ā¹; ā'na² or ān'a², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I., an'ā¹; S., ān'a¹* [Literary notes, etc.].

Anab: ē'nab¹; ā'nāb² [Bible].

Anabaptist: an'ā-bap'tist¹; ān'a-bāp'tist² [A sect in church history].

anabasis: ā-nab'ā-sis¹; a-nāb'a-sīs²; *incorrectly* an-ā-bē'sis¹ [A military advance; specif., that of Cyrus, the Younger, as told by Xenophon].

anacharis: ā-nak'ā-ris¹; a-nāē'a-rīs² [A water-weed].

Anacharsis: an'ā-kār'sis¹; ān'a-eār'sis² [Scythian philosopher].

anachorism: ā-nak'o-rizm¹; a-nāē'o-rīsm² [Something foreign to a country].

anachronism: ā-nak'ro-nizm¹; a-nāē'ro-nīsm²; *not* an-ak'rō-nizm¹ [An error in date, as of an event].

Anacliche: a'na-klā'chē¹; ā'nā-elā'chē² [Andean mountain peak in Bolivia].

anacclasis: ā-nak'lā-sis¹; a-nāē'la-sīs² [A term in prosody from Gr. *ana*, back, and *klaō*, break].

anaclastic: an'ā-klas'tik¹; ān'a-elās'tic².

anacoluthia: an'ā-ko-liū'thi-ā¹; ān'a-eō-lū'thi-a² [A change of form in grammar or rhetoric].

Anacreon: ā-nak'ri-ōn¹; a-nāē're-ōn²; *not* ā-nak'ri-on¹. The penultimate syllable being unstressed, is obscure; -i, *not* -ī [Aphrodite rising from the sea].

anadrom: an'ā-drēm¹; ān'a-drēm².

anadromous: ā-nad'ro-mus¹; a-nāđ'ro-mūs².

Anadyomene: an'ā-dai-em'ī-nī¹; ān'a-dy-ōm'e-nē². The penultimate syllable, being unstressed, is obscure; -i, *not* -ī [Aphrodite rising from the sea].

Anael: an'ī-el¹; ān'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

anæmia, anæmic. See ANEMIA; ANEMIC.

anæsthesia, anæsthetic. See ANESTHESIA; ANESTHETIC.

Anah: ē'nā¹ or an'ā¹; ā'na² or ān'a² [Bible].

Anaharath: ā-nē'hā-rāth¹; a-nā'ha-rāth² [Bible].

Anahuac: ā-nā'wak¹; ā-nā'wāē² [Mexican name for ancient kingdom of Mexico].

Anala: an'ī-ni'ā¹; ān'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Analah: an'ī-ni'ā¹ or ā-nāi'ā¹; ān'a-ī'a² or ā-nī'a² [Bible].

Anak: ē'nak¹; ā'nāk² [Bible].

Anakim: an'ā-kim¹; ān'a-kīm² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

analgesia: an^ʰal-ji^ʰsi-ə¹; ʃn^ʰəl-gē^ʰsi-a².

analgetic: an^ʰal-jet^ʰik¹; ʃn^ʰəl-gēt^ʰie².

analog, analogue: an^ʰə-lɔg¹; ʃn^ʰa-lɔg².

analogical: an^ʰə-lɔj^ʰi-kəl¹; ʃn^ʰa-lɔg^ʰi-eal².

analogism: ə-nal^ʰo-jizm¹; a-nəl^ʰo-gɪz²m².

analogous: ə-nal^ʰo-gus¹; a-nəl^ʰo-gūs².

analogy: ə-nal^ʰo-ji¹; a-nəl^ʰo-gy².

analysis: ə-nal^ʰi-sis¹; a-nəl^ʰy-sɪs²; *plural* -sɪz¹; -sēs².

analyst: an^ʰə-list¹; ʃn^ʰa-lɪst².

Anam: a-nām^ʰ or an^ʰam¹; ʔ-nām^ʰ or ʔn^ʰām² [Asiatic country].

Anamabo: Same as ANNAMABOE.

Anamelech: ə-nam^ʰi-lek¹; a-nām^ʰe-lē² [Bible].

Anamese: an^ʰə-mɪs^ʰ or -mɪz^ʰ; ʔn^ʰa-mēs^ʰ or -mēs^ʰ [People of Anam].

Anamim: an^ʰə-mim¹; ʔn^ʰa-mɪm² [Bible].

Anammelech: ə-nam^ʰi-lek¹; a-nām^ʰe-lē² [Bible].

anamnesis: an^ʰam-nɪ^ʰsis¹; ʔn^ʰām-nē^ʰsis².

anamorphosis: an^ʰə-mōr^ʰfo-sis¹; ʔn^ʰa-mōr^ʰfo-sɪs². Perry (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult; *E.*, *I.* & *S.* accent the first and the penultimate syllables, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849), recorded an-ə-mōr-fō^ʰsis¹.

Anan: ē^ʰnan¹; ʔ^ʰnān² [Bible].

ananas: ə-nē^ʰnas¹ or ə-nū^ʰnas¹; a-nā^ʰnas² or a-nā^ʰnas². *C.* an-an^ʰəs¹; *E.* & *M.* ən-ē^ʰnas¹; *I.* an-ē^ʰnas¹ [The pineapple].

Anani: ə-nē^ʰnai¹; a-nā^ʰnɪ² [Bible].

Anania: an^ʰə-nai^ʰə¹; ʔn^ʰa-nɪ^ʰa² [Douai Bible].—**Ananiah**† [Bible].

Ananias: an^ʰə-nai^ʰəs¹; ʔn^ʰa-nɪ^ʰas² [Bible: A Hebrew name, meaning "grace of the Lord," occurring in *Acts* v, ix, and xxiii].

Ananiel: ə-nan^ʰi-el¹; a-nān^ʰi-ēl² [Douai Bible].

anapeiratic: an^ʰə-pai-rat^ʰik¹; ʔn^ʰa-pi-rāt^ʰie².

anapest: an^ʰə-pest¹; ʔn^ʰa-pēst².

anaphora: ə-naf^ʰo-rə¹; a-nāf^ʰo-ra².

anaphoria: an^ʰə-fō^ʰri-ə¹; ʔn^ʰa-fō^ʰri-a²; *not* ə-naf^ʰo-ri-ə¹.

anapodictic: an-ap^ʰo-dik^ʰtik¹; ʔn^ʰāp^ʰo-dīe^ʰtīe².

anaptotic: an^ʰap-tet^ʰik¹; ʔn^ʰāp-tōt^ʰie².

anarch: an^ʰər^ʰk¹; ʔn^ʰare².

anarchic: an-ār^ʰkik¹; ʔn^ʰ-ār^ʰeie²; *not* ə-nūr^ʰkik¹.

anarchism: an^ʰər^ʰk-izm¹; ʔn^ʰare-ɪz²m².

anaseismic: an^ʰə-suis^ʰmik¹; ʔn^ʰa-sīs^ʰmie².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, rule; but, **börn**;

Anastasia: an"əs-tē'shī-ə¹; än"as-tā'shī-a² [Feminine proper name].

Anastasius: an"əs-tē'shī-us¹ or -shūs¹; än"as-tā'shī-ūs² or -shūs² [Masculine proper name; also, one of several churchmen].

Anath¹: ē'nəth¹; ā'nath [Bible].

Anath²: a-nāt'¹; ä-nät'² [In Syrian myth, a war-goddess].

anathema: ə-nath'i-mə¹; a-nāth'e-ma²; not ə-nath'i-mə¹.

anathema maranatha: ə-nath'i-mə mar"ə-nū'thə¹ or -nath'ə¹; a-nāth'e-ma mār'a-nā'tha² or -nāth'a² [Bible].

Anathoth: an'ə-thēth¹; än'a-thōth² [Bible].

Anathothia: an"ə-tho-thai'ə¹; än"a-tho-thi'a² [Douai Bible].

Anathothite: an'ə-thēth-ait¹; än'a-thōth-it² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

anatomical: an"ə-təm'i-kəl¹; än"a-tōm'i-cal².

anatomy: ə-nat'o-mī¹; a-nāt'o-my².

anatron: an'ə-tren¹; än'a-trōn².

anatropous: ə-nat'ro-pus¹; a-nāt'ro-pūs².

Anaxagoras: an"aks-ag'o-rəs¹; än"äks-äg'o-ras². Unstressed "o" before "r" verges toward "ə". [Gr. philosopher].

Anaxilaus: an"aks-i-lē'us¹; än"äks-i-lā'ūs² [Pythagorean philosopher].

Anaximander: an-aks'i-man'dər¹; än-äks'i-män'der²; not -im-an'dər¹ [Gr. philosopher].

Anaximenes: an"aks-im'i-nīz¹; än"äks-īm'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher].

Ancæus: an-sī'us¹; än-çē'ūs² [Gr. myth, a son of Poseidon].

Ancelot: aŋs'lō¹; äŋç'lō² [Fr. dramatist or his wife].

ancestor: an'ses-tər¹; än'çēs-tör².

ancestral: an-ses'trəl¹; än'çēs'tral²; formerly (1775-1827), an'ses-trəl¹.

ancestry: an'ses-trī¹; än'çēs-try².

Anchises: an-kai'siz¹; än-ei'sēs² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan prince, the father of Æneas by Aphrodite].

anchor: an'kər¹; än'eor². The pronunciation aŋ'kər¹ recorded by some lexicographers was not recognized by Walker, in whose day the word was pronounced ank'ur¹. In view of the syllabic division and stress, the "ŋ" sound (heard in "sing" and "ink") is not indicated here.

Anchovia: an-kō'vi-ə¹; än-eō'vi-a² [A genus of fish].

anchovy: an-çhō'vi¹; än-çhō'vy².

ankylosis: See ANKYLOSIS.

ancien [Fr.]: an'syān¹; än'çyān². See RÉGIME.

ancient: ēn'shent¹; än'shēnt².

ancle: an-sai'li¹; än-çī'lē² [In Roman antiquity, a sacred shield].

ancillary: an'si-lē-rī¹; än'çī-lā-ry².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; θin, θis.

Ancillon: an"sil"yōh'1; ăh"çil"yōh'2 [Fr. historian or divine].

Ancona: an-kō'nə1; ăn-eō'na2. It., an-kō'na1; ăn-eō'nă2 [It. province or city].

Ancren Riwe: an'kren riul1; ăn'erēn rūl2 [Lit., "Anchoresses rule," a treatise on rules of monastic life].

and: and1 (formal) or ənd1 (colloquial); ănd2 (formal) or and2 (colloquial).

Andalusia: an"da-liū'shə1 or (Sp.) ūn"da-lū-θi'ə1; ăn"da-lū'sha2 or (Sp.) ăn"da-lū-θi'ă2; C. an-da-lū'zi-ə1 [A region in southern Spain].

Andaman: an'də-man1; ăn'da-măh2. Standard and C. accent the first syllable; W. accents the last [Island in Bay of Bengal].

andante: an-dăn'tē1 or an-dan'ti1; ăn-dăn'tē1 or ăn-dăn'te2 [It., moderately slow; a direction in music].

andantino: an"dan-ti'no1; ăn"dăn-ti'no2 [It., not so slow as *andante*: a direction in music].

Andean: an-dī'an1; ăn-dē'an2. C. & M. an'di-an1.

Andermatt: ūn'dər-mat1; ăn'dər-măt2 [Swiss village; tourist center].

Andernach: ūn'dər-naɪ1; ăn'dər-năh2 [Prussian town].

Andes: an'diz1 or (Sp.) ūn'dēs1; ăn'dēs2 or (Sp.) ăn'des2 [South American mountain range].

Andocides: an-des'i-diz1; ăn-dōç'i-dēs2 [An Athenian orator].

Andorra: an-dōr'ə1; ăn-dōr'a2. Often, colloquially, an-dər'ə1 [Republic between France and Spain].

Andover: an'do-vər1; ăn'do-ver2; not an-do'vər1 [Town in Mass. or N. H.].

Andrassy: ən'dra-shī1; ăn'dră-shÿ2 [Hungarian statesman].

André1: an'drē1 or an"drē'1; ăn'drē2 or ăn"drē'2 [Brit. major in American war of the Revolution].

André2: See ANDREW.

Andrea, Andreas: See ANDREW.

Andrée: ūn'drē1; ăn'drē2 [Sw. aeronaut].

andrela: an-drai'ə1; ăn-dri'a2 [In Gr. antiquities, a public repast].

andreion: an-droi'on1; ăn-dri'on2 [In Gr. antiquities, a place, as a building or room, in which andreia were held].

Andreas. See ANDREW.

Andrew: an'drū1; ăn'dru2 [A masculine personal name]. F. & Pg. **André**, ūn"drē'1; ăn"drē'2; It., **Andrea**, an-drē'a1; ăn-drē'ă2; **Andreas**, Dan., an-dres'1; ăn-dres'2; D. & Ger., ūn'drē-as1; ăn'drē-ăs2; L., an'dri-as1; ăn'dre-as2; Sp., **Andres**, an-dres'1; ăn-dres'2.

Androcles: an'dro-kliz1; ăn'dro-elēs2; not an-drək'liz1 [Roman slave celebrated by Seneca & others]. Spelled also **Androclus** (-klus1; -elūs2).

androgynous: an-droj'i-nus1; ăn-drōğ'y-nūs2.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Andromache: an-drēm'ə-kī¹; ăn-drēm'a-eē² [In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector].

Andromeda: an-drēm'ī-də¹; ăn-drēm'e-da² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Cepheus rescued by Perseus].

Andronicus: an'dro-nai'kus¹; ăn'dro-nī'eūs². Commonly also an-drēm'ī-kus¹ [Bible]. The name of the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "Titus Andronicus" is invariably pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Andros: an'dres¹; ăn'drös² [Eng. governor of New York].

Andvare: and-wā'rī¹; ănd-wā'rē² [In Norse myth, a fish-shaped dwarf].

anecdote: an'ek-dōt'ij¹; ăn'ēe-dōt'ag². In this, and other like words, the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant: *not* an'ek-dō'tij¹. See below.

anecdotal: an'ek-dōt'əl¹; ăn'ēe-dōt'al².

anecdotic: an'ek-dōt'ik¹; ăn'ēe-dōt'ie².

anecdotalist: an'ek-dōt'ist¹; ăn'ēe-dōt'ist².

Anem: ē'nem¹; ă'nēm² [Bible].

anemia: ə-nī'mī-ə¹; a-nē'mi-a².

anemic: ə-nī'mik¹; a-nē'mie². *C. & I.* a-nem'ik¹.

anemocinematograph: an'ī-mo-sai-nī'mo-graf¹; ăn'e-mo-çi-nē'mo-ğraf².

anemograph: ə-nem'o-graf¹; a-nēm'o-ğraf².

anemography: an'ī-mөг'ra-fi¹; an'e-mөг'ra-fy².

anemometer: an'ī-mem'ī-tər¹; ăn'e-möm'e-ter².

anemone: ə-nem'o-nī¹; a-nēm'o-ne².

Thy subtle charm is strangely given,

My fancy will not let thee be,—

Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven,

O white anemone!

ELAINE GOODALE *Anemone*.

anemony: ə-nem'o-nī¹; a-nēm'o-ny² [A variant spelling of preceding].

Anen: ē'nen¹; ă'nēn² [Bible].

Aner: ē'nər¹; ă'ner² [Bible].

aneroïd: an'ī-roïd¹; ăn'e-röïd²; *not* ə-nī'roid¹.

anesthesia: an'es-thī'sī-ə¹ or -zī-ə¹; ăn'ēs-thē'sī-a² or -zhi-a².

anesthetic: an'es-thet'ik¹; ăn'ēs-thēt'ie².—**anesthetize:** an-es'thi-taiz¹; ăn-ēs'the-tiz².

anethol: an'ī-thōl¹ or -thol¹; ăn'e-thōl² or -thōl².

Anethothite: an'ī-the-th-ait¹; ăn'e-thōth-it² [Bible].—**Anetothite:** an'ī-teth-ait¹; ăn'e-tōth-it² [Bible].

aneurism², aneurysm: an'yū-rizm¹; ăn'yū-rīzm².

anew: ə-niū¹; a-nū². Often erroneously ə-nū¹; a-nōō², due to the misleading use of ōō by some phoneticists as a symbol to denote the true diphthongal sound in "few," "new," etc.

Anezeh: ə-nē'ze¹; ă-ne'zē² [An Arab of the Syrian desert].

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

angelitis: Same as ANGIITIS.

angel: ɛn'jɛl¹; ɛn'gɛl².

Angeles: ɒŋ'hē-les¹; ɛn'hɛ-lɛs² [Chilean city]. See LOS ANGELES.

angelic: an-jel'ik¹; ɛn-gɛl'ie².

Angelica: an-jel'ɪ-kə¹; ɛn-gɛl'ɪ-eə² [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angélique**, ɔn'ʒɛ'lik¹; ɛn'ʒhɛ'lik²; It. **Angelica**, ɔn-jɛ'li-kā¹; ɛn-gɛ'li-eā².

angelicize: an-jel'ɪ-saɪz¹; ɛn-gɛl'ɪ-ɔɪz².

Angelina: an'ji-lɪ-nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-lɪ-nə² [Feminine personal name]. Fr.

Angéline, ɔn'ʒɛ'lin¹; ɛn'ʒhɛ'lin²; Ger. **Angelina**, ɔn'gɛ-lɪ-nā¹; ɛn'gɛ-lɪ-nā².

Angélique. See ANGELICA.

Angell: ɛn'jɛl¹; ɛn'gɛl² [Am. family name].

Angelo: an'ji-lə¹; ɛn'gɛ-lə² [Masculine personal name].

angelot: an'ji-lɛt¹ or (Fr.) ɔn'ʒə-lɔ¹; ɛn'gɛ-lɔt² or (Fr.) ɛn'ʒhɛ-lɔ² [Anglo-Fr. coin].

angelus: an'ji-lʊs¹; ɛn'gɛ-lʊs² [L., literally, "angel": a prayer in the Roman Catholic Church].

The *Angelus*, a famous painting by J. F. Millet representing two peasants saying the angelus in the evening twilight. Millet painted the work in 1859 and sold it in 1860 for \$160. . . . It was purchased in 1890 for \$150,000. *New Standard Dictionary.*

Angerboda: ɒŋ'gər-bɔ'də¹; ɛn'gɛr-bɔ'də² [In Norse myth, a giantess of Utgard].

Angerona: an'ji-rɔ-nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-rɔ-nə² [In Roman myth, a goddess of silence or suppressed anguish].—**Angeronalla:** an'ji-rɔ-nɛ'h-ə¹; ɛn'gɛ-rɔ-nā'li-a² [A festival held Dec. 21, in honor of Angerona].

Angers: ɔn'ʒɛ'ɪ; ɛn'ʒhɛ'ɪ² [Fr. cathedral city].

Angervadll: ɒŋ'er-vɔ'dɪl¹; ɛng'ɛr-və'dɪl² [In Icelandic sagas, Frithiof's sword; literally, "the wader through pain and sorrow"].

Angevin: an'ji-vɪn¹ or (Fr.) ɔn'ʒ'vən¹; ɛn'gɛ-vɪn² or (Fr.) ɛn'ʒh'vən². Sometimes, but erroneously, an'ji-vɪn¹; ɛn'gɛ-vɪn² [Pertaining to Anjou, a former Fr. province, or the Plantagenets, a family that governed it]. **Angevine**†.

angiectasia: an'ji-ek-tɛ'sɪ-ə¹; ɛn'gi-ɛɛ-tā'si-a² [Abnormal dilatation of blood vessels].

Angiers: ɔn'ʒyɛ'ɪ; ɛn'ʒhyɛ'ɪ². Variant of ANGERS.

angiitis: an'ji-ai'tɪs¹ or -ɪ'tɪs¹; ɛn'gi-ɪ'tɪs² or -ɪ'tɪs² [Inflammation of a blood vessel].

angina: an'ji-nə¹ or -jəi'nə¹; ɛn'gi-nə² or -gɪ'nə²; not an'jin-ə¹ [L., lit., "choke," "suffocate"].—**anginal:** an'ji-nə¹ or an-jəi'nə¹; ɛn'gi-nə² or ɛn-gɪ'nə²; not an'jin-əl¹.

angina pectoris: an'ji-nə or an-jəi'nə pek'to-rɪs¹; ɛn'gi-nə or ɛn-gɪ'nə pɛɛ'to-rɪs²; not an'jin-ə¹ [L., neuralgia of the heart].

angiosperm: an'ji-o-spɜrm¹; ɛn'gi-o-spɜrm².

Angiosperms are true flowering plants, often bearing bright bells or brilliant clusters of bloom. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 36 (1879).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Anglesea, Anglesey: aŋ'gl-si¹; äŋ'gl-sy² [Island off North Wales]. In English proper names, as *Southsea*, *Chertsey*, *ea* and *ey*, derived from Anglo-Saxon, mean respectively, "stream" or "river," and "isle," "islet," or "island." Formerly pronounced to rhyme with *sea* and *key*, these suffixes are now obscured in speech.

Anglet¹: ān'glē¹; äŋ'glē² [Fr. town in Basses-Pyrénées].

anglet²: aŋ'glet¹; äŋ'glēt² [A small angle or corner].

Angleterre: ān'glə-tār¹; äŋ'gle-tēr² [Fr., England].

Anglian: aŋ'gli-ən¹; äŋ'gli-an² [One of the Angles or pertaining to them].

Anglice: aŋ'gli-si¹; äŋ'gli-çe² [Late Latin, in English].

Anglicism: aŋ'gh-sizm¹; äŋ'gli-çĩsm².

Anglin: aŋ'ghn¹; äŋ'glin² [Canadian family name of Irish origin].

Anglogæa: aŋ'glo-ji¹ə; äŋ'glo-gē²a² [In zoogeography, the Nearctic region].

Angolese: aŋ'go-lis¹ or -liz¹; äŋ'go-lēs² or -lēš² [An inhabitant of Angola].

Angora: aŋ-gō¹rə; äŋ-gō²ra²; but more commonly heard, aŋ-gō¹rə¹ [1. Vilayet and town in Asiatic Turkey. 2. One of a breed of cats or goats from Angora. 3. Dress-goods of wool from the Angora goat].

Angostura: aŋ'gos-tū¹ra¹; äŋ'gos-tū²rā² [Former name of a Venezuelan town (since 1849, Ciudad Bolivar), whence a bark is derived].

Angoulême: ān'gu¹lēm¹; äŋ'gu²lēm² [1. Fr. city, capital of Charente dept. 2. Ducal name of the daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette].

Angro-malnyush: aŋ'gro-main'yūsh¹; äŋ'gro-mīn'yūsh² [Same as AHRI-MAN].

anguine: aŋ'gwin¹; äŋ'gwin² [Serpent-like].

anguish: aŋ'gwīsh¹; äŋ'gwiš².

angular: aŋ'giu-lər¹; äŋ'gū-lar².

Angus: aŋ'gus¹ or (*Scot.*) āŋ'us¹; äŋ'gūs² or (*Scot.*) äŋ'ūs² [1. In Celtic myth, a god of love. 2. A Scottish earldom. 3. Athane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*].

Anhalt: ān'halt¹; äŋ'hält² [Ger. duchy].

anhedonia: an¹hi-dō¹ni-ə; äŋ²he-dō²ni-a² [Loss of interest in one's personal concerns].

anhelation: an¹hi-lē¹shən¹; äŋ²he-lā²shon² [Panting].

anhidrosis: an¹hi-drō¹sis¹; äŋ²hi-drō²sis² [Deficiency of perspiration].

anhydremia: an¹hai-dri¹mi-ə; äŋ²hỹ-drē²mi-a² [Deficiency of serum in the blood].

anhydrous: an¹hai¹drūs¹; äŋ²hỹ²drūs² [Lacking water].

ani: ā¹nī¹; ä²nī²; *not* ē¹nai¹ [Braz. cuckoo].

Anla: ə¹nai¹ə; a¹-nī¹a² [Douai Bible].

Anlam: ə¹nai¹am¹; a¹-nī¹ām² [Bible].

anil: an¹il¹; äŋ²il² [Indigo].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

anile: an'ɪl¹ or an'ail¹; ʌn'il² or ʌn'il². *Standard & C.* prefer the former; *E., I., M., S., W., & Wr.* the latter [Feeble-minded].

anillin: an'ɪ-lin¹; ʌn'i-lɪn². The only form of spelling recognized by *M.* is the following.

aniline: an'ɪ-lin¹ or -lain¹; ʌn'i-lɪn² or -lɪn². Compare preceding, the more common form.

Anillero: ʌ'nɪl-yē'ro¹; ʌ'nɪl-yē'ro² [One of a Sp. conciliatory party in the revolution of 1823].

Anim: ē'nim¹; ā'nɪm² [Bible].

anima: an'ɪ-mə¹; ʌn'i-mə².

animadversion: an'ɪ-mad-vūr'shən¹; ʌn'i-məd-vēr'shon².

animadvert: an'ɪ-mad-vūrt¹; ʌn'i-məd-vērt².

animalcula: an'ɪ-mal'kiu-lə¹; ʌn'i-māl'eū-la². Derived from the Latin ANIMALCULUM, of which it is the plural, this word has been mistaken for a singular, having a plural ending in -æ. Both forms, **animalcula** as a singular, and **animalculæ** as a plural, are erroneous.

animalcule: an'ɪ-mal'kiū¹; ʌn'i-māl'eū². The ultima is sometimes erroneously pronounced -kiū-lɪ¹.

animalculum: an'ɪ-mal'kiu-lum¹; ʌn'i-māl'eū-lūm². Compare ANIMALCULA.

animalism: an'ɪ-məl-izm¹; ʌn'i-mal-iʒm².

animate (v.): an'ɪ-mēt¹; ʌn'i-māt².

animate (a.): an'ɪ-mɪt¹; ʌn'i-mat².

animatism: an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪzm¹; ʌn'i-ma-tɪʒm².

animative: an'ɪ-mē'tɪv¹; ʌn'i-mā'tɪv²; *not* an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪv¹.

anion: an'ɑi-ən¹; ʌn'i-ɔn²; *not* an'ɪ-ən¹ [In electricity, a negative ION].

anise: an'ɪs¹; ʌn'is²; *not* ə-nīs'¹.

anissette: an'ɪ-zet'¹; ʌn'i-ʒēt'². *Standard & W.* an'ɪ-set'¹ [A cordial made from aniseed].

anisle: ə-nɪs'ɪk¹; a-nɪs'ie².

anisol: an'ɪ-sōl¹ or -səl¹; ʌn'i-sōl² or -səl².

anisotrope: an-ɑi'so-trōp¹; ʌn-ɪ'so-trōp².

Anita: ə-nɪ'tə¹; a-nɪ'tə² [Sp. feminine personal name; also, a place name].

Anjou: ʌn'ʒū'¹; ʌn'zhu'² [Former Fr. province. Compare ANGEVIN]. The pronunciation an'jū¹, recorded by the dictionaries, is one that the author has never heard.

ankyloblepharon: ʌŋ'ki-lo-blef'ə-rən¹; ʌŋ'ki-lo-blēf'a-rən² [Growing together of eyelids].

ankylomele: ʌŋ'ki-lo-mi'h¹; ʌŋ'ky-lo-mē'le² [Growing together of fingers or toes].

ankylosis: ʌŋ'ki-lō'sɪs¹; ʌŋ'ky-lō'sɪs² [Union or growing together, as of bone].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police, **obey**, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

anlaut: ān'laut¹; ān'lout² [Ger., the initial sound of a word].

Ann, } an¹; ān² [Feminine personal name, having variant or diminutive

Anne: { forms **Anna**, **Annetta**, and **Annie**. In Dan., D., Ger., & It.,
Anna: ā'na¹; ā'nā²; Fr., **Anne:** ān¹; ān²; Lat., **Anna:** an'ə¹; ān'a²; Sp., **Ana:** ā'na¹;
ā'nā²].

anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [British-Indian nickel coin].

Anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [Bible]. Compare **ANN**.

Annaas: an'ī-as¹; ān'a-ās² [Apocrypha].

Annabel: an'ə-bel¹; ān'a-bēl² [Feminine personal name].

Anna Comnena: an'ə kəm-nī'nə¹; ān'a eōm-nē'na² [Byzantine princess].

Anna Karenina: an'ə ka-rē'ni-nə¹; ān'a kā-re'ni-na² [Novel by Tolstoy, and its heroine].

Annaly: an'ə-lī¹; ān'a-ly² [English family name].

Annam: a-nām¹ or an'am¹; ā-nām² or ān'ām². Same as **ANAM**.

Annamaboe: ā'na"ma"bō'¹; ā'nā"mā"bō'² [Br. seaport on Gold Coast, Africa].

Annan: an'an¹; ān'ān² [Scot. seaport].

Anna Perenna: an'ə pī-ren'ə¹; ān'a pe-rēn'a² [In Roman myth, goddess of springtime].

Annapolis: a-nap'o-lis¹; ā-nāp'o-līs². Do not obscure the first syllable.
[Capital of Maryland.]

Annar: ā'nar¹; ā'nār²; not an'nər¹ [In Norse myth, the spouse of Night].

Annas: an'əs¹; ān'as² [Bible].

Annatom: an"ə-tēm'¹; ān"a-tōm'² [An island of New Hebrides group].

annatto: a-nat'to¹; ā-nāt'to² [A yellowish-red dye].

Anne Arundel: an ə-run'del¹; ān a-rūn'dēl² [County of Maryland]. Compare **ARUNDEL**.

Annecy: ān"si'¹; ān"çy'²; not an'si¹ [Fr. town].

Anne of Gelerstein: an gai'ər-stain¹; ān gē'ər-stīn² [Novel by Scott and its heroine].

annerodite: a-ner'o-dait¹; ā-nēr'o-dīt² [Mineral from Annerød, Norway].

Annetta. See **ANN**.

annex (*v.*): a-neks'¹; ā-nēks'²; not an-neks'¹. Compare the following.

annex (*n.*): a-neks'¹ or an'eks¹; ā-nēks'² or ān'ēks². *I., S., & Wr.*, an-neks'¹.

Annias: an'ī-əs¹; ān'ī-as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Annie Laurie: an'ī lō'rī¹; ān'ī lə'rī² [Title and subject of a Scot. ballad].

annihlate: a-nai'hi-lēt¹; ā-nī'hi-lāt²; not -hil-ēt¹, nor -hī-lēt¹.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

annihilative: a-nai'hi-lə-tiv¹; ă-nī'hi-la-tiv²; *not* a-nai'hi-lē"tiv¹.

Annis: an'is¹; ăn'is² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

anno Domini: an'o dem'i-nai¹; ăn'o dēm'i-nī² [L., "in the year of the Lord"].

anno Hegiræ: an'o hej'i-rī¹; ăn'o hëg'i-rē² [L., "in the year of the flight"].

annotative: an'o-tə-tiv¹; ăn'o-ta-tiv²; *not* an'o-tē"tiv¹.

Annot Lyle: an'ət lai¹; ăn'ot lyl² [The heroine of Scott's "Legend of Montrose"].

annuale [Fr.]: ăn"nyu"ār¹; ăn"nyu"ār² [An annual].

annulose: an'yu-lōs¹; ăn'yū-lōs²; *E.* an-niū-lōs¹; *I.* an'niū-lōs¹; *M.* an-yu-lōs¹; *S.* an'niū-lōz; *Wr.* an-ə-lōs¹ [Ringed].

annunciate: a-nun'shi-ēt¹ *or* a-nun'si-ēt¹; ă-nŭn'shi-āt² *or* ă-nŭn'ci-āt²; *E.* an-nun'si-ēt; *S. & Wr.* an-nun'shi-ēt¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. There is some evidence that the second pronunciation is gaining favor notwithstanding the following note:

When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *to*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fascination*, etc.
WALKER A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, note 557.

annunciation: a-nun"si-ē'shən¹; ă-nŭn'ci-ā'shon²; *C.* a-nun-shi-ē'shən¹; *E.* an-nun-si-ē'shun¹; *I.* an-nun'si-ē'shən¹; *S.* an-nun'shi-ē'shun¹; *Wr.* an-nun-shi-ē'shən¹.

annunciative: a-nun'si-ə-tiv¹; ă-nŭn'ci-a-tiv²; *not* a-nun'si-ē"tiv¹.

annunciator: a-nun'si-ē"tər¹; ă-nŭn'ci-ā"tōr²; *Standard, C., W.,* a-nun'shi-ē"tər¹.

Annunzio (Gabriele d'): dan-nun'dzī-ō¹; dān-nŭn'dzī-ō² [It. dramatist]. Compare GABRIEL.

annus: an'us¹; ăn'ūs² [L., year].—**annus mirabilis:** mi-rab'i-lis¹; mi-rāb'i-lis²; *not* mir-ab'il-is¹ [L., wonderful year].

Annuus: an'yu-us¹; ăn'yū-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Annweller: ăn'vai-lər¹; ăn'vī-ler² [Bavarian town].

anodal: an'ō-dəl¹; ăn'ō-dal².

anode: an'ōd¹; ăn'ōd² [Electrical term].

anodic: an-əd'ik¹; ăn-ōd'ie².

anodon: an'o-den¹; ăn'o-dōn² [Toothless fresh-water mussel].

anodontia: an"o-dən'shi-ə¹; ăn"o-dōn'shi-a² [Lack of teeth].

anodyne: an'o-dain¹; ăn'o-dŷn² [Soothing agent].

anodynin: a-nəd'i-nin¹; ă-nōd'y-nŷn² [A febrifuge].

anoesis: an"o-ī'sis¹; ăn"o-ē'sis² [Absence of cognition].

anoetic: an"o-et'ik¹; ăn"o-ēt'ie² [Unthinkable].

anogen: an'o-jen¹; ăn'o-gēn² [Plant growing upward].

2: wōlf, dŷ; bōok, bōot; full, rŷle, cŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŷk; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ēr**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **būrn**;

anol: an'ōl¹ or -əl¹; ān'ōl² or -ōl² [Chemical].

anomal: ə-nō'mal¹; a-nō'māl² [An anomalous word].

anomall-: ə-nəm'ə-li-¹; a-nōm'a-li-² [Fr. Lat. *anomalus*, irregular].

anomalism: ə-nəm'ə-lizm¹; a-nōm'a-lizm². So also accent the second syllable in **anom'alist**.

anomalous: ə-nəm'ə-lus¹; a-nōm'a-lūs².

anomic: a-nəm'ik¹; ā-nōm'ie².

anomy: an'o-mi¹; ān'o-my².

anonym: an'o-nim¹; ān'o-nym².

anonymous: ə-nən'i-mus¹; a-nōn'y-mūs².

Anopheles: ə-nəf'i-liz¹; a-nōf'e-lēs² [A genus of mosquitoes].

Anos: ē'nes¹; ā'nōs² [Apocrypha].

another: an-uth'ər¹; ān-ōth'er². Altho this pronunciation is recorded by the dictionaries as in preferred use, that most frequently heard is ə-nuth'ər¹.

Anoura: ə-nū'ra¹; a-nū'ra². Same as **ANURA**.

Ansbach: āns'bah¹; āns'bāh² [Bavarian city].

anschauung: ān'shau-un¹; ān'shou-ung² [Ger., sense perception].

Anselm: an'selm¹; ān'sēlm² [Masculine personal name]. **Ansel**†.

anserine: an'sər-in¹ or -uin¹; ān'ser-īn² or -īn².

Anstruther: an'strūth-ər¹ or an'star¹; ān'strūth-er² or ān'ster² [Scot. town].

The pronunciation of many place names is now being made to conform to the spelling.

The substitution which is now going on of the full sound of Cirencester for Cissiter, and of *Anstruther* for Anster . . . simply typifies what is taking place elsewhere in numerous cases.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. ii, p. 203. [H. 1904.]

answer: an'sər¹; ān'sēr². The *w* now silent in this word, which we derive from AS. *andswaru* (noun), a reply, was formerly pronounced, even as it is to-day in the word *swear*].

ant: ant¹; ānt²; *not* ant¹. The pronunciation ānt, used by some persons, is a modern affectation. Compare **AUNT**; **HAUNT**.

an't, ant: ānt¹ or ēnt¹; ānt² or ānt². [Contraction for "are not" accepted (1) as an Eng. idiom since 1706; (2) as a colloquialism for "am not" since 1737.]

Antæus: an-ti'us¹; ān-tē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Neptune].

antanaclasis: ant'ə-nak'la-sis¹; ant'a-nāe'la-sis² [In rhetoric, the repetition of a word in a different sense].

Antananarivo: ān'tə-nā'nə-ri'vo¹; ān'ta-nā'na-ri'vo² [Capital of Madagascar].

antaphrodisiac: ant-af'ro-diz'i-ak¹; ānt-āf'ro-dīs'i-āe² [A check to sexual desire].

Antar: ān'tār¹; ān'tār² [Arab romance about a warrior of the same name].

antarchism: ant'ər-kizm¹; ānt'är-eļsm².

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fēr**; **hit**, **ice**; **i**=ē; **i**=ē; **gō**, **nōt**, **ēr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

antarctic: ant-ār'k'tik¹; änt-äre'tie²; *not* ant-ūr'tik¹. Spelled *antartyk* by Mandeville in 1366, *antartik* by Chaucer in 1391, and *antartique* by Blundeville in 1594, this word was formerly pronounced as spelled—without the medial *c*. Robert Recorde, in his "Castle of Knowledge" (1556), p. 27, used the form *Antartike*, but wrote of "the Arctike circle" on the same page. Holland first introduced the form *Antarctike* in his translation of Pliny's "Natural History" printed in 1601. The medial *c* has been indicated as pronounced by every lexicographer since 1721, when Bailey's dictionary was published.

Antaretogea: ant-ürk'to-jī'ə¹; änt-äre'to-gē'a² [In zoogeography, a division of the earth's surface].

Antares: an-tē'rīz¹; äñ-tā'rēs² [A star in the constellation Scorpio].

antasthmatic: ant'az-mat'ik¹; änt'äs-mät'ie². *C. & I.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹; *E.* an-tas-mat'ik¹; *M.* ant-asfh-mat'ik¹; *Wr.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹.

antecian: an-tī'shən¹; äñ-tē'shan².

antediluvial: an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹; äñ'te-di-lū'vī-əl². *E. & S.* an-te-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *I.* an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹; *M.* an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹; *Wr.* an'ti-di-liū'vī-əl¹.

antelope: an'ti-lōp¹; äñ'te-lōp²; *not* ant'i-lōp¹.

antennule: an-ten'yul¹; äñ-tēn'yul²; *not* an-ten'nūl¹ [Small antenna].

Antenor: an-tī'ner¹; äñ-tē'nōr² [1. Athenian sculptor. 2. A Trojan who counseled the return of Helen to her husband].

antependium: an'ti-pen'di-um¹; äñ'te-pēn'di-ūm² [Altar-covering].

antepenult: an'ti-pi-nult¹; äñ'te-pe-nult²; *E.* an-te-pen-ult¹; *I.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *M.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *S.* an'te-pe-nult¹; *W.* an'ti-pi-nult¹; *Wr.* an-ti-pi-nult¹. The pronunciation an'ti-pi-nult¹ is not supported by modern usage, which obscures the penultimate syllable and places the accent on the final one.

anteri: äñ'te-ri¹; äñ'tē-ri² [In Egypt, a reciter of romances]. Compare ANTAR.

anthela: an-thī'lə¹; äñ-thē'la² [In botany, inflorescence].

anthelicine: ant-hel'i-sin¹; änt-hēl'i-çin² [Pertaining to the antihelix].

anthellion: ant-hī'li-on¹; änt-hē'li-ön². *C.* ant-hī'li-on¹; *E. & M.* an-thī'li-on¹; *I.* ant-hī'li-on¹.

anthemion: an-thī'mi-on¹; äñ-thē'mi-ön²; *not* an-thē'mi-on¹ [Floral ornament in Gr. decoration].

Anthesteria: an'thes-tī'ri-ə¹; äñ'thēs-tē'ri-ə² [In Gr. antiquities, a three days' festival in honor of Dionysos].

Anthony¹, } an'to-nī¹; äñ'to-ny² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D.,

Antony: { Ger., & Sw. **Anton:** ān'ten¹; äñ'tön²; Fr. **Antoine:** ān'twān¹; äñ'twān²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Antonio:** an-tō'nī-ō¹; äñ-tō'nī-ō².

Anthony²: an'thō-nī¹; äñ'thō-ny². **Susan Brownwell** [American reformer].

Anthothijah: an'tho-thai'jə¹; äñ'tho-thī'ja² [Bible (R. V.)].

anthracene: an'thrə-sin¹; äñ'thra-çen² [Chemical product].

anthraces (*pl.* of **anthrax**): an'thrə-sīz¹; äñ'thra-çēs²; *not* an-thrēs'sīz¹.

anthracia: an'thrē'shi-ə¹; äñ'thrā'shi-ə² [Disease characterized by ulcers].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊlə, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

anthracite: an'thrə-sait¹; ăn'thra-ġit² [Hard coal].

anthracnose: an-thrak'nōs¹; ăn-thrăe'nōs² [Plant disease].

anthropoid: an'thro-peid¹; ăn'thro-poid². *E.* an-thrō'peid¹; *S.* an'thrō-poid¹ [Manlike].

anthropometry: an'thro-pem'i-tri¹; ăn'thro-pôm'e-try².

anthropomorphic: an'thro-po-mēr'fik¹; an'thro-po-môr'fie². *E.* an-thrō-pe'mēr'fik¹; *I.* an'thrō-pō-mer'fik¹; *M.* an-thrō'po-mēr'fik¹; *S.* an'thrō-pō-mer'fik¹.

anthromorphosis: an'thro-po-mōr'fo-sis¹; ăn'thro-po-môr'fo-sis². *C.* an'thro-po-mēr-fō'sis¹; *M.* & *W.* an'thro-po-mer-fō'sis¹.

anthropophagi: an'thro-pef'ə-jai¹; ăn'thro-pōf'a-ġi². The reference commonly attributed to Shakespeare is erroneous. In his play "The Tragedie of Othello, the Moore of Venice" (act i, sc. 3, l. 143) he wrote: "... the Canibals that each others eat, The Antropophagus." (See First Folio Edition, 1623.) In an earlier edition (1604) the word is spelled *antropohague*.

anti-: an'ti-¹; ăn'ti-² [A Gr. preposition used for (1) against; (2) opposed to; (3) instead of; (4) opposite to, etc., and a regular English formative with the same meanings].

antialbumose: an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; ăn'ti-ăl-bū'mōs². *C.* an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; *W.* an'ti-al'biu-mōs¹.

antibeche: an'ti-bi'kik¹; ăn'ti-bē'eie² [Cough remedy].

Antibes: ān'tib¹; ăn'tib² [Fr. town].

antibiont: an'ti-bai'ont¹; ăn'ti-bi'ont² [An organism in biology].

antibiotic: an'ti-bai-ot'ik¹; ăn'ti-bi-ōt'ie² [Against life].

anticachectic: an'ti-kə-kek'tik¹; ăn'ti-ea-ēēe'tie² [A curative for malnutrition].

antichresis: an'ti-kri'sis¹; ăn'ti-erē'sis² [Use of property in lieu of interest, as on a mortgage].

Antichrist: an'ti-kraist¹; ăn'ti-erist² [Opponent of Christ (See *1 John*, ii, 18)].

anticipate: an-tis'i-pēt¹; ăn-tiġ'i-pāt². Also **anticipated** (-pēt'ed¹; -pāt'ēd²); **anticipating** (-pēt'ing¹; -pāt'ing²); but **anticipation**, **anticipative** are accented on the penultimate syllable, -pē'shen¹; -pā'shon²; -pē'tiv¹; -pā'tiv².

anticous: an-tai'kus¹; ăn-ti'eūs² [Facing inward, as an anther].

anticyclie: an'ti-sik'lik¹; ăn'ti-ġye'lie² [Term in mathematics].

anticyclone: an'ti-sai'klōn¹; ăn'ti-ġy'elōn² [Term in meteorology].

antidromy: an-tid'ro-mi¹; ăn-tid'ro-my²; *not* an'ti-drō'mi¹ [Change in the ascending growth of spirals of leaves].

Antietam Creek: an-ti'tam kri¹; ăn-ti'tam erē² [Stream in Pa. & Md.; scene of great battle Sept. 16 & 17, 1862].

antifebrile: an'ti-feb'ril¹; ăn'ti-fēb'ril² [A febrifuge].

antifermentative: an'ti-fər-men'tə-tiv¹; ăn'ti-fer-měn'ta-tiv²; *not* -tē'tiv¹.

antigene: an'ti-jin¹; ăn'ti-ġēn² [Collective name for substances capable of causing the formation of antibodies in the system].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

antigeny: an-tij'ɪ-nɪ¹; ɦn-tĩg'e-ny² [Structural differences of individuals of different sexes]. Note accentuation of preceding.

Antigone: an-tig'o-nɪ¹; ɦn-tĩg'o-ne² [1. In Gr. myth, a daughter of  dipus & Jocasta. 2. The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy "Antigone &  dipus"].

Antigonish: an'ti-go-nish¹; ɦn'ti-g'o-nish² [District and city in Nova Scotia].

Antigonus: an-tig'o-nus¹; ɦn-tĩg'o-n s² [Ruler of Asia; the "Cyclops" or one-eyed general of Alexander; fl. 382-301 B. C.].

Antigua: an-ti'g  or -gw ¹; ɦn-ti'g  or -gwa²; not an-ti'gwa¹ [Island of Leeward group].

antihydrotic: an'ti-hi-dr t'ik¹; ɦn'ti-hi-dr t'ie² [Deficient in or reducing perspiration].

Anti-Lebanon: an'ti-leb' -nen¹; ɦn'ti-l b'a-n n² [Mountain range in Palestine].

Anti-Libanus: an'ti-lib' -nus¹; ɦn'ti-lib'a-n s². Same as ANTI-LEBANON.

antilegomena: an'ti-li-gem'ɪ-n ¹; ɦn'ti-le-g m'e-na² [Biblical books whose place in the New Testament canon were disputed].

Antillean: an'ti-l ' n¹; ɦn'ti-l ' n² [Pertaining to the Antilles].

Antilles: an-til'iz¹; ɦn-til' s²; *Fr.*  n'til¹; ɦn'til² [The West Indian islands except the Bahamas].

Antilochus: an-til'o-kus¹; ɦn-til'o- s² [In Gr. myth, the avenger of Achilles].

antilogous: an-til'o-gus¹; ɦn-til'o-g s².

antilogy: an-til'o-ji¹; ɦn-til'o-gy² [A self-contradiction].

antelope: an-til'o-p ¹; ɦn-til'o-pe². Compare ANTELOPE.

antimony: an'ti-mo-n ¹; ɦn'ti-mo-ny²; not an'tim- -n ¹ [A metallic element].

antinomy: an-tin'o-m ¹; ɦn-t n'o-my². *E.* an-tin' m- ¹; *I. & S.* an'ti-no-m ¹; *Wr.* an'ti-no-m ¹.

Antinous: an-tin'o-us¹; ɦn-t n'o- s² [In classic myth, the first suitor of Penelope; killed by Ulysses].

Antioch: an'ti- k¹; ɦn'ti- e² [Bible: former capital of Syria].

Antiochia: an'ti- 'k - ¹; ɦn'ti- 'ei- ² [Apocrypha].

Antiochians: an'ti- 'k - nz¹; ɦn'ti- 'ei- nz² [Apocrypha].

Antiochis: an-tai'o-kis¹; ɦn-ti'o- s² [Apocrypha].

Antiochus: an-tai'o-kus¹; ɦn-ti'o- s²; the *o* as in "obey", not as in "no" [Apocrypha: one of two Syrian kings].

Antiope: an-tai'o-p ¹; ɦn-ti'o-pe²; not - -p ¹. [In Gr. myth, a princess of Thebes].

Antioquia:  n'ti-o-k ' ¹; ɦn'ti-o-k ' ² [Dept. and city of Colombia].

Antipas: an'ti-pas¹; ɦn'ti-p s²; not an'tip-as¹ [Bible].

2: w lf, d ; b  k, b  t; full, r  le, c  re, b  t, b  rn;   l, b  y; g , g m;   k; ɦɦin, this.

l: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Antipasch: an'ti-pask¹; ăn'ti-păse²; not an'ti-pash¹ [Sunday after Easter].

Antipater: an-tip'ă-tar¹; ăn-tîp'a-ter² [Regent of Macedonia, 4th cent. B. C. Apocrypha].

antipathetic: an'ti-pă-fhet'ik¹; ăn'ti-pa-thët'ie².

antipathic: an'ti-pafh'ik¹; ăn'ti-păth'ie².

antipathist: an-tip'ă-fhist¹; ăn-tîp'a-thîst².

antipathy: an-tip'ă-fhi¹; ăn-tîp'a-thy².

Antipatris: an-tip'ă-tris¹; ăn-tîp'a-trîs² [Bible].

antipedal: an-tip'ă-dəl¹; ăn-tîp'e-dal²; not an'ti-ped'al¹, nor -pi'dal¹.

Antipedobaptist: an'ti-pi'do-bap'tist¹; ăn'ti-pē'do-băp'tist² [One of an Anabaptist sect in 16th cent. church history].

antiperistasis: an'ti-pi-ris'tă-sis¹; ăn'ti-pe-rîs'ta-sîs² [Rhetorical term].

Antipatros: an-tip'ă-tros¹; ăn-tîp'a-trôs² [Gr., Antipater].

Antipholus: an-tif'ă-lus¹; ăn-tîf'ă-lüs² [In Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," the twin brothers Meroes].

antiphon: an'ti-fon¹; ăn'ti-fôn² [A response].

antiphonal: an-tif'ă-nəl¹; ăn-tîf'ă-nal²: o as in "obey", not as in "no."

antiphrasis: an-tif'ră-sis¹; ăn-tîf'ra-sîs² [Irony].

antipodal: an-tip'ă-dəl¹; ăn-tîp'ă-dal².

antipode: an'ti-pōd¹; ăn'ti-pōd².

antipodean: an-tip'ă-di-ăn¹; ăn-tîp'ă-dē-ăn²; not an-ti-pō-di-ăn¹, nor an-ti-pō-di-ăn¹.

antipodes: an-tip'ă-dîz¹; ăn-tîp'ă-dēs² [Region on the opposite side of the earth]. Enfield, in 1807, indicated an'ti-pōdz¹ and Webster followed him (1828). Walker (*Crit. Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) says:

The word is pure Latin, and when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite*, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but, as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

"To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and odd;
What other men dislike is sure to please,
Of all mankind, these dear *antipodes*;
Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,
And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."

YOUNG *Love of Fame*.

antipolo: ăn'ti-pō'lo¹; ăn'ti-pō'lo²; not an'ti-pō'lo¹ [The breadfruit-tree of the Philippine Islands].

antipyretic: an'ti-pai-ret'ik¹; ăn'ti-py-rët'ie² [A medicine that allays fever].

antipyrin, { an'ti-pai-rin¹; ăn'ti-py-rin² [A chemical used as an anti-
antipyrine: } pyretic].

antiquarian: an'ti-kwē-ri-ăn¹; ăn'ti-kwā-ri-ăn².

antiquary: an'ti-kwē-ri¹; ăn'ti-kwā-ry².

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, făst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

antiquated: an'ti-kwēt'ed¹; ăn'ti-kwāt'ĕd².

antique: an-tik'¹; ăn-tik'²: the accepted standard pronunciation for the past 150 years.

It was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dict. of the English Language* (1755), s. v. *antique*.

Antique: an-ti'kē¹; ăn-ti'kē² [Province in Panay, P. I.].

antiquist: an'ti-kwist¹ or an-tik'ist¹; ăn'ti-kwist² or ăn-tik'ist². *C.* an-ti'kist¹.

antiscians: an-tish'ənz¹; ăn-tish'ənz² [People dwelling on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator].

anti-Semite: an'ti-sem'ait¹; ăn'ti-sēm'it² [One opposed to the Semites or Jews].

Antisthenes: an-tis'thi-niz¹; ăn-tis'the-nēs² [Gr. philosopher of 4th cent.].

antithesis: an-tith'i-sis¹; ăn-tith'e-sis² [Direct contrary].

antitoxin: an'ti-teks'in¹; ăn'ti-tōks'in² [A defensive proteid]. **antitoxine**†.

Antium: an'shi-um¹; ăn'shi-ŭm² [Ancient city of Latium]

Antivari: ăn'ti-vā-rī¹; ăn'ti-vā-rī² [City of Montenegro].

antœclans: an-ti'shənz¹; ăn-tē'shənz² [Same as ANTECIANS].

Antoine: ăn'twān'¹; ăn'twān'². See ANTHONY.

Antoinette: ăn'twā'net'¹; ăn'twā'nēt'² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Antommarchi: ăn-təm-mār'kī¹; ăn-tōm-mār'ei² [It. surgeon who attended Napoleon on St. Helena].

Anton: an'tən¹; ăn'ton² [Masculine personal name]. Compare ANTHONY.

Antonla: an-tō'nī-ə¹; ăn-tō'nī-ə² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Antonnie:** ăn'tō'nī¹; ăn'tō'nē²; *Ger.* **Antonie:** an-tō'm-ə¹; ăn-tō'ni-ə²; *It. & Sp.*

Antonina: ăn'tō-nī'nā¹; ăn'tō-nī'nā². Compare ANTOINETTE.

Antonine: an'to-nān¹; ăn'to-nin² [Pert. to Antoninus].

Antoninus: an'to-nai'nus¹; ăn'to-nī'nūs² [Two Roman emperors, A. D. 138-180].

Antonio: an-tō'mi-ə¹; ăn-tō'ni-ə² [Masculine personal name].

antonomasia: an'to-no-mē'zi-ə¹; ăn'to-no-mā'zhi-ə². *C.* an-tən-o-mē'zi-ə¹; *E.* an-tən-o-mē'zi-ə¹; *I.* an-tən'e-mē'zi-ə¹; *M.* an'tē-no-mē'zi-ə¹; *Wr.* an-tē-nā-mē'zi-ə¹ [Substitution of one name, title, etc., for another].

Antony: See under ANTHONY.

Antothijah: an'to-thai'jə¹; ăn'to-thi'ja² [Bible].

Antothite: an'tēth-ait¹; ăn'tōth-it² [Bible].

Antraigues: ăn'trēg'¹; ăn'trāg'² [Fr. diplomatist].

Antrobus: ant'ro-bus¹; ănt'ro-būs² [Eng. family name].

Antum: ăn'tūm¹; ăn'tūm² [In Babylon. myth, consort of Anu].

Anu: ă'nū¹; ă'nu² [In Babylon. myth, god of the heavens].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

Anub: ē'nub¹; ā'nüb² [Bible].

Anubis: ā-niū'bis¹; a-nū'bis² [Egypt. god, guardian of the dead].

Anukit: ā-nū'kit¹; ä-nū'kit² [In Egypt. myth, Libyan goddess].

Anunaki: ā'nu-nā'ki¹; ä'nū-nā'ki² [In Babylon. myth, earth demons].

Anura: ā-niū'rā¹; a-nū'ra² [In zool., an order of tailless amphibians].

Anus: ē'nūs¹; ā'nūs² [Apocrypha].

Anvers (Fr.): an"vār¹; äñ"vêr² [Antwerp].

Anversian: an-vūr'shān¹; äñ-vêr'shan² [Pertaining to Antwerp (Anvers)].

Anversoils (Fr.): äñ"vār'swā¹; äñ"vêr'swä² [A native of Antwerp].

anxiety: aṅ-zoi'ti¹; äñ-zī'e-ty².

anxious: aṅk'shus¹; äñk'shūs².

any: en'1; ěn'y². William Perry, in the *Royal Standard Dict.* (Edinburgh, 1775), records ē'ni¹ and an'i¹ as in use. In this respect he followed Buchanan, but these pronunciations have not been accepted as standard for at least a century.

anywhere: en'ū-hwār¹; ěn'y-hwêr². Notwithstanding a tendency in England to drop the *h* in such words as *what*, *when*, *where*, etc., Murray indicates it in compounds.

aorist: ē'o-ris¹; ā'o-ris² [Gr. tense expressing past action]

Aolfe: ē'fā¹; ā'fe² [One of two maidens in Irish myth].

Aokl: ā'o-ki¹; ä'o-kī² [Jap. diplomat].

Aonla: ē-ō'ni-a¹; ä-ō'ni-a² [Polit. div. of Greece].

Aorangl: ā'o-rūn'gī¹; ä'o-rän'gī² [A mountain in New Zealand].

aorta: ē-ōr'tā¹; ä-ōr'tā² [The great artery of the circulatory system].

aoudad: ā'ū-dad¹; ä'ū-dād² [The argali: incorrect form]. Compare AUDAD.

aourah: ā-au'ra¹; ä-ou'rā² [Ar., a fish allied to the pilot-fish].

Apache: ā-pāch'1; a-päch'e²; W. ā-pā'chē¹ [Amerind tribe].

apagoge: ap"ā-gō'j1; äp"ā-gō'ge².

Apame: ā-pē'm1 or äp'ā-m1; a-pā'mē² or äp'ā-mē² [Apocrypha].

Apamea: ap"ā-mī'ā¹; äp"ā-mē'a² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Apam Napat: ā'pam na-pāt¹; ä'pām nā-pāt² [In Per. myth, the god of the waters].

Apaosha: ā'pa-ō'sha¹; ä'pā-ō'sha² [In Per. myth, the demon of drought].

aparejo: ā'pa-rē'ho¹; ä'pā-rē'ho²; not ap"ā-rē'jo¹ [Pack-saddle].

aparithmesis: ap"ā-rīth-mī'sis¹; äp"ā-rīth-mē'sis². C. ap-ar-īth-mī'sis¹; I. ap-a-rīth'mī-sis¹ [Enumeration of parts].

Apelles: ā-pel'iz¹; a-pēl'ēs² [Gr. painter of 4th cent. B. C.].

apena: ā-pī'na¹; a-pē'na² [Gr. chariot].

Apennines: ap'e-nainz¹; äp'ē-nīnš² [It. mountain range].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

Apepi: a-pe'pī¹; ä-pe'pī² [In Egypt. myth, a giant serpent].

aperçu (Fr.): ä"pār"sū¹; ä"pêr"çū²; *not* a"per-sū¹ [Glance; bird's-eye view].

aperient: a-pi'ri-ent¹; a-pe'ri-ënt².

apéritif (Fr.): ä"pê"ri"tif¹; ä"pe"ri"tif² [Appetizer].

aperitive: a-per'i-tiv¹; a-pêr'i-tiv² [Aperient].

aperture: ap'ar-çhur¹ or ap'ar-tiūr¹; äp'er-çhur² or äp'er-tūr².

Apet: ä'pet¹; ä'pêt² [In Egypt. myth, goddess of motherhood].

apex: ë'peks¹; ä'pëks². The Eng. *pl.* of this word is formed by adding
-es, pronounced -ez¹; -ëz². Compare APICES.

Aphærema: a-fi'ri-ma¹; a-fê're-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aphæresis: Same as APHERESIS.

Aphara: af'ä-ra¹; äf'a-ra² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Aphareus: af'ä-rüs¹; äf'a-rüs² [Athenian poet of 4th cent. B. C.].

Apharsachites: a-für'säk-uits¹; a-fär'sae-its² [Bible].

Apharsathacites: af'är-sath'ä-suits¹; äf"ar-säth'a-çits² [Douai Bible].

Apharsathchites: af'är-sath'kaits¹; äf"ar-säth'eits² [Bible].

Apharsites: a-für'suits¹; a-fär'sits² [Bible].

aphasia: a-fë'zi-ä¹; a-fä'zhi-ä²; *not* a-fë'si-ä¹ [Speechlessness].

aphasy: af'ä-si¹; äf'a-sy². Variant of preceding.

Apheca: a-fi'ka¹; a-fë'ea² [Douai Bible].

Aphek: ë'fek¹; ä'fëk² [Bible].

Aphekah: a-fi'ka¹; a-fë'ka² [Bible].

aphellon: a-fi'li-ën¹; a-fë'li-ön²; *not* a-fil'yön¹, *W.* [The point in an orbit farthest from the sun].

Apherema: a-fer'i-ma¹; a-fër'e-ma² [Apocrypha].

apheresis, aphæresis: a-fer'i-sis¹; a-fër'e-sis². *C.* a-fer'e-sis¹; *E.* af-er'i-sis¹; *I.* & *S.* a-fi're-sis¹; *M.* a-fi'ri-sis¹, Sheridan (1780) recorded this, but Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), & Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation given above. [In grammar, a dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter.]

Aphera: a-fer'ä¹; a-fër'a² [Apocrypha].

aphesis: af'i-sis¹; äf'e-sis² [In philology, a form of apheresis].

Aphia: a-fai'ä¹; a-fi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Aphiah**† [Bible].

aphid: af'id¹; äf'id², *Standard, C., & M.*; but *W.* ë'fid¹; ä'fid² [Plant-louse].

aphides: af'i-diz¹; äf'i-dëz². *Pl.* of APHIS.

Aphik: ë'fik¹; ä'fik² [Bible].

aphis: ë'fis¹; ä'fis² [An aphid].

aphlogistic: af"lo-jis'tik¹; äf"lo-gïs'tie² [Flameless].

2: wöf, dç; böök, bööt; full, rüle, cüre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

aphonia: ə-fō'ni-ə¹; a-fō'ni-a² [Loss of voice].

aphonic: ə-fən'ik¹; a-fōn'ie² [Affected with aphonia].

aphorism: əf'o-rizm¹; əf'o-rizm².

Aphrah: əf'rə¹; əf'ra² [Bible].

aphrasia: ə-frē'zi-ə¹; a-frā'zhi-a² [Form of aphasia].

Aphrodisia: əf'ro-diz'ī-a¹; əf'ro-diz'ī-a² [Gr. festival in honor of Aphrodite].

aphrodisiac: əf'ro-diz'ī-ak¹; əf'ro-diz'ī-æ².

Aphrodite: əf'ro-dai'ti¹; əf'ro-di'tē²; not əf'ro-dait¹ [Gr. goddess of love].

Aphses: əf'siz¹; əf'sēs² [Bible].

aphthong: əf'thən¹; əf'thōng², *Wr.*, *erroneously*, əp'thən¹ [Silent letter].

Aphuthites: ə'futh-aits¹; ə'futh-its² [Douai Bible].

aphyllous: ə-fil'us¹; ə-fyl'ūs². *C.* ə-fil'us¹; *I.* əf'il-us¹; *S.* əf'il'us¹; *Wr.* ə-fil'ūs¹ [Leafless].

Apia: ā'pi-ā¹; ā'pi-ā² [Samoan spt.].

apiarian: ē'pi-ē'ri-ən¹; ā'pi-ā'ri-an² [Pert. to bees].

apiary: ē'pi-ē-ri¹; ā'pi-ā-ry²; not ēp'yār-¹ [Place for keeping bees].

apicad: əp'ī-kad¹; əp'ī-cād²; not ē'pi-kad¹ [Apexward].

apical: əp'ī-kəl¹; əp'ī-eal²; not ē'pi-kəl¹.

apices: əp'ī-siz¹; əp'ī-çēs² [L. plural of APEX].

Apiclan: ə-pish'ən¹; a-pish'an² [Pert. to Apicius].

Apiclus: ə-pish'ī-us¹; a-pish'ī-ūs² [Any one of three epicures].

apiculture: ē'pi-kul'chur¹; ā'pi-eül'chur²; but there is a tendency toward preserving the diphthongal sound of *u* in the last syllable, ē'pi-kul'tiur¹.

apiculus: ə-pik'yu-lus¹; a-pīe'yu-lūs² [Any small apex].

apiol: əp'ī-öl¹ or -əl¹; əp'ī-öl² or -öl² [Oil from parsley seed].

apiology: ē'pi-əl'o-ji¹; ā'pi-öl'o-gy² [Study of bees].

Apis: ē'pis¹; ā'pis² [Sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians].

apivorous: ə-piv'o-rus¹; a-piv'o-rūs²; not ē'pi-vō'rus¹ [Bee-eating].

aplomb (Fr.): ə'plōn'ī; ā'plōn'ī² [Self-possession].

apobates: ə-pəb'ə-tiz¹; a-pöb'a-tēs² [In Gr. antiq., a fighter beside a chariot].

Apocalypse: ə-pek'ə-lips¹; a-pöe'a-lyps² [Bible: The Book of Revelation].

apocatastasis: əp'o-kə-tas'tə-sis¹; əp'o-ca-tās'ta-sīs²; not əp'o-kə-tas'tēs¹ [Restoration of the impenitent to Divine favor].

apocopate: ə-pek'o-pēt¹; a-pöe'o-pāt² [To cut off (a letter, syllable, etc.) from a word].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

apocope: ə-pək'ō-pɪ¹; a-pöc'e'ō-pe²; *not* ə-pək'ō-pɪ¹—the last two syllables are short [A cutting off. See APOCOPATE].

Apocreo: ə-pək'ri-es¹; a-pöc'e're-ös² [In the Gr. Church, Sexagesima Sunday or the carnival week preceding it].

apocrisiary: ap"o-kris'i-ē-rɪ¹; äp"o-erɪs'i-ā-ry²; *not* -ə-rɪ¹ [Papal legate].

Apocrypha: ə-pək'ri-fə¹; a-pöc'e'ry-fə² [Fourteen religious books included in the Septuagint and the Vulgate].

apocynin: ə-pes'i-nɪn¹; a-pöç'y-nɪn² [Extract of Indian hemp].

apocytial: ap"o-sɪsh'əl¹; äp"o-çy'sh'al²; *not* ap"o-sai'tɪ-əl¹ [Term in biology].

apodal: ap'ō-dəl¹; äp'ō-dal² [Without feet or fins].

apodeletic: ap"o-daɪk'tɪk¹; äp"o-dīe'tie² [Same as APODICTIC].

apodelxis: ap"o-daɪks'ɪs¹; äp"o-dɪks'ɪs² [Same as APODIXIS].

apodictic: ap"o-dɪk'tɪk¹; äp"o-dīe'tie² [Indisputable].

apodixis: ap"o-dɪks'ɪs¹; äp"o-dɪks'ɪs² [Absolute proof].

apodosis: ə-ped'ō-sɪs¹; a-pöd'ō-sɪs²: penultimate *o* short as in "obey" [Consequent proposition].

apodous: ap'ō-dus¹; äp'ō-düs² [Apodal].

apogee: ap'ō-jɪ¹; äp'ō-gē² [Term in astronomy. Figuratively, climax].

apolaustic: ap"o-lēs'tɪk¹; äp"o-las'tie²; *not* -laus'tɪk¹ [Pleasure-loving].

Apollinaris: ə-pel"i-nē'ris¹; a-pöl"i-nā'ris²; *not* ə-pel"i-n-ē'ris¹ [1. Syrian bishop, 4th cent. 2. Spring in Ahr Valley, Prussia, or its water].

Apolline: ə-pel"ɪn¹; a-pöl"ɪn²; *not* ap'ō-lain¹ [Relating to Apollo.]

Apollo: ə-pel'ōɪ¹; a-pöl'ō² [God of youth].

Apollo Belvedere: ə-pel'ō bel"vɪ-dɪr¹; a-pöl'ō bəl"ve-dēr² [Statue in Vatican, Rome].—**A. Chresterios:** kres-tɪ'rɪ-es¹; erēs-tē'rɪ-ös² [Apollo of the Oracles].—**A. Citharædus:** sɪθ-ə-rɪ'dus¹; çɪθ-a-rē'düs² [Statue in Vatican or at Munich].—**A. of Tenea:** ten'ɪ-aɪ¹; tēn'e-aɪ² [Statue at Munich].—**A. of Thera:** θɪ'ræɪ; θēræ² [Statue in Athens].—**A. Sauroktonos:** sō-rek'tō-nēs¹; sṷ-rök'tō-nös² [Statue in Vatican].

Apollonia: ap"o-lō'nɪ-əɪ¹; äp"o-lō'ni-ə² [1. Bible city. 2. Gr. festival].

Apollonius: ap"o-lō'nɪ-us¹; äp"o-lō'ni-üs² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Gr. philosopher or astronomer].

Apollophanes: ə-pel"ō-fē'nɪz¹ or ap"ē-lef'ə-nɪz¹; a-pöl"ō-fā'nēs² or äp"ō-lōf'a-nēs² [Apocrypha].

Apollo: ə-pel'ēs¹; a-pöl'ös² [Bible].

Apollyon: ə-pel'ɪ-ən¹ or -yən¹; a-pöl'y-ən² or -yon² [The destroyer (*Rev.* ix, 11)].

apolog: ap'ō-leg¹; äp'ō-lög²; *not* -lōg¹.

apologete: ə-pel'ō-jɪt¹; a-pöl'ō-gēt².

apophasis: ə-pef'ə-sɪs¹; a-pöf'a-sɪs²; *not* ap"ō-fē'sɪs¹ [Denial].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōɪl, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *täre*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

apophthegm: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm². Variant of APOTHEM.

apostolesis: ap'o-sai'o-pī'sis¹; äp'o-sī'o-pē'sis². *E.* ap-o-sai-ä-pī'sus¹; *I.* ap'e-sai-ö-pī'sis¹; *S.* a-pes'i-o-pī'sis¹; *Wr.* ä-pe-z-i-ä-pī'sis¹ [A figure in rhetoric].

apostasy: ä-pes'tä-si¹; a-pös'ta-sy² [Renunciation of creed].

apostate: ä-pes'tēt¹; a-pös'tät² [A pervert].

a posteriori: ē pes-tī'ri-ö-rai¹; ä pös-tē'ri-ö-ri² [*L.*, "from that which follows": term in logic].

apostle: ä-pes'l¹; a-pös'l², *Standard, M., & W.*, but erroneously condemned by Phye; *not* ä-pēs'l¹, *nor* a-pō'sil¹, a pulpit pronunciation of Walker's time (1732-1807). The *t* is silent.

apostolic: ap'es-tel'ik¹; äp'ös-töl'le²; *not* ä-pes'tel-ik¹.

apostrophe: ä-pes'tro-fī¹; a-pös'tro-fe².

apothegm, apothem: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm² [A pointed truth or maxim].

apotheosis: ap'o-thi'o-sis¹; äp'o-thē'o-sis². *E.* ä-peth-e-ö'sis¹; *I.* ap'e-thi-ö'sis¹; *Wr.* ap-o-thi'a-sis¹ [Deification]. *C.* gives ap'o-thi-ö'sis¹, and *M. & W.*, ä-peth'i-ö'sis¹, as second choice; Entick (1764) and Barelay (1774) placed the chief stress on the penult, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844), on the antepenult.

The accentuation of the penult of *apotheosis* has made great headway of late years. It is authorized by several modern dictionaries. It is not unlikely that it may come to prevail generally. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. 3, p. 139. [*H.* '04.]

apotheosize: ap'o-thi'o-saiz¹; äp'o-thē'o-siz² [Deify].

a potiori: ē pō'ti-ö-rai¹; ä pō'ti-ö-ri² [*L.*, "for a stronger reason": term in logic].

apotome: ä-pet'o-mi¹; a-pöt'o-me² [Term in mathematics and music].

apotome: ap'o-töm¹, äp'o-töm² [Mineral celestite].

apotropaion: ap'o-tro-pē'en¹; äp'o-tro-pä'ön² [*Gr.*, an amulet].

apotropous: ä-pet'ro-pus¹; a-pöt'ro-püs² [In botany, twining away].

apoxyomenos: ä-peks'i-öm'i-nēs¹; a-pöks'y-öm'e-nös²; *not* ap-öks-i-öm'i-nēs¹ [*Gr.*, a user of a flesh-scraper in a bath].

appal: ä-päl¹; ä-päl²; *not* ä-pal¹. Johnson advocated the spelling *appale*; Walker opposed it and said:

This word [*appal*] has been so often rhymed with *all, ball, fall, &c.*, that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends, would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed, too, that spelling this word with single *l*, as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation: for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in *fal-low, tal-low, &c.* WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 27.

Appalachian: ap'ä-läch'i-än¹; äp'a-läch'i-an². *I.* ap-pa-lē'ki-än¹; *Wr.* ap-pa-lē'chi-än¹; *C. & W.* second choice ap'ä-lē'chi-än¹ [Mountain system of eastern United States].

Appalm: ap'i-im¹; äp'a-īm² [Bible].

appanage: ap'ä-nēj¹; äp'a-näg²; *Standard* -nij¹.

apparatus: ap'ä-rēt'us¹ or ap'ä-rā'tus¹; äp'a-rā'tüs² or äp'a-rā'tüs².

apparel: a-par'el¹; ä-pär'el²; *not* ap-par'el¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

apparency: a-pār'en-sɪ¹; ă-pār'ĕn-cy²; *not* ap-par'en-sɪ¹. Likewise, also,
apparent: a-pār'ent¹; ă-pār'ĕnt². *M. & W.* record a-par'ent¹ as second choice.

apparition: ap"ə-rish'an¹; ăp"a-rish'on².

apparitor: a-par'i-ter¹; ă-pār'i-tōr².

appellate (*v.*): ap'pel-ēt¹; ăp'pĕl-āt² [To call by name].

appellate (*a.*): a-pel'ēt¹; ă-pĕl'āt² [Capable of being appealed to].

appellation: ap"e-lē'shən¹; ăp"ĕ-lā'shon².

appellative: a-pel'ə-tiv¹; ă-pĕl'a-tiv²; *not* ap"əl-lē'tiv¹.

appellee: ap"el-lī¹; ăp"ĕl-lē².

appellor: a-pel'er¹; ă-pĕl'ōr². *E.* ap-pel'lēr¹; *M. & W.* a-pel'ēr¹; *Wr.* ap-pel'lēr¹. Formerly, when used as opposed to *appellee*, the ultima was accented.

appendage: a-pen'dij¹; ă-pĕn'dag²; *not* ə-pen'dēj¹.

appendices: a-pen'di-sīz¹; ă-pĕn'di-çĕs²; *not* -dis-iz¹ [Plural of APPENDIX].

appendicitis: a-pen"di-sai'tis¹ or a-pen"di-sī'tis¹; ă-pĕn"di-çī'tis² or ă-pĕn"-di-çī'tis²; *not* ap-pen-dis-ai'tis¹, as the accented vowel diphthong attracts the adjacent consonant.

Appenzell: ā"pen-tsel'¹; ă"pĕn-tsĕl'² [Swiss canton].

Apperley: ap'ər-lī¹; ăp'er-ly² [Eng. author].

appetence: ap'i-tens¹; ăp'e-tĕŋç²; *not* ap'pī-tens¹ as Phyfe says.

appetitive: ap'i-tai'tiv¹; ăp'e-tī'tiv²; *not* ap'pī-tai-tiv¹, for the antepenult is now obscure, not long as in Walker's *d.* C. a-pet'i-tiv¹.

Apphalm: ap'fi-im¹ or af'i-im¹; ăp'fa-īm² or ăf'a-īm² [Douai Bible].

Apphla: ap'fi-ə¹ or af'i-ə¹; ăp'fi-a² or ăf'i-a² [Bible].

Apphus: ap'fus¹ or af'us¹; ăp'fūs² or ăf'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Appla: ap'i-ə¹; ăp'i-a² [Douai Bible].

Applan Way: ap'i-ən wē¹; ăp'i-an wā² [Roman road].

Appii forum: ap'i-ai fō'rum¹; ăp'i-ī fō'rūm² [Bible].

Applus Claudius: ap'i-us clō'di-us¹; ăp'i-ūs elə'di-ūs² [Roman consul].

applicable: ap'li-kə-bl¹; ăp'li-ea-bl²; *not* ap'plik-ə-bl¹, as in syllabic division the word is separated on the *i*, not the *c*.

application: ap'li-kē'shən¹; ăp'li-eā'shon².

applicative: ap'li-kē-tiv¹; ăp'li-eā-tiv²; *not* ap'plik-ə-tiv¹.

applicator: ap'li-kē'ter¹; ăp'li-eā'tōr².

applicatory: ap'li-kə-to-rī¹; ăp'li-ea-to-ry².

appliqué: ap'li-kē¹ or (*Fr.*) ā"pli"kē¹; ăp'li-ke² or (*Fr.*) ā"pli"ke² [*Fr.*, "applied": said of lace, etc., when placed on another surface].

appogiato: ăp"po-jā'to¹; ăp"po-ğā'to² [It., "sustained": said of music].

appoggiatura: ap-pej"ə-tū'ra¹; ăp-pōğ"ə-tū'rā² [It., a grace-note in music].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, rule; but, **būrn**;

appointé: ā"pein-tē'¹; ä"pöin-tē'² [In heraldry, pointed].

Appomattox: ap"o-mat'aks¹; äp"o-mät'oks² [River and county in Va.].

apportion: a-pör'shän¹; ä-pör'shon². Notwithstanding that this is the pronunciation recorded by recent dictionaries, there is a tendency to give the sound of *o* in "or" to the penult.

appose: a-pöz'¹; ä-pōs'².

apposite: ap'o-zit¹; äp'o-šit²: the *o* as in "obey," *not* as in "go."

appraiser: a-prēz'är¹; ä-präs'er².

appreciable: a-pri'shi-ä-bl¹; ä-prē'shi-a-bl².

appreciate: a-pri'shi-ēt¹; ä-prē'shi-ät².

appreciation: a-prē'shi-ē'shän¹; ä-prē'shi-ä'shon².

appreciative: a-pri'shi-ä-tiv¹; ä-prē'shi-a-tiv²; *not* -ē"tiv¹.

apprehend: ap"ri-hend'¹; äp"re-hënd'²; *not* ap"rä-hend'¹ as frequently heard. The pronunciation ap"ri-hend'¹, recorded by Walker, is now seldom or never heard.

apprehension: ap"ri-hen'shän¹; äp"re-hën'shon². See preceding.

apprehensive: ap"ri-hen'siv¹; äp"re-hën'siv². See APPREHEND.

apprentice: a-pren'tis¹; ä-prën'tig²: modern usage obscures the first *p* in this word and its derivatives.

approach: a-prōch'¹; ä-prōch'².

approve: ap'ro-bēt¹; äp'ro-bāt².

approbation: ap'ro-bē'shän¹; äp'ro-bā'shon²: note principal stress is on the penult. See next.

approbative: ap'ro-bē'tiv¹; äp'ro-bā'tiv². In this word secondary stress is put on the penult. *W.*, however, gives the *a* as obscure.

appropriate (*v.*): a-prō'pri-ēt¹; ä-prō'pri-ät². Distinguish this from the next word.

appropriate (*a.*): a-prō'pri-it¹; ä-prō'pri-at². The last syllable is obscure.

appropriative: a-prō'pri-ä-tiv¹; ä-prō'pri-a-tiv².

appropriator: a-prō'pri-ē'ter¹; ä-prō'pri-ä'tör².

approximate (*v.*): a-preks'i-mēt¹; ä-pröks'i-mät². Distinguish this from the next.

approximate (*a.*): a-preks'i-mit¹; ä-pröks'i-mat². The last syllable is obscure.

approximation: a-preks'i-mē'shän¹; ä-pröks'i-mā'shon². The main stress is on the penult.

approximative: a-preks'i-mä-tiv¹; ä-pröks'i-ma-tiv². The penult is obscure.

appul: ā"pwī'¹; ä"pwī'² [Fr., "support"].

Appuldurcombe: ap"əl-dur-kūm'¹; äp"ul-dür-əom'² [Eng. manor on Isle of Wight.]

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **o** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

appulse: ap'uls¹ or a-puls¹; äp'üls² or ä-püls². The latter is preferred in England and was recorded by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844); but the former was supported by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). [Approach.]

appurtenance: a-pür'ti-nəns¹; ä-pür'te-nanç². The penult *e* is obscure.

Aprémont: ä"prē"mōñ¹; ä"prē"mōñ² [Fr. village].

apricot: ē'pri-ket¹ or ap'ri-ket¹; ä'pri-eōt² or äp'ri-eōt²: the first is favored by all dictionaries, but *E.* gives ēp'ri-ket¹. [used in logic.]

a priori: ē prai-ō'rai¹; ä pri-ō'ri² [L., proceeding "from what is before":

apron: ē'prən¹; ä'pron²—a pronunciation first indicated by Sheridan (1780) and supported by Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). Altho the pronunciation ē'pərn¹ is recorded by the *Standard, C., M., & W.* it is a mere survival of the pronunciation of the word when spelled **aperne** and **apurn**, forms in vogue in the 16th century. The spelling *apron* is the result of the dropping of the initial *n* in the original word *naperon* (1307), *naperon* (1400), when an *apron* was substituted for a *naperon*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded the pronunciation ē'pürn¹ for *apurn*, and Walker cited *citron* and *saffron* as analogous, but pronounced the former sit'ren¹ & the latter saif-furn¹. The word *iron* is a true analogon.

apropos: ap"ro"pō¹; äp"ro"pō². This word is derived from Fr. *à propos*, "to (the) purpose," and altho in Fr. words nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress, to an English ear, the chief stress falls on the final syllable. Following the analogy of English, Phye places the chief stress on the first syllable.

apse: aps¹; äps².

Apsheron: äp"shē-rōn¹; äp"shē-rōn² [Cape in Caspian sea].

apsides: ap'si-dīz¹; äp'si-dēs² [L. pl. of APSIS].

apt: apt¹; äpt².

Apt: äpt¹; äpt² [Fr. town].

aptitude: ap'ti-tiüd¹; äp'ti-tüd². The last syllable is a diphthong consisting of open short vowel *i* and a fully rounded *u* pronounced as *ew* in "few" or as *u* in "pupil." Careless speakers pronounce this syllable without the short vowel *i* sound, giving the *u* the sound it has in "rule."

aptote: ap'tōt¹; äp'tōt²; *not* ap-tō'ti¹ [L., noun without case-endings].

Ap-uat: äp"=wāt¹; äp"=wät²; *not* ap"=yu-at¹ [Egypt. god].

Apuleius: ap"yu-lī'us¹; äp"yü-lē'üs² [Roman satirist of 2d cent. B. C.].

Apulia: ə-piū'h-a¹; a-pū'li-a² [Ancient It. province].

apyretic: ap"i-ret'ik¹; äp"y-rēt'ie²; *not* ə-pai'ri-tik¹ [Feverless].

apyrexia: ap"i-reks'ı-a¹; äp"y-rēks'ı-a² [Absence of fever]. [dies].

apyrotype: ə-pai'ro-taip¹; a-py'ro-typ² [Type cut from cold metal with

apyrous: ə-pai'rüs¹; a-py'rüs² [Unchanged by heat].

aqua: ē'kwā¹; ä'kwa²; *not* ak'wā¹ [L., water].—**a. fontana**: fen-tā'nā¹; fōn-tā'nā² [L., spring water].—**a. regia**: rī'ji-a¹; rē'gi-a² [L., nitrohydrochloric acid].

—**a. Tofana**: to-fō'nā¹; to-fā'nā² [L., liquid poison compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in 17th cent.].—**a. vitæ**: vai'ti¹; vī'tē² [L., distilled spirits].

aquamarine: ē'kwā-mə-rin¹; ä'kwa-ma-rin² [Bluish-green color].

2: wqlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cūre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

aquarelle: ak" wə-rel¹ or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rel¹; ăk"wa-rĕl² or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rĕl² [*Fr.*, a water-color].

aquarian: ə-kwē"ri-an¹; a-kwā"ri-an².

aquarium: ə-kwē"ri-um¹; a-kwā"ri-um².

Aquarius: ə-kwē"ri-us¹; a-kwā"ri-ūs² [Sign of zodiac; constellation].

aquatic: ə-kwat'ik¹; a-kwăt'ie².

aquatint: ē'kwə-tint¹; ā'kwa-tĭnt².

aquivalent: ə-kwāv'ə-lent¹ or ē"kwə-vĕ"lent¹; a-kwāv'a-lĕnt² or ā"kwa-vā'lĕnt². Compare EQUIVALENT.

Aquaviva: ā"kwa-vī"vā¹; ä"kwā-vī"vā² [*It.* priest].

aqueduct: ak'wī-duk¹; ăk'we-düet²; not ak-wī'duk¹: the *e* is unstressed.

aqueous: ē'kwī-us¹; ā'kwe-üs²; not ē-kwī'us¹.

aquiculture: ē'kwī-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; ā'kwī-eül"chur² or -tūr².

aquiferous: ə-kwīf'ər-us¹; a-kwīf'er-ūs².

Aquila: ak'wī-lā¹; ăk'wī-la² [1. A helper of Paul. *Rom.* xvi, 3. 2. A Hebrew

aquiline: ak'wī-līn¹ or -lān¹; ăk'wī-līn² or -lĭn². Modern phonetists and lexicographers favor the first, as did Walker (1791) and Smart (1840); but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), favored the last.

Aquinas: ə-kwāi'nās¹; a-kwī'nās² [Eminent *It.* schoolman of 13th cent.].

aquiparous: ə-kwīp'ər-us¹; a-kwīp'a-rūs²; not ē"kwī-pār'us¹.

Aquiry: ə-kī'rī¹; ä-kī'rĭ² [*So.* Am. river].

Aquitania: ak'wī-tē'nī-ə¹; ăk'wī-tā'nī-a²; not ak'ī-tē'nī-ə¹.

Aquitaine: ak'wī-tēn¹; ăk'wī-tān²; not a-kī-tēn¹ [*Rom.* prov. of Gaul; also, *Fr.* duchy united with Eng., 1154 to 1451].

Ar: ār¹; ăr² [*Bible*].

Ara: ē'rā¹; ā'ra² [1. *Bible*. 2. In *Gr.* myth, the goddess of retribution].

Araas: ar'ī-as¹; ăr'a-as² [*Douai Bible*].

Arab: ar'əb¹; ăr'ab². The pronunciation ē'rəb¹, Worcester's second choice, is now obsolete.

araba¹: ə-rā'bā¹; a-rā'ba² [*Ar.*, a cart].

araba²: ar'ə-bā¹; ăr'a-ba² [*Sp.* Am. howling monkey].

Arabah: ar'ə-bā¹; ăr'a-ba² [*Bible*].

arabajī: ar'ə-bā'jī¹; ăr'a-bā'jī² [*Turk.* driver of an araba].

Arabattine: ar'ə-ba-tai'nī¹; ăr'a-bā-tī'nē² [*Apocrypha*].

Arabella: ar'ə-bel'ə¹; ăr'a-bĕl'a² [*Feminine* personal name]. *D. & It.* arā-bel'at¹; ărā-bĕl'ā²; **Arabelle**, *F.*, ā'rā-bel'at¹; ărā-bĕl'ā²; *Ger.*, ā'ra-bel'at¹; ărā-bĕl'ā²; **Arabela**, *Sp.* ā'ra-bĕl'at¹; ărā-bĕl'ā².

arabesque: ar'ə-besk¹; ăr'a-bĕsk².

Arabi: ar'ə-bī¹; ăr'a-bī² [*Egypt.* revolutionist].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, fāst, whăt, ăll; mĕ, gĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hĭt, ĭce; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

1: **a** = final; **h** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oïl**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

Araba: æ-rē'bi-ə¹; a-rā'bi-a² [Asiatic country].

Arabic: ar'ə-bik¹; ʔr'a-bīe²; *not* æ-rē'bik¹. In this and kindred words, as **Arabism**, **Arabist**, the accent is on the first syllable.

Arabistan: ā'ra-bī-stān¹; ʔ'rā-bī-stān² [Per. province].

arable: ar'ə-bl¹; ʔr'a-bl².

Araby: ar'ə-bi¹; ʔr'a-by².

Arachite: ē'rak-ait¹; ā'rāe-it² [Douai Bible].

Arachne: æ-rak'ni¹; a-rāe-ne² [In myth, a Lydian girl weaver].

arachnean: ar'ak-nī'an¹; ʔr'āe-nē'an²; *not* -nē'an¹ [Gossamer].

Arachnida: æ-rak'ni-də¹; a-rāe'ni-da² [A class of insects].

Aracite: ē'rə-scit¹; ā'ra-çit² [Douai Bible].

Arad¹: ē'rad¹; ā'rād² [Bible].

Arad²: ær-əd'¹; ʔr-əd'² [Hung. county & town].

Arada: ar'ə-də¹; ʔr'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Aradian: æ-rē'di-an¹; a-rā'di-an² [Douai Bible].

Aradus: ar'ə-dus¹; ʔr'a-dūs² [Apocrypha].

Araf: ā'raf¹; ʔ'rāf² [In the Koran, a partition between Heaven and Hell].

Arafat: æ-ra-fāt'¹; ʔ-rā-fāt'² [Sacred mountain near Mecca].

Arafura: æ-ra-fū'ra¹; ʔ-rā-fū'rā² [Sea north of Australia].

Arago: ar'ə-gō¹ *or* (Fr.) ā'rā'gō¹; ʔr'a-gō² *or* (Fr.) ʔ'rā'gō² [Fr. astronomer].

Aragon: ar'ə-gen¹; ʔr'a-gōn² [Former Sp. kingdom].

Aragona: ā'ra-gō'na¹; ʔ'rā-gō'nā² [Sicilian town].

Aragua: æ-rā'gwā¹; ʔ-rā'gwā² [Venez. state].

Araguay: ā'ra-gwāi'¹; ʔ'rā-gwāy'²; *not* -gwē'¹ [Braz. river].

Arah: ē'rə¹; ā'ra² [Bible].

Araia: ar'ī-ai'¹; ʔr'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Aral: ar'əl¹ *or* æ-rāl'¹; ʔr'al² *or* ʔ-rāl'² [Sea of Asiatic Russia].

Araldo (It.): See **HAROLD**.

Aralu: æ-rā'lū¹; ʔ-rā'lū² [In Babylon. myth, the abode of the dead].

Aram: ē'rām¹; ā'ram² [Bible].

Aram, Eugene: ē'rām¹; ā'ram²; *not* ar'əm¹ [Eng. murderer].

Aramalc: ar'ə-mē'ik¹; ʔr'a-mā'ie² [Pales. language].

Aramean: ar'ə-mī'an¹; ʔr'a-mē'an²; *not* -mē'an¹.

Araminta: ar'ə-min'tə¹; ʔr'a-mīn'ta² [Feminine personal name].

Aramis: ar'ə-mis¹ *or* (Fr.) ā'rā'mīs'¹; ʔr'a-mīs² *or* (Fr.) ʔ'rā'mīs'² [In Dumas's works, one of the Three Musketeers].

2: wqlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: *artistio*, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *nēt*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *būt*, *börn*;

Aramitess: ē"rəm-aí'tes¹; ā"ram-í'tēs² [Bible].

Aram=Maacah: ē"ram=mē'ə-kə¹; ā"rām=mā'a-eä² [Bible].

Aram=naharaim: ē"ram=nē'hə-rē'im¹; ā"rām=nā"ha-rā'im² [Bible].

Aram=zobah: ē"ram=zō'bə¹; ā'rām=zō'ba² [Bible].

Aran¹: ē'ran¹; ā'rān² [Bible].

Aran²: a-rūn¹; ā-rān² [Valley of Pyrenees].

Aran³: ar'en¹; ār'an² [Islands in Galway Bay].

Aranjuez: a-rūn'hwēfh¹; ā-rān'hwāth² [Sp. town]. In Sp. *j* equals a strong Eng. *h*.

Aransas: ə-ran'səs¹; a-rān'sas² [County in Texas].

Arany: ər'en-yə¹; ar'an-ye² [Hung. poet].

Arapahoe: ə-rap'ə-hō¹; a-rāp'a-hō² [County in Colo., also, Amerind tribe].

arapalma: ar'ə-pai'mə¹; ār'a-pi'ma² [South Am. food fish].

Arapha: ar'ə-fə¹; ār'a-fa² [Douai Bible].

Arapiles: ā"ra-pi'lēs¹; ä"rä-pi'les² [Sp. village].

arar: ār'ar¹; ār'är² [Mor. the sandarac-tree].

Arar: ā"rār¹; ä"rär² [Former name of river Saône].

Ararat: ar'ə-rat¹; ār'a-rät² [Bible].

Ararath: ar'ə-rafh¹; ār'a-rāth² [Apocrypha].

Arari: ē'rə-rui¹; ā'ra-rī² [Douai Bible].

Ararite: ē'rə-rai¹; ā'ra-rīt² [Douai Bible].

Arathes: ə-rē'fhiz¹; a-rā'thēs² [Apocrypha].

Araucan: ə-rō'kən¹; a-rā'ean².

Araucania: ar"ə-kē'ni-ə¹; ār'a-eā'ni-a² [Region of southern Chile inhabited by Araucanian Indians].

Arauco: a-rau'ko¹; ā-rou'eo² [Chilean prov.].

Araunah: ə-rē'nə¹; a-rā'na² [Bible].

Aravalli: ā"rə-vā'li¹; ä"ra-vā'li² [Rajputana mountain-range].

Arawak: ar'ə-wak¹; ār'a-wāk² [Amerind tribe].

Arba: ār'bə¹; ār'ba² [Bible].

Arbaces: ār-bē'siz¹; ār-bā'çēs² [Median soldier].

Arbah: ār'bə¹; ār'ba² [Bible].

Arbathite: ār'ba(h-uit¹; ār'bāth-it² [Bible].

Arbatis: ār'bə-tis¹; ār'ba-tīs² [Douai Bible].

Arbatta: ār'ba-tə¹; ār'bā-ta² [Apocrypha].

Arbattis: ar-bat'is¹; ār-bāt'is² [Apocrypha].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i*=ē; *i*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Arbela: ər-bi'lə¹; ər-bē'la² [Apocrypha].

Arbil: ər-bil'¹; ər-bil'² [Town in Kurdistan where Alexander defeated Darius, 331 B. C.].

Arbite: ər'baɪt¹; ər'bit² [Bible].

arbiter: ər'bi-tər¹; ər'bi-ter²; *not* ər'bit-ər¹.

arbitrage: ər'bi-trɪj¹ or -trēj¹; ər'bi-traɡ² or -trāɡ².

arbitrariolous: ər'bi-trē'ri-ʊs¹; ər'bi-trā'ri-ʊs².

arbitrary: ər'bi-trē-ri¹; ər'bi-trā-ry².

arbitrative: ər'bi-trē'tiv¹; ər'bi-trā'tiv²; *not* ər'bi-trə-tiv¹.

Arblay: See D'ARBLAY.

Arbonal: ər-bō'n-ai¹; ər-bō'na-i² [Apocrypha].

arboreal: ər-bō'ri-əl¹; ər-bō're-əl².

arboretum: ər'bo-ri'tum¹; ər'bo-rē'tum² [Botanical garden].

arborisé (Fr.): ər'bō'ri-zē'¹; ər'bō'ri-ʒē'² [Marked like tree=branches].

arborist: ər'bər-ist¹; ər'bor-ist².

arborolatry: ər'bər-əl'ə-trɪ¹; ər'bor-əl'a-try² [Tree-worship].

arbor-vitæ: ər'bər-vai'ti¹; ər'bor-vi'tē² [Evergreen shrub].

arbut: ər'biut¹; ər'būt²; *not* ər'būt¹ [The arbutus].

Arbutnot: ər'butn-net¹ or (Scot.) ər-butn'nət¹; ər'būth-nōt² or (Scot.) ər-būth'not² [Scotch physician].

arbutus: ər'biu-tus¹; ər'bū-tūs². The accentuation ər-biū'tus¹ is preferred by C., E., I., & W., but the first recorded is supported by *Standard, M., S., & W.* See quot.

In the Latin substantive from which it [*arbutus*] came the quantity of the penult is short. . . . If we conform to the pronunciation of the original, we should be obliged to call it *ar-butus*. . . . In his work on orthoepy [published 1784] Nares pointed out that the word was commonly pronounced *arbutus*, "though," he added, "*arbutus* is more proper."

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, pp. 159-160. [H.'04].

Arcadia: ər-kē'di-ə¹; ər-eā'di-a² [Gr. district; the home of pastoral poetry]. Distinguish from ACADIA.

arcane: ər-kēn'¹; ər-eān'² [Hidden].

arcantite: ər'kə-nait¹; ər'ea-nit² [Mineral sulfate].

arcanum: ər-kē-num¹; ər-eā'nūm² [Something hidden; a secret; a fraternal benefit society]. Plural **arcana**, -kē'nə¹; -eā'nə².

Arcas: ər'kəs¹; ər'eas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and ancestor of the Arcadians].

Arcesilaus: ər-ses'i-lē-ʊs¹; ər-çēs'i-lā-ʊs² [Gr. philosopher, 316-241 B. C.].

archagics: ər-kē'jks¹; ər-eā'gics² [Science of leadership].

archaic: ər-kē'ik¹; ər-eā'ie².—**archaism:** ər'kē-izm¹; ər'eā-izm².

Archambault (Fr.): See ARCHIBALD.

Archangel: ər-kēn'jel¹; ər-eān'gēl² [Rus. govt., city, and bay].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

archangel: *ärk-ën'jel*¹; *äre-än'gël*².—**archangelic**: *ärk'an-jel'ik*¹; *äre"-än-gël'ic*². Phye credits the following quotation to "The Orthoëpist," a work written by Thomas E. Osmon as "Alfred Ayres."

When *arch*, signifying "chief," begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ärk*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, . . . but when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own . . . we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 354 (1791).

archbishop: *ärch"bish'öp*¹; *ärch"bish'op*².

Archdall: *ärch"däl'*¹; *ärch"däl'*² [English family name].

archdeacon: *ärch"di'kn*¹; *ärch"dē'en*².

archdiocese: *ärch"dai'o-sis*¹; *ärch"di'o-gēs*².

archduchess: *ärch"duch'es*¹; *ärch"düch'ēs*². — **archduchy**: *-duch'i*¹; *-düh'y*².

archduke: *ärch"diük*¹; *ärch"dük*²; *not* *ärch"dük*¹.

archelon: *är-kai'en*¹; *är-ei'ön*²; *not* *är-kī'on*¹ [In Gr. antiquity, a magistracy].

Archelaus: *är"ki-lē'us*¹; *är"ee-lā'üs*² [Bible; also, a Macedonian king, died 399 B. C.].

Archenholtz: *är'nen-hölts*¹; *är'hēn-hölts*² [Prus. soldier; historian].

archeology, archæology: *är"ki-el'o-ji*¹; *är"ee-öl'o-gy*².

archeozoic: *är"ki-o-zō'ik*¹; *är"ee-o-zō'ie*².

archetypal: *är'ki-tai'päl*¹; *är'ee-ty'pal*². *E.* *är-che-tai'päl*¹; *I.* *är'ki-tai'pal*¹; *M.* *är-ket'päl*¹; *S.* *är'ke-tai'päl*¹; *W.* *är'ki-tai'päl*¹; *Wr.* *är-ki-tai'päl*¹.

archetype: *är'ki-tai'p*¹; *är'ee-ty'p*².

archeus: *är-kī'us*¹; *är-eē'üs*² [In Paracelsian philosophy, the vital principle].

Archevites: *är'ki-vaits*¹; *är'ee-vits*² [Bible].

archfiend: *ärch'find*¹; *ärch'fēnd*²; *not* *ärch-find*¹.

Archi: *är'kai*¹; *är'eī*² [Bible].

Archias: *är'ki-äs*¹; *är'ei-as*²; *not* *är-kai'äs*¹ [Gr. poet].

archlater: *är"ki-ē'tär*¹; *är"ei-ä'tēr*² [Court physician].

Archibald: *är'chi-bäld*¹; *är'chi-bald*² [Masculine personal name]. *Fr.* **Archambault**: *är"shän'bō'*¹; *är"chän'bō'*²; *Ger.* **Archimbald**: *är'him-bäld*¹; *är'him-bäld*²; *It.* **Arcibaldo**: *är'chi-bäl'do*¹; *är'chi-bäl'do*²; *L.* **Archibaldus**: *är'ki-bäl'düs*¹; *är"ei-bäl'düs*².

archidiaconal: *är"ki-dai-ak'o-näl*¹; *är"ei-dī-äe'o-näl*². *E.* *ärk-i-dai'a-kön-äl*¹; *Wr.* *är-ki-di-ak'a-näl*¹.

archididascalos: *är"ki-di-das'kæ-lēs*¹; *är"ei-di-däs'ea-lös*² [Chief teacher].

archiepiscopacy: *är"ki-i-pis'ko-pä-si*¹; *är"ei-e-pīs'eo-pa-çy*².

archlerey: *är-kai'är-i*¹; *är-ei'ēr-y*² [In the Gr. church, the prelacy].

archil: *är'kil*¹; *är'eil*²; *M., S., & Wr.* *är'chil*¹ [Lichen].

Archilochian: *är"ki-lō'ki-ön*¹; *är"ei-lō'ei-an*².

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʰɪn, ʰɪs.

Archilochus: ar-kil'o-kus¹; ä-r-ɛɪ'l'o-ɛʊs² [Gr. poet].

Archimago: ä-r''kɪ-mä'go¹; ä-r''ei-mä'gō²; not ar-kim'ə-go¹; nor ä-r''kɪ-mē'-go¹ [Magician in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"].

archimandrite: ä-r''kɪ-man'drait¹; ä-r''ei-män'drīt².

Archimbald: See ARCHIBALD.

Archimedeian: ä-r''kɪ-mi-dī'an¹ or -mī'di-an¹; ä-r''ei-me-dē'an² or -mē'de-an². C., E., M., & S. accent the antepenult; "Webster's International" accents the penult, but "Webster's New International" follows the lead of the Eng. lexicographers.

Archimedes: ä-r''kɪ-mī'diz¹; ä-r''ei-mē'dēs²; not ä-r''kim-i'diz¹ [Gr. mathematician].

archipelago: ä-r''kɪ-pel'ə-go¹; ä-r''ei-pēl'a-gō²; not ärch'ɪ-pel'ə-go¹.

Archippus: ar-kip'us¹; ä-r-ɛɪp'ūs² [Gr. dramatist].

Archite: ä-r'kait¹; ä-r'ɛit² [Bible].

architect: ä-r'kɪ-tekt¹; ä-r'ei-tēet²; not ärch'ɪ-tekt¹. So also all its derivatives.

architecture: ä-r'kɪ-tek'čhur¹ or -tiur; ä-r'ei-tēe'čhur² or -tūr²; not ärch'ɪ-tek'čhur¹.

architrave: ä-r'kɪ-trēv¹; ä-r'ei-trāv².

archival: ar-kai'vəl¹; ä-r-ɛi'val². M. & W. alone prefer ä-r'kɪ-vəl¹, which is recorded as second choice by *Standard*, C., & I. Why M. & W. should prefer ä-r'kɪ-vəl¹ for the adjective and ä-r'kaiv for the noun **archive** (which see) is difficult to explain in the face of present American and British usage. In English, we have analogous forms in *arrive*, *arrival*; *recite*, *recital*; *surprise*, *surprisal*, etc., but it may be pointed out that these words are derived from the Latin, while *archive* comes from the Greek. To this the genius of language replies that in the pronunciation of all English words derived from the Greek βίος, "life," the *i* has the diphthongal value ai¹, altho it is short in the Greek.

archive: ä-r'kaiv¹; ä-r'ɛiv². The form ä-r'kiv¹, also recorded by *Standard*, C. & M., is seldom or never heard to-day.

archives: ä-r'kaivz¹; ä-r'ɛivz². Perry (1775) preferred ä-r'čhīvz¹, and Jones (1798), ä-r'kivz¹, but Walker (1791) gave ä-r'kaivez¹.

archivist: ä-r'kai-vist¹; ä-r'ɛi-vist². The pronunciation recorded by the dictionaries is ä-r'kɪ-vist¹; ä-r'ei-vist²—the result of the introduction of the Italian word *archivista*, by Florio, into his "New World of Words" (1611). Altho born in London, Florio was of Tuscan origin and his father was pastor of the Italian congregation in London.

archivolt: ä-r'kɪ-völt¹; ä-r'ei-völt²; not ä-r'kiv-ölt¹. E., I., & S. ä-r'chi-völt¹ [Term in architecture].

archlute: ärch'liūt¹; ärch'lūt²; not ärch'lūt¹.

Archytas: ä-r-kai'təs¹; ä-r-ɛy'tas² [Gr. mathematician of 4th cent.].

Arcibaldo: ä-r'čhī-bāl'do¹; ä-r'čhī-bäl'do². See ARCHIBALD.

arciform: ä-r'si-fērm¹; ä-r'çi-fôrm²; not ä-r'kɪ-fērm¹.

Arcis=sur=Aube: ä-r'sis'=sür-ōb¹; ä-r'çis'=sür-ōb²; not ä-r'si¹ [Fr. town].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

Arcite: ār'soit¹; ār'cīt² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a Theban knight; also, in Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite"].

Arcole: ār-kō'lē¹; ār-eō'lē²; not ār'kō-lē¹ [It. vil. where Napoleon def. Austrians, 1796].

arctic: ār'tik¹; ār'e'tie². Compare ANTARCTIC.

Arcurus: ark-tiū'rus¹; ār-e-tū'rūs²; not ark-tū'rus¹ [A star]

arcuate: ār'kiū-ēt¹; ār'eū-āt².

Arcuell=Cachan: ār'kūy'=kā'shān¹; ār'eūy'=eā'shān²: y as in "yet," used in the second syllable, indicates only the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation. *Standard* renders this syllable ya¹; ya²; *W.* gives it as y'. In French the first element of the word has but two syllables as shown by C. [Fr. town].

Ard: ārd¹; ārd² [Bible].

Ardagh: ar-dā'¹; ār-dā'² [Ir. village].

Ardat: ār'dat¹; ār'dāt² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ardath**: ār'dath¹; ār'-dāth² [Apocrypha].

Arda Viraf Namak: ār'da vī'raf na-māk¹; ār'dā vī'rāf nā-māk² [The Book of Arda Viraf: a religious text of the Parsees].

Ardèche: ār'dēsh¹; ār-desh² [Fr. department].

Arden: ār'den¹; ār'dēn² [Eng. proper name].

Ardennes: ār'den¹; ār'dēn² [Fr. department]. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (1912) gives ār'den¹.

Ardilaun: ār'di-lēn¹; ār'di-lan² [British baron].

Ardites: ārd'uits¹; ārd'its² [Bible].

Arditi: ar-di'tī¹; ār-di'tī² [It. composer].

Ardois: ār'dwā'¹; ār'dwā'² [A system for signaling by night at sea].

Ardon: ār'den¹; ār'dōn² [Bible].

ardrigh: ar-drīh¹; ār-drīh² [Chief king of the ancient Scots & Irish].

arduous: ār'diu-us¹ or ār'jū-us¹; ār'dū-ūs² or ār'jū-ūs²; not ārd'iu-us¹.

Ardwick: ār'dik¹; ār'dīk² [Section of Manchester, Eng.].

are (v.): ār¹; ār² [Pres. indic. of BE].

are (n.): ār¹; ār². *E. & M.*, ār¹; *S.*, ēr¹ [A land-measure].

area: ē'rī-ā¹; ā're-ā². The best Am. & Eng. usage concur; but, *E.*, ār'e-ā¹.

Area: ē'rī-ā¹; ā're-ā² [Douai Bible].

areal: ē'rī-āl¹; ā'ri-āl²; not ā'rī-āl¹ [Pert. to AREA].

Arean: ē'rī-ān¹; ā'ri-ān²; not ā'rī-ān¹ [Pert. to ARES].

Areca: ar'ī-kā¹ or ā-rī'kā¹; ār'e-ea² or a-rē'ea² [A palm & nut].

Arecibo: ā'rē-sī'bo¹; ā'rē-çī'bo² [Porto Rican municipality].

Arecon: ar'ī-ken¹; ār'e-ēōn² [Douai Bible].

Aree: ē'rī-ī¹; ā're-ē² [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Arell: ə-rī'lai¹; a-rē'li² [Bible].—**Arelites:** ə-rī'lait¹; a-rē'lits² [Bible].

arenaceous: ar'ī-nē'shūs¹; ār'e-nā'shūs².

Arendal: ā'ren-dəl¹; ä'rën-däl²; not ar'en-dəl¹ [Norw. town].

Areoi: ā'rē-ō'ī¹; ä'rē-ō'ī²; not ar'ī-oi¹ [Tahitian devotees].

areola: ə-rī'o-lə¹; a-rē'o-la²; the o as in "obey," not as in "go."

areolation: ə-rī'o-lē'shən¹; a-rē'o-lā'shən². C. ar'ī-o-lē'shən¹; E. ār-ī-ā-lē'shən¹; I. a-rī'ō-lē'shūn¹; M. ār'ī-o-lē'shən¹; S. a-rī'ō-lē'shūn¹; W. ē'rī-o-lē'shūn¹; Wr. ē-rī-ā-lē'shən¹. No two dictionaries agree on the pronunciation of this word.

Areopagite: ar'ī-əp'ə-guit¹; ar'e-ōp'a-gīt², C. M. W.: also, *New Standard* alternative; but ar'ī-əp'ə-jait¹; ār'e-ōp'a-gīt² E., I., S., Wr., & *New Standard* preferred. [A member of the Areopagus].

Areopagitic: ar'ī-əp'ə-git-ik¹ or -jit-ik¹; ār'e-ōp'a-gīt-ic² or -gīt-ic².

Areopagus: ar'ī-əp'ə-gūs¹; ār'e-ōp'a-gūs² [A hill where the ancient Athenian tribunal was held].

arepa: ə-rē'pa¹; ä'rē'pā²; not ə-rep'ə¹ [Turk., barley].

Arequipa: ā'rē-kī'pa¹; ä'rē-kī'pā² [Dept. & city in Peru].

Ares: ē'riz¹ or a'rēs¹; ä'rēs² or á'rēs² [In Gr. myth, the god of War; Mars].

arescent: ə-res'ent¹; a-rēs'ent² [Arid].

aretaics: ar'ī-tē'iks¹; ār'e-tā'ies² [Virtue as a science].

Aretas: ar'ī-tas¹; ār'e-tās² [Apocrypha].

arête: ə-rēt¹; a-ret² [Fr. mountain spur].

Arete: ə-rī'ti¹; a-rē'te² [In Homer's "Odyssey," the model housewife of Alcinous].

Arethusa: ar'ī-thiū'sə¹; ār'e-thū'sa² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids, or sea-nymphs].

Aretine: ar'ī-tin¹; ār'e-tin² [Pertaining to Arezzo].

Aretino: ā'rē-tī'no¹; ä'rē-tī'no² [It. poet].

Areuna: ə-rū'nə¹; a-ru'na² [Douai Bible].

Areus: ə-rī'us¹; a-rē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Arezzo: ə-red'zo¹; ä-rēd'zo² [It. province].

argall: ār'gə-lī¹; ār'gə-lī² [A wild sheep].

Argall: ār'gəl¹; ār'gəl² [Eng. deputy governor of Va. (1617-19)].

Argalus: ār'gə-lus¹; ār'gə-lūs² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," a young noble].

Argan: ār'gān¹; ār'gān² [Hero of Molière's "Malade Imaginaire"].

Argand: ār'gān¹; ār'gān² [Swiss chemist]. See next.

argand: ār'gand¹; ār'gānd² [A gas-burner].

Argante: ar-gan'ti¹; ār-gān'te² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a giantess].

Argante: ār'gānt¹; ār'gānt² [A character in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Argantes: ar-gan'tiz¹; är-gän'tes² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," an infidel hero]. **Argantei,** ar-gän'tē¹; är-gän'te².

Argaum: ar-gēm'¹; är-gām'²; not ar-gə-üm'¹ [Village in Berar, Br. Ind.].

Argean: ar-jī'en¹ or -gē'en¹; är-gē'an² or -gē'an² [Pert. to Argo or Argos].

Argemone: är'ji-mō'nī¹; är'ge-mō'nē² [A genus of poppies]. See next.

argemony: ar-jem'o-nī¹; är-gēm'o-ny² [The prickly poppy].

Argens: är'zān'¹; är'zhän'²; not är'jens¹ [Fr. philos.].

Argensola: ar'hen-sō'la¹; är'hën-sō'lä². *g* in Spanish sometimes has the value of English *h*. [Sp. poets.]

argent: är'jent¹; är'gënt².

Argenteull: är'zān'tûy'¹; är'zhän'tûy'² [District in Canada; Fr. town].
See note at ARCEUIL.

argentina: är'jen-tai'nē¹ or -tī'nē¹; är'gën-tī'na² or -tī'na² [Gilt or silvered unglazed porcelain].

Argentina: är'jen-tī'nē¹; är'gën-tī'na²; not -tai'nē¹ [S. Am. republic].

argentline: är'jen-tin¹ or -tain¹; är'gën-tin² or -tīn²; Eng. usage favors -tain¹ [Silvery].

Argentline: är'jen-tīn¹; är'gën-tīn²; rarely, -tain¹; -tīn² [S. Am. republic].

Argier: ar-jir'¹; är-gēr'² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest" (act i, sc. 2), Algiers].

argil: är'jil¹; är'gil²; not är'gil¹ [Potters' clay].—**argillaceous:** är'ji-lē'-shus¹; är'gi-lä'shūs².

argillo: ar-jil'o¹; är-ğil'o²; not -gil'o¹ [Vitreous compound].

Argive: är'gai¹ or -jai¹; är'gī² or -gī² [Pert. to Argos; Greek].

Argob: är'gob¹; är'gōb² [Bible].

Argolls: är'go-lis¹; är'gō-lis²; not ar-gō'lis¹ [District in Greece].

argon: är'gön¹; är'gōn²; not är'gön¹.

Argonaut: är'go-nōt¹; är'gō-nat² [1. In Gr. myth, one who sailed with Jason in the "Argo" to fetch the golden fleece. 2. (U. S.) A gold-seeker in 1849].

Argos: är'gos¹; är'gös²; not är'gäs¹ nor är'gus¹. Compare ARGUS.

argosy: är'go-sī¹; är'gō-sy²; not är'gə-sī¹ [A large ship].

He hath an argosy bound to Tripolis.

SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 3.

argot: är'gō¹ or -gāt¹; är'gō² or -gāt² [Fr. slang].

argumentative: är'giu-men'tə-tiv¹; är'gū-mën'tə-tiv²; not tē-tiv¹.

Argus: är'gus¹; är'güs²; not är'gäs¹ [In Gr. myth, a giant killed by Hermes].
Compare ARGOS.

Argyle: är-gail'¹; är-gy'²; not är'gail¹ [Town in Nova Scotia; town in Wis.].

Argyll: Same as preceding.

Argynnis: ar-jin'is¹; är-gy'n'is² [Genus of butterflies].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

aria: ā'ri-a¹ or ē'ri-a¹; ä'rī-ä² or ā'ri-a² [It. melody].

Dr. Abernethy indicates the sound of the first syllable with ä²(=a¹), which he calls "intermediate." This is erroneous. See ASK. He claims that "the English authorities prefer ā'ri-a¹ [=ē'ri-a¹]," which he characterizes as "the second choice of Webster and Century," but the fact is that *E.*, *I.*, and *M.* all give preference to ā'ri-ä² (=ā'ri-a¹).

Arladne: ar'ri-ad'n¹ or *Standard* ē'ri-ad'n¹; ä'r'i-ad'ni² or ā'ri-ä'd'ne² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Minos].

Arian: ē'ri-an¹; ā'ri-an² [Pertaining to Arius; same as ARYAN].—**Arianism:** -izm¹; -izm².

Arlana: ē'ri-an'a¹ or -ē'nə¹; ā'ri-än'a² or -ā'na² [Feminine personal name].

Arlarathes: ē'ri-a-rē'thīz¹; ā'ri-a-rā'thēs² [Apocrypha].

Arlea: ā-rī'ka¹; ä-rī'eä² [Chilean spt.].

arid: ar'id¹; ä'rid².

Aridai: ə-rid'i-ai¹ or ar'i-dai¹; a-rīd'a-i² or ä'r'i-dī² [Bible].

Aridatha: ə-rid'ə-thə¹; a-rīd'a-tha² [Bible].

Arie: ē'ri-e¹ or ə-rai'e¹; ā'ri-ē² or a-rī'ē² [Douai Bible].

Arlège: ā'rī'ēž¹; ä'rī'ēzh² [Fr. dept.].

Arieh: ē'ri-e¹ or ə-rai'e¹; ā'ri-ē² or a-rī'ē² [Bible].

Ariel: ē'ri-el¹; ā'ri-ēl² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a tricky spirit; also, a rebellious angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," and a sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"].

Arielltes: ē'ri-el-ai¹; ā'ri-ēl-its² [Douai Bible].

Aries: ē'ri-iz¹; ā'ri-ēs² [A constellation, the ram: a sign of the zodiac].

Arietid: ə-rai'i-tid¹; a-rī'e-tid² [Meteor].

Armathea: ar'ri-mə-thī'a¹; ä'r'i-ma-thē'a²; *not* ar'im-a-thī'a¹ [Bible].

Arloch: ar'i-ək¹; ä'r'i-öe² [Bible].

Arion¹: ə-rai'an¹; a-rī'on²; *not* ar'i-an¹ [Gr. poet & musician].

Arion²: ar'i-an¹; ä'r'i-on² [Musical society].

arlose: ar'ri-ös¹; ä'r'i-ös². *E.* ə-r-i-ō'zei¹; *I.* ar'i-ös¹; *M.* ar'ri-ös¹ [Pert. to an air].

arioso: ā'rī-ō'so¹; ä'rī-ō'so² [It., melodious].

Ariosto: ā'rī-ös'to¹; ä'rī-ös'to² [It. poet].

Arisai: ə-ris'i-ai¹ or ar'ri-sai¹; a-rīs'a-i² or ä'r'i-sī² [Bible].

Aristæus: ar'is-tī'us¹; ä'r'is-tē'ūs [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian deity].

Aristarchus: ar'is-tār'kus¹; ä'r'is-tär'eūs² [Gr. astronomer].

Aristides: ar'is-tai'diz¹; ä'r'is-tī'dēs² [Gr. statesman].

Aristippus: ar'is-tip'us¹; ä'r'is-tīp'ūs² [Gr. philosopher].

Aristobolus: ar'is-to-bō'lus¹; ä'r'is-to-bō'lūs² [Douai Bible].

Aristobulus: ar'is-to-biū'lus¹; ä'r'is-to-bū'lūs² [Jewish philosopher].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; öll, böy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

l: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Aristocles: ar-is'to-klīz¹; ār-is'to-elēs [Athenian sculptor 5th cent. B. C.].

aristocrat: ə-ris'to-krat¹ or ar'is-to-krat¹; a-ris'to-erāt² or ār'is-to-erāt².
C., E., & M. accent the first syllable; *Standard, I., S., W., & Wr.*, the second. Perry (1775) and Walker (1828) preferred ar-is-to-krat¹. [B. C.].

Aristogiton: ar'is-to-jū'tən¹; ār'is-to-gī'ton² [Athenian conspirator, 514

Aristodemus: ar'is-to-dī'mūs¹; ār'is-to-dē'mūs² [Messenian hero, 8th cent. B. C.].

aristol: ar'is-tōl¹; ār'is-tōl²: commonly, ar'is-tel¹; ār'is-tōl² [Antiseptic powder].

aristology: ar'is-tel'o-jī¹; ār'is-tōl'o-gy² [Science of dining].

Aristomenes: ar'is-tēm'ī-nīz¹; ār'is-tōm'e-nēs² [A Messenian general ab. 680 B. C.].

Aristophanes: ar'is-tēf'ə-nīz¹; ār'is-tōf'a-nēs² [Gr. satirist].

Aristotellan: ar'is-to-tī'l-an¹; ār'is-to-tē'lī-an².

Aristotle: ar'is-tet-lī¹; ār'is-tōt-l² [Gr. philosopher, 4th cent. B. C.].

arithmetic: ə-rīth'mī-tīk¹; a-rīth'me-tīē²; *not* ə-reth'mə-tīk¹, *nor* ar'īth-met'īk¹. See quotations.

There is a small, but a very general, deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *t* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arethmetic*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (1806).

To this criticism Dr. Young replied:

The accent should be in the third syllable; where it is placed by the vulgar, who are often exposed to the sneers of the polite, for faithfully preserving the language from the reckless violence of ignorance and caprice.

TOWNSEND YOUNG, *New Edition of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (Dublin, 1859.)

Arius: ə-rai'ūs¹ or ē'rī-ūs¹; a-rī'ūs² or ā-rī-ūs² [Alexandrian presbyter of 4th cent.].

Arjuna: ur'jū-nā¹; ūr'jū-nā² [The hero of the *Mahabharata*].

Arka: ār'ka¹; ār'ka² [Phenician city].

Arkansas: ūr'kən-sā¹; ār'kan-sā²; *not* ar-kan'zās¹ [A south central State, river, and county of the United States]. Compare the following.

Arkansas City: ar-kan'zās¹; ār-kān'šās² [A city in Kansas].

arkansite: ūr'kən-sait¹; ār'kan-sīt² [A mineral].

Arkite: ārk'ait¹; ārk'īt² [Bible].

Arkona: ar-kō'nā¹; ār-kō'nā² [Promontory, Rügen isl., Prus.].

Arlberg: ārl'bern¹; ār'l'bērn² [Section of Algau Alps, Austr.].

Arles: ārl¹; ār'l² [Fr. city].

arles: ārlz¹; ārلز² (earnest=money).

Arlīne: ār'lin¹; ār'lin² [Heroine of Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl"; kidnapped daughter of Count Arnheim].

Arlon: ār'lōn¹; ār'lōn² [Capital of Luxembourg prov., Belg., entered by the Germans in 1914].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

arm: ɑrm¹; ɑrm²; not ɑrm¹, a pronunciation frequently heard in New England.

armada: ɑr-mē'də¹; ɑr-mā'də². The pronunciation ɑr-mā'də¹ given by the Standard as an alternative is Spanish, and was first indicated by Nathan Bailey in his *Universal Etymological Dictionary* published in 1721.

Armado: ɑr-mā'do¹; ɑr-mā'do² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, an ostentatious Spaniard].

Armageddon: ɑr'mə-ged'den¹ or Standard ɑr'mə-ged'en¹; ɑr'ma-gēd'dōn,² ɑr'ma-gēd'on² [The plain of Esdraelon, where the Israelites won victories & suffered defeats; hence, the scene of any momentous test, specif. the great decisive battle at the end of the world (*Rev. xvi, 16*)].

We seemed to see our flag unfurled,
Our champion waiting in his place
For the last battle of the world,
The Armageddon of the race.

WHITTIER *Rantoul*.

Armagh: ɑr-mā'¹; ɑr-mā'² [Ir. county and city].

Armagnac: ɑr'mā'nyāk'¹; ɑr'mā'nyäe'² [Fr. count; constable of Fr. and leader of a faction of Orleanists against the Burgundians; died 1418].

Armand: ɑr'mān'¹; ɑr'mān'² [Fr. masculine personal name. See HERMAN].

Armande: ɑr'mānd'¹; ɑr'mānd'² [One of the wise women in Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*].

Armatoles: ɑr'mə-tō'līz¹; ɑr'ma-tō'lēs² [Gr. people of Epirus & Thessaly].

armature: ɑr'mə-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; ɑr'ma-tūr² or -chur²; not ɑr'ma-tūr¹.

Armenia: ɑr-mī'ni-ə¹; ɑr-mē'ni-ə² [A region of Asia Minor].

Armentières: ɑr'mən'tiār'¹; ɑr'män'tiār'² [Town in north of France occupied by Germans in 1914].

Armida: ɑr-mī'də¹; ɑr-mī'dä²; not ɑr-mai'də¹ [An enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*]. When written **Armide** is pronounced as two syllables, ɑr'mīd'¹; ɑr'mīd'².

Armidale: ɑr'mī-dēl¹; ɑr'mī-dāl² [Town in New South Wales].

armillausa: ɑr'mī-lō'sə¹; ɑr'mī-lə'sə²; not ɑr'mī-lau'zə¹ [A Roman tunic].

armillary: ɑr'mī-lē-rī¹; ɑr'mī-lä-ry²; not ɑr'mil-ē-rī¹, nor ɑr-mil'ə-rī¹.

Arminian: ɑr-min'ī-ən¹; ɑr-mīn'ī-an². Compare ARMENIAN. [Pert. to Arminius].

Arminius: ɑr-min'ī-us¹; ɑr-mīn'ī-üs² [1. Dutch theologian of late 16th cent. 2. See HERMAN]. In Dutch *i* in open syllables is pronounced as *i* as in "police."

armistice: ɑr'mī-stīs¹; ɑr'mī-stīç²; not ɑr'mī-stīs'¹, ɑr'mis-tīs¹ nor ɑr-mis'-tīs¹. Standard, Walker, & W. form the penult after the *i*, but *C.* & *I.* form it after the *s*. The first division is preferable etymologically.

Armoni: ɑr-mō'nai¹; ɑr-mō'nī² [Bible].

Arna: ɑr'nə¹; ɑr'na² [Apocrypha].

Arnaldo [Sp.]: ɑr-nāl'do¹; ɑr-nāl'do². See ARNOLD.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, ɹʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊr; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Arnan: *är'nan*¹; *är'nän*² [Bible].

Arnaud [Fr.]: *är'nō*¹; *är'nō*². See **ARNOLD**. **Arnaut**†.

Arnauld: *är'nō*¹; *är'nō*² [Family name of Fr. ecclesiastics and nuns].

Arnaut: *ar-naut*¹; *är-nout*² [An Albanian].

Arndt: *ärnt*¹; *ärnt*² [Ger. hist. & divine]

Arnold: *är'nöld*¹; *är'nöld*² [Masculine personal and also family name].
Ger., *ar'nölt*¹; *är'nölt*²; It., **Arnoldo**, *ar-nöl'do*¹; *är-nöl'do*².

Arnoldine: *är'nöld-in*¹; *är'nöld-in*² [Feminine personal name]. It., **Arnoldino**, *är'nel-dī'no*¹; *är'nöl-dī'no*².

Arnold von Winkelried: *är'nolt fon vīŋ'kel-rīt*¹; *är'nölt fōn vīŋ'kēl-rēt*²
[Swiss patriot; died in battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386].

Arnon: *är'nen*¹; *är'nön*² [Bible].

Arnould: *är'nū*¹; *är'nū*² [Fr. (1) writer; (2) actress].

Arnprior: *ärn-prai'er*¹; *ärn-prī'or*² [Town in Ont., Canada].

Arnsberg: *ärns'berŋ*¹; *ärns'bērŋ*² [Prus. dept. & town].

Arnstadt: *ärn'shtat*¹; *ärn'shtät*² [Ger. principality].

Arnsvalde: *ärns-väl'də*¹; *ärns-väl'de*² [Prus. town].

Arnulf: *är'nulf*¹; *är'nülf*² [1. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 9th cent.
2. Archbp. of Reims 989-991].

Arod: *är'əd*¹ or *ē'rod*¹; *är'öd*² or *ä'röd*² [Bible].

Arodi: *är'o-dai*¹ or *ə-rō'dai*¹; *är'o-di*² or *a-rō'di*² [Bible].

Arodites: *är'əd-aits*¹ or *ē'rod-aits*¹; *är'öd-its*² or *ä'röd-its*² [Bible].

Aroer: *ə-rō'ər*¹; *a-rō'ēr*² [Bible].

Aroerite: *ə-rō'ər-ait*¹; *a-rō'ēr-it*² [Bible].

Arokszállás: *ə'rök-sä'lásh*¹; *ö'rök-sä'lásh*² [Hung. town].

Aroldo. See **HAROLD**.

Arom: *ē'rēm*¹; *ä'röm*² [Apocrypha].

aroma: *ə-rō'mə*¹; *a-rō'mə*². The antepenult is low and unstressed and should not be accented & pronounced *ar'ō-mə*¹.

aromatize: *ə-rō'mə-taiz*¹; *a-rō'ma-tiz*². I. gives *ar'ō-mat-aiz*¹ as alternative, which Wr. prefers. Perry (1775) indicated *a-rēm'a-taiz*¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), *ar'ō-ma-taiz*¹.

Aroostook: *ə-rūs'tuk*¹; *a-rōōs'tōök*²; not *ə-rū'stuk*¹ [River & county in Me.].

Arorite: *ar'ō-rai*¹; *är'ō-rīt*² [Douai Bible].

Arouet: *ä'rū'ē*¹; *ä'rū'ē*² [Family name of Voltaire].

Arpad: *är'pad*¹; *är'pād*² [Bible].

Árpád: *är'pad*¹; *är'pād*² [Founder of Hungarian kingdom, 8th cent.].

arpeggio: *ar-pej'o*¹; *är-pëg'o*² [It., harp-like chord].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Arphad: ər'fad¹; ər'fäd² [Bible: same as ARPAD].

Arphasachites: ar-fas'ə-kəɪts¹; ər-fäs'a-ɛɪts² [Douai Bible].

Arphaxad: ar-faks'ad¹; ər-fäks'äd² [Bible].

arquebus: ər'kwɪ-bus¹; ər'kwe-büs². The *e* in the penult is obscure, not long as stated by some phoneticists. Same as HARQUEBUS.

arquebusier: ər'kwɪ-bus-ɪr¹; ər'kwe-büs-ər². Same as HARQUEBUSIER. Following the analogy of other words derived from the French, *St.* notes that the first & the final syllables of this word are stressed. In French nearly all syllables are stressed, but in some words that have become Anglicized only certain syllables retain the stress.

Arques: ərki¹; äre² [Fr. historic village].

arraché: ar'a-shē¹; ər'a-shē² [Fr., uprooted; heraldic term].

arrack: ar'ak¹; ər'äk². *C., E., & W.* ar'ək¹; *M.* ə-rak¹; *St.* ar'rak¹; *Wr.* ə-rak¹. Perry (1775), ar-rak¹; Walker (1791), ar-rak¹; but Sheridan (1780), ar'ak¹.

arrage: ar'ij¹; ər'äg² [Drift edge in mining].

Arragonese: ar'a-go-nīs¹ or -niz¹; ər'a-ġo-nēs² or -nēs² [Pert. to Aragon, Sp.].

Arrah: ar'a¹; ər'ä² [Bengal town; scene of heroic defense in 1857].

arraign: a-rēn¹; ä-rän².

Arran: ar'an¹; ər'an²; *not* ar-ran¹ [Scot. isle].

arrange: a-rēnj¹; ä-räng².

arrant: ar'ənt¹; ər'ant².

arras: ar'əs¹; ər'as².

Arras: ər'räs¹; ä'räs² [Fr. city once famed for tapestry].

arrasene: ar'ə-sin¹; ər'a-sēn² [An embroidery-thread].

arrastre: ər-räs'trē¹; ä-räs'trē² [Sp., a mill; also, lighterage, storage, & haulage as of cargo].

arrear: a-rīr¹; ä-rēr².

arrearage: a-rīr'ij¹; ä-rēr'äg²; *not* ar'ir-ēj¹. Walker ar-rī'rēj¹.

arrest: a-rest¹; ä-rēst²; but more commonly ə-rest¹.

Arrest: ər-rest¹; ä-rēst² [Ger. astronomer].

arrêt: ər-rē¹ or ər-ret¹; a-rē² or a-rēt². *C.* a-rē¹; *I.* ä-rē¹; *M.* ər-rā¹; *W.* ər-rē¹; *Wr.* ər-ret¹ [Fr. official decree, arrest, or seizure].

They [the French] issued an *arrêt* ordering the seizure of British property found on board of American vessels. IRVING *Life of Washington*, vol. v, p. 243 [G. P. P. 1863.]

Arrhenius: ər-rē'ni-us¹; ä-re'ni-ūs² [Sw. chemist].

arrhinia: a-rin'i-ə¹; ä-rin'i-a² [Noseless].

arrhizous: a-rai'zus¹; ä-rī'zūs² [Rootless].

Arrian: ar'i-an¹; ər'i-an² [Gr. historian of 2d cent.]. Distinguish from ARIAN; ARYAN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʉle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

arrière: *är'yär'*¹; *är'yêr'*². *Walker är-rir'*¹ [Fr., the rear; in the phrase *arrière pensée*, an afterthought. See *PENSÉE*].

arriero: *är'i-ê'ro'*¹; *är'i-ê'ro'*² [Sp., a muleteer].

arroba: *a-rō'ba'*¹; *ä-rō'bä'*² [Sp. measure or weight].

arrogative: *ar'o-gə-tiv'*²; *är'o-gä-tiv'*²; *not ar'o-gē'tiv'*¹.

arrondissement: *är'rôn'dis'män'*¹; *ä'rôn'dis'män'*². The first syllable has the sound of a in "far," not that of a in "at" [Fr. departmental subdivision].

arrowroot: *ar'o-rüt'*¹; *är'o-rōöt'*²; *not ar'ər-rüt'*¹.

arroyo: *a-rei'o'*¹ or *a-rō'yo'*¹; *ä-röy'o'*² or *ä-rō'yo'*² [Sp., a small stream or dry gully].

arroz basi: *a-rōth' ba-si'*¹; *ä-rōth' bä-si'*² [P. I. A drink made from fermented rice].

Arsaces: *ar-sē'siz'*¹ or *är'sə-siz'*¹; *är-sā'çēs'*² or *är'sa-çēs'*² [Founder of Parthian kingdom, about 250 B. C.].

Arsamas: *är'za-mäs'*¹; *är'zä-mäs'*² [Rus. city in Nijni-Novgorod prov.].

Arsaphes: *ar-sē'fiz'*¹ or *är'sə-fiz'*¹; *är-sā'fēs'*² or *är'sa-fēs'*² [Egypt. deity].

Arsareth: *är'sə-reth'*¹; *är'sa-rēth'*² [Apocrypha].

Arsenian: *ar-si'ni-an'*¹; *är-sē'ni-an'*² [A supporter of Arsenius (q. v.)].

arsenic (a.): *ar-sen'ik'*¹; *är-sēn'ie'*². This is *Standard & M.* preference; but *C., I., St., & W.* *är-sen'ik'*¹; *Wr.* *ar-sen'ik'*¹. See next.

arsenic (n.): *är'sə-nik'*¹; *är'se-nie'*². *Standard, W., & Wr.* *är'si-nik'*¹; *C. & St.* *är'se-nik'*¹; *E.* *är'si-nik'*¹; *I.* *är'sen-ik'*¹; *M.* *är'snik'*¹. Of the early lexicographers Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Knowles, whom Murray follows, indicate a dissyllabic pronunciation. Current dictionaries indicate three syllables.

arsenious: *ar-si'ni-us'*¹; *är-sē'ni-üs'*².

Arsenius: *ar-si'ni-us'*¹; *är-sē'ni-üs'*² [Patriarch of Constantinople, 13th cent.].

Arsetes: *ar-si'tiz'*¹; *är-sē'tēs'*² [In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the foster-father to Clorinda].

Arsinoe: *ar-sin'o-i'*¹; *är-sin'o-ē'*² [1. Daughter of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt. 2. In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude].

Arsiphurith: *är'si-fiū'riθ'*¹; *är'si-fū'rith'*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

arsis: *är'sis'*¹; *är'sis'*². See quotation.

The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *Arsis*, . . . also, . . . the syllable on which the emphasis falls.

KÜHNER Greek Grammar Edwards trans. p. 574. [A. 1853.]

Artabazus: *ar'tə-bē'zus'*¹; *är'ta-bä'zūs'*² [Per. general, 331 B. C.].

Artagnan: *är'tā'nyän'*¹; *är'tā'nyän'*² [With the preposition *D'*, indicating origin or estate, the chief character, a young Gascon, in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* but not one of them].

Artaxaminous: *är'tag-zam'i-nus'*¹; *är'täg-zām'i-nūs'*² [In Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*, King of Utopia].

Artaxata: *ar-taks'a-ta'*¹; *är-täks'a-ta'*² [Anc. Armenian capital: now ruins].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; tū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Artaxerxes: ərˈtæg-zürkˈsɪz¹; ərˈtæg-zêrkˈsēs²; not ər-taks-ürkˈsɪz¹ [Either of two Per. kings].

Artedi: ar-tēˈdī¹; ər-teˈdī² [Sw. naturalist].

Artegall: ərˈtɪ-gal¹; ərˈte-gäl²; not ar-tɪ-göl¹ [1. A legendary king of Britain. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of Justice].

Artemas: ərˈtɪ-məs¹; ərˈte-mas² [Bible].

Artemis: ərˈtɪ-mis¹; ərˈte-mīs²; not ar-tɪˈmis¹ [A Gr. goddess identified by the Romans with their DIANA].

Artemisia: ərˈtɪ-misˈi-ə¹; ərˈte-mīsˈi-a². C. & Wr. ər-tɪ-mizˈi-ə¹; E. ər-te-mizˈi-ə¹; I. ərˈtɪ-misˈi-ə¹; M. ər-tɪ-mizˈi-ə¹; Standard ərˈtɪ-mishˈi-ə¹; St. ərˈte-mizˈi-ə¹; W. ərˈtɪ-mizˈi-ə¹. [1. Queen of Halicarnassus, ally of Xerxes against Greeks 350? B. C. 2. Wife of Mausolus, King of Caria, in whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. 3. A genus of plants of the aster family]. Some phoneticists claim a different pronunciation for the personal and the plant name.

Artemus Ward: ərˈtɪ-mus¹; ərˈte-mūs²; erroneously ar-tɪˈmus¹ and ərˈtɪ-məs¹—the latter by confusion with masculine proper name **Artemas**. [Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an Am. humorist].

arterial: ar-tɪˈrɪ-əl¹; ər-tēˈrɪ-əl²; not ar-tūrˈi-əl¹, nor arˈtər-i-əl¹.

arteriasis: ərˈtɪ-raiˈə-sɪs¹; ərˈte-rɪˈa-sis² [Degeneration of the arteries].

arteritis: ərˈtɪ-raiˈtɪs¹ or -rɪˈtɪs¹; ərˈte-rɪˈtis² or -rɪˈtis² [Arterial inflammation].

Artesian: ar-tɪˈʒən¹; ər-tēˈzhan² [Pert. to Artois, Fr., or to a well bored there].

Artevelde, van: ərˈtɪ-velˈdə¹; ərˈte-vēlˈde²; sometimes, but erroneously, ərˈtɪ-velt¹ [Either of two Flemish patriots].

Arthabaska: ərˈtħə-basˈkə¹; ərˈtħa-bāsˈka² [County, Quebec prov., Canada]. See **ARTHABASCA**.

Arthegall: ərˈtħɪ-gal¹; ərˈtħe-gäl² [Var. of **ARTEGALL**].

Arthemis: ərˈtħɪ-mis¹; ərˈtħe-mīs²; not, as often heard, arˈtħi-mis¹ [A butterfly, the white admiral].

arthritis: ar-ˈtħraiˈtɪs¹ or -tħrɪˈtɪs¹; ər-tħrɪˈtis² or -tħrɪˈtis² [Inflammation of a joint].

arthrobacterium: arˈtħro-bak-tɪˈrɪ-um¹; ərˈtħro-bæ-tēˈrɪ-um². Note accentuation here and in the two following words.

arthrocace: ar-ˈtħrəcˈə-sɪ¹; ər-tħrəcˈə-çe² [A disease of the joints].

arthropathy: ar-ˈtħrəpˈə-tħɪ¹; ər-tħrəpˈə-tħy² [A disease of the joints].

arthropod: ərˈtħro-pəd¹; ərˈtħro-pöd² [An insect with jointed legs, as a spider].

Arthropoda: ar-ˈtħrəpˈo-də¹; ər-tħrəpˈo-da² [A subkingdom of animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, etc.].

Arthur: ərˈtħur¹; ərˈtħūr² [Masculine personal name]. F. ərˈtūr¹; ərˈtūr²; It. **Arturo**, ar-tūˈro¹; ər-tūˈro²; L. **Arthurus**, ar-ˈtħiūrˈrus¹; ər-tħūrˈrūs².

Arthuret: ərˈtħur-et¹; ərˈtħūr-ët² [The surname of two sisters in Scott's *Redgauntlet*].

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Arthurian: ar-*thiū*-ri-*an*¹; ār-*thū*-ri-*an*²; *not* ar-*thū*-ri-*an*¹. Pronounce the *u* of the antepenult as *u* in "pupil."

artiad: ār'-*ti*-ad¹; ār'-*ti*-ad² [Chem. element]. Compare PERISSAD.

artichoke: ār'-*ti*-chōk¹; ār'-*ti*-chōk². *Walker* gives ār'-*ti*-chōk¹—*i* as in "police," now no longer heard.

article: ār'-*ti*-kl¹; ār'-*ti*-el²; *not* as *Walker*, ār'-*ti*-kl¹, a former Scotticism now seldom if ever used.

artifice: ār'-*ti*-fis¹; ār'-*ti*-fiç²; *not* ar-tif'¹is, *nor* ār'-tif-is¹. Always carry the *f* over to the ultima.

artificer: ar-tif'-*sar*¹; ār-tif'-*i-çer*²; *not* ar-tif'-*is-er*¹.

artist: ārt'-ist¹; ārt'-ist². Compare ARTISTE.—**artiste:** ār'-tist'¹; ār'-tist'².

artizan: ār'-*ti*-zan¹; ār'-*ti*-zan²; *not* ār'-tiz-*an*¹. *E. & M.* ār-ti-zan'¹; *I. & St.* ār'-*ti*-zan¹. *Perry, Jones, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig* accented the antepenult; *Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson*, the ultima.

Artois: ār'-twā'¹; ār-twā'² [A region in N. E. France].

Artur, Arturo. See ARTHUR.

Aruboth: ə-rū'bōth¹ *or* ar'-u-both¹; a-ru'bōth² *or* ār'-u-both² [Bible].

Arum: ē'-rum¹; ā'-rūm²; *not* ār'-um¹ [A genus of plants].

Arumah: ə-rū'mā¹; a-ru'mā² [Bible].

Arundel: ar'-un-del¹; ār'-ūn-dēl² [Eng. city & earldom].

Arundel: ə-run'-del¹; a-rūn'-dēl² [County of central Maryland. **Anne Arundel**†].

Arundellian: ar'-un-dī'-li-*an*¹; ār'-ūn-dē'-li-*an*².

Arundell: ar'-un-del¹; ār'-ūn-dēl²; *not* ar'-un-del'¹ [Eng. rebel].

Arvad: ār'-vad¹; ār'-vād² [Bible].

Arvadite: ār'-vad-ait¹; ār'-vād-it² [Bible].

arvalan: ār'-vā-lan¹; ār'-va-lān² [In Southey's *Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's son].

Arvern: ar-vūr'-nai¹; ār-vēr'-nī² [Gallie tribe].—**Arvernian:** ar-vūr'-ni-*an*¹; ār-vēr'-ni-*an*².

Arviragus: ār'-vi-rē'-gus¹ *or* ar-vir'-a-gus¹; ār'-vi-rā'-gūs² *or* ār-vīr'-a-gūs² [1. A model husband in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, *The Franklin's Tale*. 2. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son].

Aryabhata: ār'-yā-bhat'-a¹; ār'-ya-bhāt'-a² [Hindu mathematician of 5th & 6th centuries].

NOTE: In the Nāgarī alphabet *bha* is the twenty-fourth letter, being also the fourth of the labials and the aspirate of *b*. It is said to be pronounced like *b + h* in *club house*, as in the modern Hindu dialects. European scholars pronounce the Sanskrit sonant and surd aspirates as corresponding non-aspirates followed by *h*: as *bh* in *abhor*; but this is correct only of surd aspirates. The letter *h* is commonly pronounced like the European *h*, but this is not its true character. Natives define it as a sonant, or as between surd and sonant. According to the Paninian system, it ranks as a guttural, but one of the Pratisakhya (Tālttriya, II. 47) cites authorities who claim it has no relation with the guttural class and holds the same position as English *h*. Dr. W. D. Whitney points out that sonant aspirates

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: *ə* = final; *i* = habit. *aisle*; *au* = out; *oll*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *ŋ* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

are generally described as made with a perceptible *h*-sound after the breach of sonant mute closure, but some phoneticists define the element following the mute as an emphasized utterance of the beginning of the succeeding sound. Sonant aspirates are still in use in India.

Aryan: *ā'ri-an*¹; *ā'ry-an*². *Standard, C., & W. ū'ryan*¹; *E. ā'ri-an*¹; *I. ū'ri-an*¹; *M. ē'ri-an*¹; *St. ē'ri-an*¹ [A primitive Indo-European people, or their language].

arytenoid: *ar'i-ti'neid*¹; *ār'y-tē'nōid*². *C. ar'i-ti'neid*¹; *E. ū'ri-ti'neid*¹; *I. a-ri-ti'neid*¹; *M. a-ri-tin'eid*¹; *St. a-rit'en-eid*¹; *Wr. a-rit'i-neid*¹. The pronunciations of this word indicated for *M.* & *St.* on page lxi of *W.* are erroneous as to accentuation and division.

Arza: *ār'zə*¹; *ār'za*² [Bible].

Arzareth: *ār'zə-rēth*¹; *ār'za-rēth*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

as (*adv. & conj.*): *az*¹; *ās*². In Eng. *s*, following a vowel or a voiced consonant, is usually pronounced *z*, and the *z* sound is written *s* more frequently than *z*. This word is a corruption of OE. *alswa* (also), *alsa*, *alse*, *ase*, to *as*, which owes its pronunciation to the form *ase*, that dates from about 1200. Compare **ASS**.

as (*n.*): *as*¹; *ās*² [Roman coin or weight].

As (*n.*): *ās*¹; *ās*² [A god in Norse myth.].

Asa: *ēsə*¹; *ā'sa*² [Bible].

Asaa: *as'i-ə*¹; *ās'a-a*² [Douai Bible].

Asadlas: *as"ə-dai'əs*¹; *ās"a-dī'as*² [Apocrypha].

Asael: *as'i-el*¹ or *ē'si-el*¹; *ās'a-ēl*² or *ā'sa-ēl*² [Apocrypha].

asafetida: *as"ə-fet'i-də*¹; *ās"a-fēt'i-da*²; *not -fet'id-ə*¹ [An antispasmodic & stimulant].

Asahel: *as'ə-hel*¹ or *ē'sə-hel*¹; *ās'a-hēl*² or *ā'sa-hēl*² [Bible].

Asahla: *as"ə-hai'ə*¹; *ās"a-hī'a*² [Bible].

Asala: *as"i-ai'ə*¹ or *ə-sai'a*¹; *ās"a-ī'a*² or *a-sī'a*² [Douai Bible].

Asalah: *ə-sē'yə*¹ or *ə-sai'ə*¹; *a-sā'ya*² or *a-sī'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asalephuni: *as"ə-lel-fiū'ni*¹; *ās"a-lēl-fū'ni*² [Douai Bible].

Asana: *as'ə-nə*¹; *ās'a-na*² [Apocrypha].

asana: *u-sū'na*¹; *ā-sā'nā*² [Tagalog name for the narra tree].

Asaph: *ēsaf*¹; *ā'sāf*² [Bible].

Asara: *as'ə-rə*¹; *ās'a-ra*² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Asarael: *ə-sē'ri-el*¹ or *as'a-ril*¹; *a-sā'ra-ēl*² or *ās'a-rēl*² [Bible].

Asaramel: *ə-sar'ə-mel*¹; *a-sār'a-mēl*² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Asareel: *ə-sē'ri-el* or *as'ə-ril*¹; *a-sā're-ēl* or *ās'a-rēl*² [Bible].

Asarel: *as'ə-rel*¹; *ās'a-rēl*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asarela: *as"ə-rī'la*¹; *ās"a-rē'lā*² [Douai Bible]

Asarelah: *as"ə-rī'la*¹; *ās"a-rē'la*² [Bible].

Asarh: *ā'sar*¹; *ā'sār*² [Third month of Hindu calendar].

Asathonthamar: *as"ə-thən-thē'mər*¹; *ās"a-thōn-thā'mar*² [Douai Bible].

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *boōk*, *boōt*; *full*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōll*, *bōy*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fust**; **get**, **prëy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **būt**, **būrñ**;

Asbasareth: as-bas'ə-reth¹; äs-bäs'a-rëth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asbazareth: as-baz'ə-reth¹; äs-bäz'a-rëth² [Apocrypha].

Asbelites: as'bel-aits¹; äs'bël-its² [Douai Bible].

asbestos: as-bes'tas¹ or az-bes'tas¹; äs-bës'tos² or äs-bës'tos². American and Scottish lexicographers give preference to *s* in the antepenult, while the English prefer *z*. [A fireproof fibrous substance].

Asbjörnsen: as-byörn'sen¹; äs-byörn'sën² [Norw. naturalist].

Ascalon: as'kə-lən¹; äs'ea-lön² [1. In Brit. myth, the sword of St. George. 2. A Philistine city].

Ascalonites: as'kə-lən-aits¹; äs'ea-lön-its² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Ascanio: as-kā'nī-o¹; äs-eā'nī-o² [A character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *The Spanish Curate*].

Ascanius: as-kē'nī-us¹; äs-eā'nī-üs² [In myth, a son of Æneas and Creusa].

Ascenaz: as'ī-näs¹; äs'e-nas² [Douai Bible].

Ascenez: as'ī-nez¹; äs'e-nëz² [Douai Bible].

ascetic: a-set'ik¹; ä-çët'ie²; *not* as-et'ik¹—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant.

Aschaffenburg: a-shāf'en-būrñ¹; ä-shäf'ën-bürñ²; *not* as-shaf'en-bürg¹ [Bavarian city].

Ascham: as'kəm¹; äs'eam² [Eng. scholar of 16th cent.].

Aschersleben: āsh'ərz-lē'ben¹; äsh'ërg-le'bën² [Mfg. town in Saxony].

ascians: ash'yənz¹; äsh'yang²; *not* as-sī'ənz¹ [Shadowless men].

ascidian: a-sid'ī-ən¹; ä-çid'ī-an² [A tunicate animal or plant].

ascidiferous: as'ī-dif'ər-us¹; äs'ī-dif'ër-üs²; *not* as'id-if'ūr-us¹.

Ascitans: a-sai'tənz¹; ä-çī'tang² [A 2d century religious sect].

ascites: a-sai'tiz¹; ä-sī'tëz² [Abdominal dropsy].

Asclepiad: as-kli'pi-ad¹; äs-elē'pi-äd² [A form of verse devised by ASCLEPIADES].

Asclepiades: as'kli-pai'ə-dīz¹; äs'kle-pī'a-dëz² [Gr. poet of 2d cent. B. C.].

Asclepias: as-kli'pi-as¹; äs-elē'pi-äs² [Genus of plants of milkweed family].

Asclepieton: as-kli'pi-ai'ən¹; äs-elē'pi-i'ön² [Gr. temple of Asclepius].

Asclepius: as-kli'pi-us¹; äs-elē'pi-üs² [The god of the art of healing].
Spelled also **As-clē'pi-os** and **As-kle'pi-os**.

Ascoli: ās'ko-lī¹; äs'eo-lī²; *not* as'kə-lī¹ [It. prov. & historic town].

ascolla: as-kō'h-ə¹; äs-eō'li-a² [Gr. sportive dance].

Ascot: as'kət¹; äs'eöt²; *not* as'kət¹.

Ascotan: as'ko-tān¹; äs'eo-tän² [Lake in Chile with borate of soda crust].

Aseas: ə-sī'əs¹; a-sē'as² [Apocrypha].

Asebaim: as'ī-bē'im¹; äs'e-bā'im² [Douai Bible].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prëy**, **fërn**; **hit**, **ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ë**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lā = feud; ʧin; ɡo; ɒ = sing; ʧin, this.

Asebebia: ə-seb¹ɪ-bai¹ə¹; a-sëb²e-bī²a² [Apocrypha].

Asebebias: ə-seb¹ɪ-bai¹əs¹; a-sëb²e-bī²as². Same as ASEBEBIA.

Asedoth: ə-sī¹dəθ¹; a-sē²dōth² [Douai Bible].

aseismatic: ə¹sais-mat¹ɪk¹; ə²sīs-māt²ie². *Standard*, ē²sais-mat²ɪk¹.

Asemona: əs¹ɪ-mō¹nə¹; əs²e-mō²na² [Douai Bible].

Asena: əs¹ɪ-nə¹; əs²e-na² [Douai Bible].

Asenaphar: ə-sen¹ə-fūr¹; a-sën²a-fār² [Douai Bible].

Asenath: əs¹ɪ-nəθ¹; əs²e-nāth² [Bible].

Aseneth: əs¹ɪ-nəθ¹; əs²e-nēth² [Bible].

Aser: ē¹sər¹; ā²sēr² [Bible].

Aserer: əs¹ə-rər¹ or ə-sī¹rər¹; əs²e-rēr² or a-sē²rēr² [Apocrypha].

asexual: ə-seks¹yu-əl¹; ə-sëks²yü-al². *Standard*, ē-seks²yu-əl¹; not ə-sek¹-shiü-əl¹.

Asgard: əs¹gərd¹; əs²gärd²; not əz¹gurd¹ [In Norse myth, the abode of heroes slain in battle].

Asgalan: əs¹gə-lan¹; əs²gä-län² [Modern name of ASHKELON, birthplace of Herod].

Asgill: əs¹gil¹; əs²gīl²; not əz¹jil¹, nor əs¹jil¹ [British general in Revolutionary War].

Ashan: ē¹shən¹ or əsh¹ən¹; ā²shan² or əsh²an² [Bible]

Ashango: ə¹shən¹gō¹; ə²shān²gō²; but by some phoneticists recorded as ə-shān¹go or ə-shān¹go¹; ə-shān²gō² or ə-shān²gō² [A pigmy tribe of the Fr. Congo].

Ashanti: əsh¹an-tī¹; əsh²ān-tē². This word is sometimes also pronounced ə-shān¹tī¹; ə-shān²tī² or as by *Standard*, C, & W. ə-shān¹tu¹ or ə-shān²tī¹; ə-shān¹te or ə-shān²tē², but Lippincott's *Gazetteer* gives əsh¹ān¹tī¹; əsh²ān²tē² [African kingdom or tribe]. **Ashantee.**

Asharelah: əsh¹ə-rī¹lə¹; əsh²a-rē²la² [Bible].

Ashari: ə-shā¹rī¹; ə-shā²rī² [Mohammedan founder of a liberal religious sect].

Ashbea: əsh¹bī¹ə¹; əsh²be-a² [Bible].

Ashbel: əsh¹bel¹; əsh²bēl² [Bible].—**Ashbelites:** əsh¹bel-aits¹; əsh²bēl-its² [Bible].

Ashbourne: əsh¹būrn¹; əsh²būrn² [Historic town in Derbyshire, Eng.]

Ashburnham: əsh¹būrn-əm¹; əsh²būrn-am²; not əsh¹būrn-ham¹—the h of the ultima is silent [Town in Mass.; village in Ontario, Canada].

Ashby-de-la-Zouch: əsh¹bī¹də-lə-zūsh¹; əsh²by-de-lä-zuçh².

Ashchenaz: əsh¹kī¹-naz¹; əsh²ee-nāz². Same as ASHKENAZ.

Ashcombe: əsh¹kəm¹; əsh²eom² [Eng. family name].

Ashdod: əsh¹dəd¹; əsh²dōd² [Bible: the *Azotus* of N. T. and Septuagint].

Ashdodites: əsh¹dəd-aits¹; əsh²dōd-its² [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ēr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Ashdothites: *ash'doth-aits¹; ash'döth-its²* [Bible].

Ashdoth-pisgah: *ash'doth-piz'gä¹; ash'döth-pis'gä²* [Bible].

Asdud: *äs'dud¹; äs'düd²* [Syrian town; ancient ASHDOD].

Asher: *ash'är¹; äsh'ēr²* [Bible].

Asherah: *ash'i-rä¹; äsh'e-ra²* [Bible, R. V.].

Asherim: *a-shi'rim¹; a-shē'rim²* [Pl. of ASHERAH].

Asherites: *ash'är-aits¹; äsh'ēr-its²* [Bible].

Ashhur: *ash'är¹; äsh'ur²; not ash-hür¹* [Bible].

Ashima: *a-shai'mä¹ or ash'i-mä¹; a-shi'mä² or äsh'i-mä²* [Bible].

Ashkelon: *ash'ki-lön¹; äsh'ke-lön²* [Philistine city S. W. of Jerusalem].

Ashkenaz: *ash'ki-naz¹; äsh'ke-näz²* [Bible].—**Ashkenazim**: *ash'ki-naz'im¹; äsh'ke-näz'im²; not -na-zim¹* [Polish-German Jews. Compare SEPHARDIM].

Ashnah: *ash'nä¹; äsh'na²* [Bible].

Ashpenaz: *ash'pi-naz¹; äsh'pe-näz²* [Bible].

Ashriel: *ash'ri-el¹; äsh'ri-ël²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Ashtabula: *ash"tä-biü'lä¹; äsh"ta-bü'lä²; not ash"tä-bü'lä¹* [County or lake port of Ohio].

Ashtaroth: *ash'tä-reth¹ or -röth¹; äsh'tä-röth² or -röth²* [Bible].

Ashtavakra: *ash"tä-vä'krä¹; äsh"ta-vä'kra²* [In Hindu myth, one of the heroes in the MAHABHARATA, which see].

Ashterathite: *ash'ti-ra-th-aits¹; äsh'te-räth-it²* [Bible].

Ashteroth Karnaim: *ash'ti-reth kar-nē'im¹; äsh'te-röth kär-nä'im²* [Bible].

Ashtoreth: *ash'to-reth¹; äsh'to-rëth²* [Bible].

Ashuelot: *ash'wi-löt¹; äsh'we-löt²; not ash"yu-ē'löt¹* [River in New Hampshire].

Ashur: *ash'är¹; äsh'ur²* [Bible].

Ashur-bani-pal: *ä'shür-bä"ni-päl¹; ä'shür-bä"ni-päl²* [Assyrian king of the 7th cent. B. C.].

Ashurites: *ash'är-aits¹; äsh'ur-its²* [Bible].

Ashvath: *ash'vath¹; äsh'väth²* [Bible].

Ash Wednesday: Properly two words, in the second of which the penultimate is accented. Compare WEDNESDAY.

Asia: *ē'shät¹; ä'sha²; not ē'zä¹*. Lippincott's *Gazetteer* & W. pronounce it in three syllables, *ē'shi-ä¹ or ē'zi-ä¹; ä'shi-a² or ä'zhi-a²*, following the Greek & Latin practise.

Asian: *ē'shän¹; ä'shan²; not ē'zan¹*. *C. ē'shiän¹; I. ē'shi-an¹; M. ē'shiän¹; St. ē'zi-an¹; Wr. ēsh'yän¹*.

Asiatic: *ē'shi-at'ik¹; ä'shi-ät'ie²*. *E. ē'si-at'ik¹; St. ē'zi-at'ik¹*.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = ale; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Asibias: as'ɪ-bai'əs¹; ʌs'i-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Asiel: ē'si-el¹ or as'ɪ-el¹; ā'si-ēl² or ʌs'i-ēl² [Bible].

Asima: as'ɪ-mə¹; ʌs'i-ma² [Douai Bible].

asinine: as'ɪ-nɪn¹; ʌs'i-nɪn²; not as'in-aɪn¹. *Standard* prefers as'ɪ-nɪn¹; but preponderance of usage, as recorded by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., favors the diphthongal ai sound for the ultima.

Aslongaber: ē'si-ən-gē'bər¹; ā'si-ən-gā'bēr² [Douai Bible].

Asipha: as'ɪ-fə¹; ʌs'i-fa² [Apocrypha].

Asir: a-sir'¹; ā-sir'²; not ē'sir' [Independent state of W. Arabia].

ask: ask¹; ʌsk². E. ūsk¹; I. & S. ask¹. This word is one of a class having a variant pronunciation which is equivalent to ā, as in "art," or a, as in "fat," but see p. xxvi.

One phoneticist designates this variant pronunciation as a "shade sound" because he claims it "differs but slightly" from the sound of ā as in "art"; another calls it "the intermediate or transition sound" which he uses as a "compromise" between ā, as in "art," and a, as in "fat." Both these statements fail to present the fact that the symbol a¹ or ā² is used to indicate two sounds, each in use by millions of English-speaking people—ask¹; ʌsk² and ūsk¹; ʌsk². To say that these sounds "differ but slightly" is absurd; and as to the so-called "intermediate or transition sound," there can be no intermediate where words are pronounced either short and flat or long and broad, as is the case in such words as *ask, bath, fast, glass, grass*, etc., and as for transition there can be none except by change of location or personal idiosyncrasy.

askance: ə-skans'¹; a-skānç'². See preceding.

Askeaton: as-kē'tən¹; ʌs-kā'ton²; not as-kī'tən¹ [Town in Limerick, Ire.]

asked: askt¹; ʌskt². Care should be taken to pronounce the k in this word.
See A.X.

Askelon: as'kɪ-lən¹; ʌs'ke-lōn² [1. Bible. 2. Ascalon].

askew (*adv.* & *a.*): ə-skiū'¹; a-skū'².

Askew (*n.*): as'kiū¹; ʌs'kū² [Eng. family name]. **Ascue**†.

aslant: ə-slant'¹; a-slānt'²; not a-slant'¹, for the first a is always obscure.

Aslla: as-lai'ə¹; ʌs-li'a² [Douai Bible].

Asmadai: as'mə-dai¹; ʌs'ma-dī² [A rebel angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*].

Asmodæus, { as"mo-dī'us¹; ʌs"mo-dē'ūs² [In the Book of Tobit (iii, 8), the

Asmodeus: { "King of the Demons"].

Asnaa: as'nē-ə¹; ʌs'nā-a² [Douai Bible].

Asnah: as'nə¹; ʌs'na² [Bible].

Asnapper: as-nap'ər¹; ʌs-năp'ēr² [Bible].

Asnières: ā"nyār'¹; ā"nyēr'²; not a"nyēr'¹ [Fr. city].

Asoka: a-sō'kə¹; ā-sō'ka² [Indian ruler; promoter of Buddhism, 223 B. C.].

Asom: ē'sem¹; ā'sōm² [Apocrypha].

Asopus: ə-sō'pus¹; a-sō'pūs² [A river=god]. Gr. **Asōpos**.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōl, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

asp: asp¹; ásp². *C., E., I., & St.* asp¹. See *ASK*.

asparagus: as-par'ə-gus¹; äs-pär'a-gūs². Probably derived from the Persian, *asparag*, sprout, this word comes to us from the Latin through the Greek *ἀσπάργωσ* (*asparagos*), and in 1548 was spelled *asparagus*. This form was used by Massinger in 1632, but ten years later was corrupted into *sparrow-grass*. A reversion to the original form took place about 1800, which has been preserved by educated speakers ever since.

aspartate: as-pūr'tēt¹; äs-pär'tāt²; not as'pär-tēt¹.

Aspasia: as-pē'zi-ə¹ or -shi-ə¹; äs-pā'zhi-a² or -shi-a² [A feminine personal name].

Aspatha: as-pē'thə¹ or as'pə-thə¹; äs-pā'tha² or äs'pa-tha² [Bible].

Aspatia: as-pē'shi-ə¹; äs-pā'shi-a² [The heroine of Beaumont & Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*].

Aspatia: spefh'o-rī¹; spēth'ō-ry² [Eng. town]. See *BEAUCHAMP*.

aspect: as'pekt¹; äs'peet²; not az'pekt¹.

Accented *aspect'* by Shakespeare, Milton, Swift, and occasionally by modern poets, but *as'pect* already in Tourneur 1609. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. i, p. 492

aspen: asp'n¹; äsp'n². *M. & Wr.* asp'pən.

The original substantive form [of this word] was *asp* (the name still used locally in England and W. U. S.), *aspen* being properly an adjective like "oaken."

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* s. v.

Aspen: asp'en¹; äs'pēn² [A city in Colorado].

asperate: as'pär-ēt¹; äs'pēr-āt²; not, as in Walker's time, as'pī-rēt¹.

aspergill: as'pär-jil¹; äs'pēr-gīl²; not as'pär-gil¹—g as in "gem," not as in "go," so also *aspergillus*.

Aspern: ās'pern¹; äs'pēr² [Aust. village where Napoleon I was defeated in 1809].

asperse: as-pūrs'¹; äs-pērs'²; not ə-spūrs'¹.

aspersion: as-pūr'shən¹; äs-pēr'shon²; not ə-spūr'shən¹.

aspersive: as-pūr'siv¹; äs-pēr'siv²; not ə-spūr'siv¹.

asphalt: as'falt¹ or as-falt¹; äs'fält² or äs-fält²; not as-fölt¹. On accentuation the dictionaries are evenly divided: *Standard, C., E., & W.* accent the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* accent the last—a fact which both W. H. P. Hyfe and Dr. Abernethy ignore, the latter condemning the accenting of the last syllable. In *asphaltene*, *asphaltic*, & *asphaltum* the penultimate is accented on the *l*.

Asphar: as'far¹; äs'fär² [Apocrypha].

Asphararus: as-far'ə-sus¹; äs-fär'a-sūs²; not as-fär'ə-sus¹ [Apocrypha].

Asphenez: as'fi-nez¹; äs'fe-nēz² [Douai Bible].

asphodel: as'fo-del¹; äs'fo-dēl²; not az'fə-del¹ [A plant of the lily family; formerly, the daffodil or narcissus. In Gr. myth, the pale flower of Hades and the dead].

And rest at last where souls unbodied dwell,
In ever-flowing meads of *Asphodel*.

HOMER *Odyssey* bk. xxiv, l. 10. (Pope's transl.)

asphyxia: as-fiks'i-ə¹; äs-fÿks'i-a²; not az-fiks'ya¹.

asphyxiate: as-fiks'i-ēt¹; äs-fÿks'i-āt²; not az-fik'shi-ēt¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

asphyxiative: as-fiks'1-ə-tiv¹; əs-fŷks'1-a-tiv²; not az-fiks'1-ē'tiv¹, nor az-fik'shi-ē'tiv¹.

aspirant (a. & n.): as-pair'ənt¹; əs-pīr'ant². C. & M., ə-spair'ənt¹; I. & St., as-pair'ant¹. The pronunciation as'pi-rənt¹, recorded as in occasional use by C., M., & W., is probably due to confusion of the parent word **aspire** (as-pair'¹; əs-pīr'²) with **aspirate**. Jameson (1827) indicated it as his preference. See below.

aspirate (v., a. & n.): as'pi-rēt¹; əs'pī-rāt².

aspirin: as'pi-rin¹; əs'pī-rīn²; not az'pi-rīn' [A remedy for rheumatism].

Aspramonte¹: as'prə-mənt¹; əs'pra-mōnt² [A family name in Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*].

Aspramonte²: əs'pra-mən'tē¹; əs'prā-mōn'tē² [An epic poem on the defeat of the Saracens by the French under Charlemagne].

Aspromonte: əs'pro-mən'tē¹; əs'pro-mōn'tē² [It. mountain & village where Garibaldi was wounded & captured, Aug. 29, 1862].

Asquith: as'kwīth¹; əs'kwīth²; not az'kwīth'¹ [Family name of Eng. prime minister & statesman].

Asreel: as'ri-el¹; əs're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Asriel: as'ri-el¹; əs'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Asrielites: as'ri-el-aits¹; əs'ri-ēl-īts² [Bible].

ass: əs¹; əs². Pronounced əs¹; əs² from North Britain to the Midlands of England, but əs¹; əs², south of there and in London and southern England generally. See ASK.

Assabias: əs'ə-bai'əs¹; əs'a-bī'as² [Apocrypha].

Assad: əs'ad¹; əs'əd²; not ə-sād'¹ [A prince in one of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*].

assagal, { əs'ə-gai¹ or -i-gai¹; əs'a-gī² or -e-gī²; not əs'ē-gai¹, nor əs'ī-gai¹ [A

assegai: } spear as used by the Zulus.

assai (n.): ə-sai'¹; ə-sī'² [Braz. palm].

assai (adv.): əs-sā'ī¹; əs-sā'ī'² [It. lit., "very," as *adagio assai*, very slow].

assail: ə-sēl'¹; ə-sāl'².

assailant: ə-sēl'ənt¹; ə-sāl'ant²; not əs-sē'lant¹.

Assalimoth: ə-sal'1-məth¹; ə-sāl'1-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Assam: ə-sam'¹; ə-sām'² [A country of Brit. India].

Assamese: əs'sə-mīs'¹; əs'sa-mēs'².

Assamlas: əs'ə-mai'əs¹; əs'a-mī'as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assanias: əs'ə-nai'əs¹; əs'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Assaphioth: əs'ə-fi-ōth'¹; əs'a-fi-ōth'² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assaremoth: əs'ə-rī'məth¹; əs'a-rē'mōth² [Apocrypha, margin].

assassin: ə-sas'in¹; ə-sās'in². Adopted from the Fr. in the 16th century, this was accented əs'sassin by Oldham in 1679, and pronounced əs'sas-sin¹ till about 1700. Walker (1791) pronounces it əs-sas'sin¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

assassivative: a-sas'ī-nə-tiv¹; ä-säs'ī-na-tiv²; not a-sas'ī-nē'tiv¹; ä-säs'ī-nā'tiv².

assault: a-sölt¹; ä-salt². Derived from the Old Fr. *asaut*, later *assaut*, this word was originally pronounced as spelled, a-sēt¹, and altho the *t* was inserted in 1350, this pronunciation was retained almost till Shakespeare's time.

assay: a-sē¹; ä-sā² [Essay or test].

Assaye: a-sai¹ or as-sē¹; ä-sy² or as-sā² [Town in India; battle, 1803].

Assedim: as'ī-dim¹; äs'e-dīm² [Douai Bible].

assegai: as'ī-gai¹; äs'e-gī². See ASSAGAI.

Assen: ās'en¹; äs'ēn² [Dutch city with archeological remains].

assent (*v. & n.*): a-sent¹; ä-sēnt²; not, as frequently heard, as'sent¹, nor ə-sent¹.

assert: a-sürt¹; ä-sērt²; not as-sürt¹.

assertative: a-sürt'ə-tiv¹; ä-sērt'a-tiv²; not as"ər-tē'tiv¹: the penult is slurred.

assertorial: as"ər-tō'ri-əl¹; äs"ēr-tō'ri-al²; not as"sər-tōr'ī-əl¹.

assess: a-ses¹; ä-sēs²; not as'ses¹.

assessorial: as"e-sō'ri-əl¹; äs"ē-sō'ri-al².

assets: as'ets¹; äs'ēts²; not ə-sets¹.

asseverate: a-sev'ər-ēt¹; ä-sēv'ēr-āt².

asseverative: a-sev'ər-ə-tiv¹; ä-sēv'ēr-a-tiv²; not a-sev'ər-ē'tiv¹.

Assheton: ash'tən¹; äsh'ton²; not ash'ə-tun¹ [Eng. family name].

Asshur: ash'ur¹; äsh'ūr² [Assyrian god].

Asshurim: a-shū'rim¹; ä-shu'rim² [Bible].

Assidean: as"ī-dī'an¹; äs"i-dē'an² [Jewish sect].

assiduity: as"ī-diū'ī-tī¹; äs"i-dū'ī-ty²; not as"si-dū'it-ī¹.

assiduous: a-sid'yu-us¹; ä-sīd'yu-ūs².

assign: a-sain¹; ä-sīn²; not as'sain¹, nor ə-sain¹.

assignat: as'ig-nat¹ or (*Fr.*) ā"sī"nyā¹; äs'ig-nāt² or (*Fr.*) ä"sī"nyā²; not a-sīn-ya¹ [*F.* promissory note].

assignment: as'ig-nē'shən¹; äs'ig-nā'shon².

assignee: as"ī-nī¹; äs"i-nē². Note accentuation. See ASSIGN.

assigner: a-sain'ər¹; ä-sīn'ēr².

assignment: a-sain'ment¹ or -mēt¹; ä-sīn'mēnt² or -ment².

assignor: as"ī-nēr¹; äs"i-nôr².

assimilate: a-sim'ī-lēt¹; ä-sīm'ī-lāt².

assimilation: a-sim"ī-lē'shən¹; ä-sīm"i-lā'shon².

assimilative: a-sim'ī-lə-tiv¹; ä-sīm'ī-la-tiv²: the penult is slurred.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = ill; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Assinibola: ʌs'ɪ-nɪ-bɔɪ'ə¹; ʌs'ɪ-nɪ-bɔɪ'a² [Canadian district].

Assiniboin: ʌ-sɪn'ɪ-bɔɪn¹; ʌ-sɪn'ɪ-bɔɪn² [Canadian river].

Assir: ʌs'ər¹; ʌs'ɪr² [Bible].

Assisi: ʌs-sɪ'zɪ¹; ʌs-sɪ'zɪ² [It. city, bpl. of St. Francis].

When between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, s = z. *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxv, col. 1.

assist: ʌ-sɪst'¹; ʌ-sɪst'²; not ʌs'sɪst¹.

Assiut: ʌs'sɪ-ūt'¹; ʌs'sɪ-ūt'² [Egypt. prov.].

assiz: ʌ-saɪz'¹; ʌ-sɪz'²; not ʌs'əɪz¹.

Assmannshausen: ʌs'manz-hau'zen¹; ʌs'mänʃ-hou'ʒən² [Prus. village famous for its red wines].

associate: ʌ-sə'shɪ-ət¹; ʌ-sə'shɪ-āt²; not ʌ-sə'sɪ-ət¹.

association: ʌ-sə'sɪ-ē'shən¹; ʌ-sə'ʃɪ-ā'shən². *C.* ʌ-sə'shɪ-ē'shən¹; *I. & St.* ʌs-sə'shɪ-ē'shən¹; *M.* ʌ-sə'shɪ-ē'shən¹; *Wr.* ʌs-sə'shɪ-ē'shən¹.

associative: ʌ-sə'shɪ-ə-tɪv¹; ʌ-sə'shɪ-ə-tɪv²; not ʌ-sə'sɪ-ē'tɪv¹.

Assollant: ʌ'söl'län'¹; ʌ'söl'län'² [Fr. novelist].

Assommoir: ʌ'səm'wūr¹; ʌ'səm'wār² [Fr. lit., "bludgeon": with the definite article, the title of a novel by Emile Zola.]

assonance: ʌs'o-nəns¹; ʌs'o-nənʃ². *Walker, I., & St.* ʌs'ō-nəns¹.

assort: ʌ-sört'¹; ʌ-sört'².

assortative: ʌ-sört'ə-tɪv¹; ʌ-sört'ə-tɪv²; not ʌ-sər-tē'tɪv¹.

Assos: ʌs'əs¹; ʌs'əs² [Bible].

Assouan, } ʌs'swān'¹; ʌs'swān'². *Standard* ʌs'ū-ān'¹. [Egypt. prov., city,

Assuan: } and great dam].

Assuerus: ʌs'yū-ī-rus¹; ʌs'yū-ē-rūs² [Apocrypha].

assume: ʌ-siūm'¹; ʌ-sūm'²; not ʌ-sūm'¹.

assumption: ʌ-sump'shən¹; ʌ-sūmp'shən². *I. & St.* ʌs-sum'shən¹; *M.* ʌ-sum'shən¹. From Walker's time (1791) the English lexicographers in general have not indicated the p in the penult.

Assur: ʌs'ūr¹; ʌs'ūr² [Apocrypha].

assurable: ʌ-shūr'ə-bl¹; ʌ-shūr'ə-bl²; not ʌ-shiūr'ə-bl¹. So also **assurance**, **assurant**, **assure**, **assured**, **assurer**, etc.

Assurim: ʌ-siūr'im¹; ʌ-sū'im² [Douai Bible].

Assyria: ʌ-sɪ'ri-ə¹; ʌ-sɪ'ri-ə²; not ʌ-sūr'ɪ-ə¹ [Empire S. W. Asia] See SYRIA.

Assyrian: ʌ-sɪ'ri-ən¹; ʌ-sɪ'ri-ən²; not ʌ-sūr'ɪ-ən¹. See SYRIA.

Assyriologue: ʌ-sɪ'ri-ō-lɔg¹; ʌ-sɪ'ri-ō-lɔg²; not ʌ-sūr'ɪ-ō-lɔg¹.

Astacus: ʌs'tə-kus¹; ʌs'tə-ēs² [Anc. Bithynian city].

Astad: ʌs'tad¹; ʌs'tād² [Apocrypha].

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prey**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **nēt**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**:

Astagoras: as-tag'o-ras¹; äs-täg'o-räs² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," a female fiend storm raiser].

Astaroth: as'ta-rēth¹; äs'ta-rōth². Same as ASHTORETH.

Astaroth=carnaim: as'ta-rēth-kār'nī-im¹; äs'ta-rōth-eār'na-īm² [Douai Bible].

Astarothite: as'ta-rēth-ait¹; äs'ta-rōth-īt² [Douai Bible].

Astarte: as-tār'tī¹; äs-tār'tē² [In myth, a Syro-Phœnician goddess; figuratively, the moon].

astasia: as-tē'zī-a¹; äs-tā'zhi-a²; *not* as-tē'sī-a¹ [Want of equilibrium].

Astath: as'ta-th¹; äs'tāth² [Apocrypha].

astatic: a-stat'ik¹; ä-stāt'ie²; *not* as'ta-tik¹.

astatki: as-tat'ki¹; äs-tāt'ki² [Rus., petroleum fuel-oil].

asteatosis: a-stī'a-tō'sis¹; a-stē'a-tō'sis²; *not* as'tī-a-tō'sis¹ [Morbid condition of the skin glands].

aster: as'tar¹; äs'tēr²; *not* äs'tar¹ [Garden plant].

asteraceous: as'tar-ē'shus¹; äs'tēr-ā'shūs²; *not* as'tar-ē'sī-us¹.

asterion: as-tī'ri-on¹; äs-tē'ri-ön² [Term in craniometry].

astern: a-störn¹; a-stērn²; *not* a-störn¹.

Astrophe: as-ter'o-pī¹; äs-tēr'o-pē²; *not* as'ta-rō'pī¹ [One of the Pleiades].

Astharoth: ast'hā-rēth¹; äst'ha-rōth² [Douai Bible].

asthma: as'mā¹; äs'ma². *Standard* (1913) & *W. az'mā¹; C. & Wr. ast'mā¹; E. as'mā¹; I. & St. ast'mā¹; M. asth'mā¹*. Excepting *M.*, British lexicographers and *C. & Wr.* pronounce the *t* in this word, a practise that dates from *Walker* (1791). *Standard* (1893) preferred *as'mā¹*, which is more frequently used in educated circles than *az'mā¹*, a New England solecism.

asthmatic: as-mat'ik¹; äs-māt'ie²; *not* az-mat'ik¹. See ASTHMA.

astigmatic: as'tig-mat'ik¹; äs'tīg-māt'ie². Compare accentuation with that of following word.

astigmatism: a-stig'ma-tizm¹; a-stīg'ma-tīsm². See preceding.

Aston: as'tən¹; äs'ton² [Eng. place and family name].

Astor: as'tor¹; äs'tor²; *not* as-tor¹ [Am. family name].

Astorax: as'tar-aks¹; äs'tor-äks² [King of Paphos in Beaumont & Fletcher's "The Man Lover"].

Astorga: as-tör'ga¹; äs-tör'gä² [It. composer].

Astoria: as-tō'ri-a¹; äs-tō'ri-a² [Spt. in Oregon, or town in Illinois].

Astræus: as-trī'us¹; äs-trē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, a Titan; son of Eos & father of the winds & the stars; lit., star-man].—**Astræa**: as-trī'ä¹; äs-trē'ä² [Daughter of Zeus and Themis & goddess of justice; lit., star-maiden].

astragal: as'træ-gal¹; äs'tra-gäl² [Term in architecture & anatomy].

astragalus: as-trag'ä-lus¹; äs-träg'a-lüs². Same as preceding.

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

astrakhan: as'trə-kan¹; əs'trə-kān² [Lamb pelts from Astrakhan, Russia, used for muffs, collars, etc.].

Astrakhan: as-trə-kan¹; əs-tra-kān²; *Standard* as'tra-kān¹; əs-trə-kān² [Rus. govt. and city].

Astrild: ə'strild¹; ä'strild² [In Norse myth, the god of love].

astringe: as-trinj¹; əs-trĩng²; *C., I., W., Wr., & Walker.* *E. & M. prefer* ə-strinj¹; *St. a-strinj¹.*

astringent: as-trin'jent¹; əs-trĩn'gent²; *not* ə-strinj'ənt¹.

astrogeny: as-trej'ə-nɪ¹; əs-trög'e-ny²—*g* as in *gem*.

astrogonic: as'tro-gen'ik¹; əs'tro-gõn'ie².

astrogony: as-treg'o-nɪ¹; əs-trög'o-ny²—*g* as in *go*.

astrologer: as-trel'o-jər¹; əs-tröl'o-gēr². Note accentuation.

astrologic: as'tro-loj'ik¹; əs'tro-lög'ie². The *o* of the antepenult, being unstressed, is short, as in "obey."

astrology: as-trel'o-ji¹; əs-tröl'o-gy².

astromagical: as'tro-maj'i-kəl¹; əs'tro-măg'i-eal².

astromancy: as'tro-man'sɪ¹; əs'tro-măn'cy².

astrometry: as-trəm'ɪ-trɪ¹; əs-tröm'e-try².

astronomer: as-tren'o-mərɪ¹; əs-trön'o-mēr².

astronomic: as'tro-nəm'ik¹; əs'tro-nöm'ie². The *o* of the antepenult is short, as in "obey."

Astruc: as'truk¹; əs'true²; *not* az'truk¹ [Fr. Bible scholar].

astucious: as-tiū'shus¹; əs-tū'shūs²; *not* as-tū'shi-us¹.

Asturian: as-tiū'ri-ən¹; əs-tū'ri-an² [Pert. to Asturias].

Asturias: as-tū'rɪ-as¹; əs-tɹ'ri-ās² [Span. province].

astute: as-tiūt¹; as-tūt²; *not* as-tūt¹ as frequently heard, for the sound is diphthongal. Compare ANEW.

Astyages: as-tai'ə-jɪz¹; əs-tȳ'a-gēs² [Median king].

Astyanax: as-tai'ə-naks¹; əs-tȳ'a-năks² [In Gr. myth, the son of Hector and Andromache; hurled from the walls of Troy].

Astynome: as-tin'o-mɪ¹; əs-tȳn'o-mē² [In Homer's *Iliad*, the daughter of Chryses, and captive of Agamemnon]. Compare next.

Astynomy: as-tin'ə-mai¹; əs-tĩn'o-mȳ² [Commissioners of police of ancient Athens].

Asunción: ə-sūn'sɪ-õn¹; ə-sun'çi-õn²—the penult is obscure [Capital of Paraguay].

asupplim: ə-sup'im¹; ə-sŭp'ɪm² [Bible, a store-chamber].

Asur: ē'sur¹; ä'sŭr² [Apocrypha].

Asvins: əs'vinz¹ or əsh'vinz¹; əs'vĩnz² or əsh'vĩnz² [In Vedic myth, twin-brothers, gods of dawn].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full; **rūle**; but, **börn**;

Aswad: as'wad¹; äs'wäd²; not az'wad¹; nor az'wed¹ [A noble in Southey's "Thalaba"].

asymmetric: a'si-met'rik¹; ä'sy-mët'rie². Note accentuation & compare following.

asymmetry: ə-sim'i-tri¹; a-sÿm'e-try². See preceding.

asymptote: əsim'tōt¹; äs'ym-tōt². Sheridan & Ash placed the accent on the second syllable. [Term in mathematics].

asynartete: ə-sin'ər-tīt¹; a-sÿn'ar-tēt²; not ə-sin'ər-tī'ti¹ [Disconnected].

Asyncritus: ə-sin'kri-tus¹; a-sin'erī-tūs² [Bible].

asyndeton: ə-sin'de-tən¹; ä-sÿn'de-tōn² [Absence of connection or connectives].

asynesla: əs'i-nī'shi-a¹; äs'y-nē'shi-a²; not əs'i-nī'zi-a¹ [Stupidity].

asystole: ə-sis'to-li¹; a-sÿs'to-lē² [Condition in heart disease].

asyzygetic: ə-siz'i-jet'ik¹; a-sÿz'y-gët'ie² [Lacking conjunction].

Ata: ā'ta¹; ä'tä²; not ē'tā¹ [Malay-Negrito tribe of P. I.].

Atacama: ā'ta-kā'ma¹; ä'tä-cä'mä² [Chilean prov.].

Atad: ē'tad¹; ä'täd² [Bible].

Atahualpa: ā'ta-hwāl'pa¹; ä'tä-hwāl'pä²; W. ā'tā-wāl'pā¹ [Inca of Peru].

Atala: at'ə-lā¹; ä't-a-lä²; not a-tā'lā¹ [Title & heroine of a story by Chateaubriand].

Atalanta: at'ə-lan'tā¹; ä't-a-län'tä². Not to be confused with ATLANTA. [In mythology, an Arcadian princess swift of foot].

Atanasio [It.]: ā'tu-nā'si-ō¹; ä'tä-nä'si-ō² [Athanasius].

Atar: ē'tar¹; ä'tär² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Atara: at'ə-rā¹; ä't-a-ra² [Douai Bible].

Atarah: at'ə-rā¹; ä't-a-ra² [Bible].

Atargatis: ə-tār'gə-tis¹; a-tär'gä-tis²; not at'ər-gē'tis¹ [Syrian goddess].

Ataroth: at'ə-rəth¹; ä't-a-rōth² [Bible].

Ataroth-adar: at'ə-rəth-c'dər¹; ä't-a-rōth-ā'dar² [Bible]. Also spelled **A.-addar:** ad'dər¹; äd'dar².

ataunt: ə-tōnt'¹; a-tant'², C., E., I., M., W., & Wr. *Standard* alone prefers ə-tānt'¹.

atavie: ə-tav'ik¹; a-täv'ie². Compare with following.

atavism: at'ə-vizm¹; ä't-a-viſm². See preceding.

ataxia: ə-taks'i-a¹; a-täks'i-a².

ataxy: ə-tak'si¹; a-täk'sy². I. at'aks-i¹. Same as ATAXIA.

Atbara: at-bā'ra¹; ät-bä'rä²; not at'ba-rā¹ [Abys. river].

Atchison: əch'i-sən¹; äch'i-son² [Am. family & geog. name].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

ate (imp. of EAT): et¹; ɛt², supported by March, Whitney, & Murray, is preferred by *Standard* (1893), *C.* (1891), *M.*, & *St.* The alternative ɛt¹; ɛt² is preferred by *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* & supported by William T. Harris & Benjamin E. Smith, the *Century* preference having been reversed by the latter.

Ate: ɛ'ti¹ or ɔ'tē¹; ɔ'tē² or ɔ'te² [Gr. goddess of evil].

atelectasis: at'i-lek'tə-sis¹; ɔ't'e-lɛ'etə-sis².

ateles: at'i-liz¹; ɔ't'e-lɛs² [A spider-monkey].

atelier: ɔ'tə-lye¹; ɔ'te-lye²; not at-e-lye¹; nor a-tel'yē¹ [F. studio].

Ater: ɛ'tər¹; ɔ'tēr² [Bible].

Aterezias: ɔ-ter'i-zai'as¹; a-tēr'e-zī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atergatis: ɔ-tūr'gə-tis¹; a-tēr'gə-tis² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atesh-Ga: ɔ'tesh-gā¹; ɔ'tesh-gā²; not ɔ-tesh'gā¹ [Region on Apsheron peninsula, west of Caspian sea].

Ateta: ɔ-tī'tə¹; a-tē'ta² [Apocrypha].

Ath: ɔt¹; ɔt² [Belg. town].

Athach: ɛ'thak¹; ɔ'thæ² [Bible].

Athaliah: ɔ-thē'ya¹; a-thā'ya² [Bible].

Athalias: ɔth'i-ai'as¹; ɔth'a-i'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalai: ɔth'ə-lai¹; ɔth'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Athallah: ɔth'ə-lai'ə¹; ɔth'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Athalias: ɔth'ə-lai'as¹; ɔth'a-lī'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalie [Fr.]: ɔ'tā'li¹; ɔ'tā'le². Same as ATHALIAH.

Athanal: ɔth'ə-nai¹; ɔth'a-nī² [Douai Bible].

athanasia: ɔth'ə-nē'zi-ə¹; ɔth'a-nā'zhi-ə².

Athanasian: ɔth'ə-nē'shən¹ or -ʒən¹; ɔth'a-nā'shan² or -zhan². *C.* & *M.* ɔth'ə-nē'shən¹; *E.* ɔth'ən-ē'zi-ən¹; *I.* ɔth'a-nē'si-an¹; *St.* ɔth'a-nē'zi-an¹; *W.* & *Wr.* ɔth'ə-nē'ʒən¹.

Athanasius: ɔth'ə-nē'shus¹; ɔth'a-nā'shūs² [Father of the Church].

Atharlas: ɔth'ə-rui'as¹; ɔth'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atharim: ɔth'ə-rim¹; ɔth'a-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atharoth-adar: at'ə-rɛth=ɛ'dər¹; ɔt'a-rōth=ɔ'dar² [Bible].

Atharvan: ɔ-tūr'vən¹; a-tār'van²; not a-thar'van¹ [Anciently Iranian priestly family].

atheling: ɔth'i-liŋ¹; ɔth'e-līŋ²; not ɛth'liŋ¹.

Athelstan: ɔth'el-stan¹; ɔth'el-stān² [Eng. king].

Athelstane: ɔth'el-stēn¹; ɔth'el-stān² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a thane of Coningsburgh].

Athena: ɔ-thī'nə¹; a-thē'na² [Gr. Goddess of Wisdom, etc.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bŭy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; *fat*, *fāre*; *fāst*; *get*, *prēy*; *hīt*, *polīce*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *but*, *būrn*;

Athenagoras: *afh*"1-nag'o-ras¹; *āth*"e-nāg'o-rās² [Gr. philosopher, 2d cent.].

Athenæus: *afh*"1-nī'us¹; *āth*"e-nē'ūs² [Gr. antiquarian, 3d cent.].

Athenais: *afh*"e-nē'is¹; *ath*"e-nā'is² [Athenian beauty, wife of Theodosius II].

atheneum: *afh*"1-nī'um¹; *āth*"e-nē'ūm². Spelled also **athenæum**.

Athenian: *ə*-thī'ni-ən¹; *a*-thē'ni-an².

Athenobius: *afh*"1-nō'bi-us¹; *āth*"e-nō'bi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Athenodorus: *ə*-then"o-dō'rus¹; *a*-thēn"o-dō'rūs² [Gr. sculptor, 1st cent.].

Athersatha: *ə*-thūr'sə-thə¹; *a*-thēr'sa-tha² [Douai Bible].

Atherstone: *afh*'ər-stən¹; *ath*'ēr-ston² [Eng. mfg. town].

Atherton: *afh*'ər-tən¹; *āth*'ēr-ton² [Am. writer; Eng. town].

Athlai: *afh*'li-ai¹; *āth*'la-ī² [Bible].

athlete: *afh*'lit¹; *āth*'lēt²; *not* *afh*'ə-lit¹.

Athlumney: *afh*-lūm'ni¹; *ath*-lūm'ny² [Eng. family name].

Athmatha: *afh*'mə-thə¹; *āth*'ma-tha² [Douai Bible].

Athni: *āt*'ni¹; *āt*'nī² [Town in Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.].

Athol: *afh*'əl¹; *āth*'ōl² [Town in Mass.].

Athole: *afh*'əl¹; *āth*'ol²; *not* *afh*'ōl¹ [Scot. district]. Spelled also **Atholl**, but pronounced alike.

Athor: *ā*'ther¹; *ā*'thōr² [In Egypt. myth, Hathor, goddess of love].

Athos: *afh*'əs¹; *āth*'ōs²; *not* *ē*'thes¹ [Headland in Saloniki vilayet].

Athtar: *afh*'tar¹; *āth*'tār² [Supreme deity of ancient Minæans of S. W. Arabia].

Athy: *ə*-thai'1; *a*-thȳ'²; *not* *ath*'1 [Ir. town].

athyreosis: *ə*-thir"1-ō'sis¹; *a*-thȳr"e-ō'sis². Note pronunciation & accentuation of second syllable & compare with next entry.

athyria: *ə*-thai'ri-ə¹; *a*-thȳ'ri-a². See preceding.

Atia: *ē*'shi-ə¹; *ā*'shi-a² [Sister of Julius Caesar].

Atipha: *at*'i-fə¹; *āt*'i-fa² [Apocrypha].

Atlanta: *at*-lan'tə¹; *āt*-län'ta² [Capital of Georgia]. Do not confuse with **ATALANTA**.

Atlantean: *at*"lan-tī'ən¹; *āt*"län-tē'an² [Pertaining to Atlas].

Atlantes: *at*-lan'tiz¹; *āt*-län'tēs² [A magician in Italian romance].

Atlantic: *at*-lan'tik¹; *āt*-län'tie²; *not* *ə*-tlan'tik¹.

Atlantides: *at*-lan'ti-diz¹; *āt*-län'ti-dēs² [1. The Pleiades. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis].

atman: *āt*'mən¹; *āt*'man² [In Sanskrit, the soul or self].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

atoll: ə-təl¹ or at'el¹; a-təl² or ät'öl². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C. & I.* a-tel¹; *E. & Wr.* ē'tel¹; *St.* at'el¹ [Coral reef].

atom: at'əm¹; ät'om², and **atomism:** at'əm-izm¹; ät'om-izm², but
atomic: ə-təm'ik¹; a-töm'ie².

Atreates: ə-treb'a-tīz¹; a-trēb'a-tēs².

Atreus: ē'trūs¹ or ē'tri-ūs¹; ā'trys² or ā'tri-ūs².

Atrides: ə-trai'diz¹; a-trī'dēs² [Gr. patronymic: son of Atreus].

atrium: ē'tri-um¹; ā'tri-üm². *St.* ē'tri-um¹ [Roman entrance-hall.]

atropin, atropine: at'ro-pin¹ or -pīn¹; ät'ro-pīn² or -pīn². *E. & M.* prefer
atropine, at'ro-pain¹; ät'ro-pīn².

Atropos: at'ro-pes¹; ät'ro-pös²; not a-trō'pes¹ [In Gr. myth, one of the Fates].

atropous: at'ro-pus¹; ät'ro-püs² [Erect: used in botany].

Atroth: at'rēth¹; ät'rōth². Same as ATAROTH.

attaché (Fr.): ā'tā'shē¹; ä'tā'che²: erroneously at-ta-shē¹.

attacked: a-takt¹; ä-täet²; not ə-tak'ted¹, a gross perversion.

attacus: at'ə-kus¹; ät'a-eüs² [Bible, an edible locust].

Attai: at'ī-ai¹ or at'ai¹; ät'a-ī² or ät'ī² [Bible].

Attalia: at'ə-lai¹; ät'a-lī² [Bible, seaport in Asia Minor].

Attalus: at'ə-lus¹; ät'a-lüs² [1. Apocrypha, name in *I Macc.* xv, 22. 2.

A Macedonian general, B. C. 335. 3. The first king of Pergamos, B. C. 271-197].

attar: at'ər¹; ät'ar²; not at'ūr¹. [Perfume of roses]. Compare OTTAR.

attavada: ät'ə-vā'də¹; ät'a-vā'da² [Term in Buddhism: the first of the ten chief sins—the sin of self].

attentat: ä'ten'tā¹; ä'tän'tä². *Standard* a-ten'tat¹; ä-tēn'tät². Except in French, an obsolete book=word recorded by the dictionaries and pronounced by men who never heard it spoken.

Atthanga Sila: a-tāṅ'gə sī'lə¹; ä-tän'gə sī'la² [Buddhist precept].

Attharates: ə-θar'ə-tiz¹; ä-thär'a-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Attharías: ə-θēr'ī-as¹; ä-thā'ri-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Attila: at'ī-lə¹; ät'ī-la²: often, but erroneously, ə-tīl'ə¹ [Hunnish king].

attitude: at'ī-tiūd¹; ät'ī-tūd²: often erroneously at-tī-tūd¹, from an old & defective system for indicating sounds where ōō was used to indicate the sound of *eu* as in "feud."

attorn: a-tūr'n¹; ä-tūr'n².

attorney: a-tūr'nī¹; ä-tūr'ny²; not ə-tēr'nī¹.

attribute (v.): a-trib'yut¹; ä-trib'yut². *M.* a-trib'iūt¹.

The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribute'* or *at'tribute*.
MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* s. v.

attribute (n.): at'ri-biūt¹; ät'ri-būt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rule**; but, **börn**;

Attucks: at'uks¹; ät'üks² [American half-breed leader in Boston massacre, 1770].

attune: a-tiün'¹; ä-tün'²; not at-tiün'¹; nor ä-tün'¹. In England the *u* in the penult is pronounced as *eu* in "feud." See **ATTITUDE**.

Attus: at'us¹; ät'üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aubade [Fr.]: ò'bäd'¹; ò'bäd'² [Morning music; the antonym of *serenade*].

aubain: ò'bañ'¹; ò-băñ'² [A resident alien subject to aubaine].

aubaine: ò'bēn'¹; ò'bān'² [Succession by the sovereign or state to a deceased alien's property].

Aube: òb¹; òb² [Fr. dept].

Aubenas: ò'bə-nā'¹; ò'be-nā'² [Fr. town].

Auber: ò'bār'¹; ò'bēr'²; not ò'ber'¹ [Fr. composer].

auberge: ò'bār³'¹; ò'bērzh'²; not ò'ber³'¹ [Fr., an inn].

aubergiste: ò'bār-ġist'¹; ò'bēr"zhist'² [Fr., an innkeeper].

aubernage: ò'bār-nā³'¹; ò'bēr-nāzh'² [Fr., a vine-disease].

Aubert: ò'bār'¹; ò'bēr'²; not ò'ber'¹; nor ò'bürt'¹ [Fr. critic].

Aubertvilliers: ò'bār"vī"lyē'¹; ò'bēr"vī"lyē'² [Fr. town].

Aubigné, d': dō"bī"nyē'¹; dō"bī"nye'² [Swiss historian].

aubin: ò'bañ'¹; ò'bāñ'², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & I.* prefer ò'bin¹; *M.* o-beñ'¹ [Fr., a gait of a horse].

Aubrey: ò'brī'¹; a'bry² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Aubri:** ò'brī'¹; ò'brī'².

Aubriot: ò'brī"ō'¹; ò'brī"ō'² [Fr. publicist who in 14th cent. introduced sewers into Paris].

auburn: ò'barn¹; a'burn²; not ò'börn¹; a'börn².

Auburn, . . . [In the old sense was 'eltron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown. **SKEAT** *Etymological Dictionary* s. v.]

Aubusson: ò'bū"sōñ'¹; ò'bū"sōñ'² [Fr. mfg. town].

Auchinleck¹: äf'flek'¹; äf'flēk'² [Scot. village].

Auchinleck²: òn'lek¹; òn'lēk² [Scot. family name].

Auchmuty: ä'mu-tī¹ or (Sc.) äñ'mū-tī¹; ä'mu-ty² or (Sc.) äñ'mu-ty² [Scottish family name].

Auchterlonie: òñ'tər-lō'm¹; añ'tēr-lō'ni² [Scot. family name].

Aucassin and Nicolette: ò'ka'sañ'¹, nī"ko"let'¹; ò'eä"sāñ'², nī"eō"lēt'² [Two lovers in a 13th cent. French romance].

Auch: òsh¹; òsh²; not auch¹ [Fr. town].

Auchel: ò'shel'¹; ò'shēl'²; not au'chel¹ [Fr. town].

au courant: ò kūr-rāñ'¹; ò ey'rāñ'² [Fr., up with the times].

auction: òk'shən¹, a'e'shon²; not òk'shun¹.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habŭt; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

audacious: ɔ̄-dē'shʊs¹; ʌ-dā'shʊs².

audacity: ɔ̄-das'ɪ-tɪ¹; ʌ-dăç'i-ty².

audad: ɔ̄'ū-dad¹; ä'ū-dăd² [Asiatic wild sheep]. Compare Aoudad

Aude: ɔ̄d¹; ɔ̄d²; *not* aud¹ [Fr. river & dept.].

Audebert: ɔ̄d'bār'¹; ɔ̄d'bêr'²; *not* ɔ̄d'ber'¹ [Fr. naturalist].

audience: ɔ̄'dɪ-ens¹; ʌ'di-ēnc²—so indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) and modern lexicographers; but Sheridan (1780) recorded ɔ̄'diənɪ¹, and Walker (1791), ɔ̄'ʒə-ens¹.

Audouin: ɔ̄'dū'ān'¹; ɔ̄'dy'ān'²; *not* ɔ̄'dwīn'¹ [Fr. naturalist].

Audran: ɔ̄'drān'¹; ɔ̄'drān'² [Fr. composer].

Audrey: ɔ̄'dri¹; ʌ'dry² [A feminine personal name].

Audubon: ɔ̄'du-bən¹ *or* (Fr.) ɔ̄'dū'bən'¹; ʌ'dy-bōn² *or* (Fr.) ɔ̄'dū'bōn'² [Am. ornithologist].

Auerbach: au'ər-ban¹; ou'ēr-bān² [Ger. novelist; city in Saxony].

Auersperg: au'ər-spern¹; ou'ēr-spēr² [Austr. poet].

Auerstädt: au'ər-shtēt¹; ou'ēr-shtāt² [Town in Saxony where Fr. defeated Prus., Oct. 14, 1806].

au fait: ɔ̄'fē'¹; ɔ̄'fā'² [Fr., thoroughly conversant; expert].

Aufklärung: auf'klē-run¹; ouf'klā-rung².

Aufrecht: auf'reht¹; ouf'rēht² [Ger. Sanskrit scholar].

Auge: ɔ̄'jɪ¹; ʌ'gē² [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian princess, the mother of Telephus].

Augean: ɔ̄-jɪ'an¹; ʌ-gē'an² [Pert. to AUGÉAS; hence, filthy].

Augeas: ɔ̄-jɪ'as¹; ʌ-gē'as² [In Gr. myth, the Argonaut King of Elis, whose stables were very filthy].

Augereau: ɔ̄ʒ'rō'¹; ɔ̄zh'rō'² [Fr. marshal].

auget: ɔ̄'jet¹ *or* (Fr.) ɔ̄'ʒē'¹; ʌ'gēt² *or* (Fr.) ɔ̄'zhē'²; *M.* ɔ̄-ʒē'¹; *W.* ɔ̄-jet'¹; *Wr.* ɔ̄'ʒē'¹ [Fr., a priming-tube].

Augia: ɔ̄'jɪ-ə¹; ʌ'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

Augier: ɔ̄'ʒyē'¹; ɔ̄'zhyē'² [Fr. dramatist].

auglaize: ə-glēz'¹; ʌ-glāz'² [River & co. in Ohio].

augment (*v.*): əg-ment'¹; ʌg-mēnt'²; *not* əg-ment'¹.

augment (*n.*): ɔ̄g'ment¹; ʌg'mēnt².

augmentation: ɔ̄g'men-tē'shən¹; ʌg'mēn-tā'shon². See the next.

augmentative: əg-men'tə-tiv¹; ʌg-mēn'ta-tiv²; *not* ɔ̄g'men-tē'tiv¹.

Augsburg: augz'būr¹; oug̃z'būr²; *not* ɔ̄gz'burg¹ [Bavarian city].

august (*a.*): ə-gust'¹; ʌ-güst'²; *not* ɔ̄-gust'¹. Accent the last syllable.

August: ɔ̄'gust¹; ʌ'güst². Accent the first syllable.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gr̥y**; hit, **hit**; police, **obey**, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Augusta: ə-gus'tə¹; a-gūs'tə² [Feminine personal name]. It. au-gūs'tə¹; ou-gūs'tä². Dan., D., & Ger. **Auguste**: au-gūs'tə¹; ou-gūs'te². Fr., ð'güst¹; ð'güst².

Augustan: ə-gus'tən¹; a-gūs'tan²; not ð'gus-tən¹ [Pert. to Augustus; as, *Augustan elegance*].

Augusti: au-gūs'ti¹; ou-gūs'ti² [Ger. theologian].

Augustine: ə'gus-tin¹, *Standard & C., or* ə-gus'tin¹, *M., St., W., & Wr.*; a-gūs-tin² or a-gūs'tin². I. ə-gust'in¹ [Masculine personal name]. D. **Augustijn**: au'gus-tain¹; ou'gūs-tin²; Fr. **Augustin**: ð'gūs'tan¹; ð'gūs'tän²; Ger. au'gus-tin¹; ou'gūs-tin²; It. **Agostino**: ä'gos-ti'nō¹; ä'gōs-ti'nō²; Pg. **Agostinho**: ä'gos-ti'nyo¹; ä'gos-ti'nyo²; Sp. **Augustino**: au'gus-ti'no¹; ou'gūs-ti'no².

Augustinian: ə'gus-tin'i-ən¹; a'gūs-tin'i-an².

Augustinus: ə'gus-tai'nus¹; a'gūs-ti'nūs² [Sp. ecclesiastic of 16th cent.].

Augustus: ə-gus'tus¹; a-gūs'tūs² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., & Sw. **August**: au'gust¹; ou'gust²; D. **Augustus**: au-gūs'tus¹; ou-gūs'tus²; Fr. **Auguste**: ð'güst¹; ð'güst²; It. **Augusto**: au-gūs'to¹; ou'gūs'to².

auk: ək¹; ak²; not auk¹.

auld (Scot.): əld¹; ald²; not auld¹.

auletes: ə-lī'tiz¹; a-lē'tēs² [Ancient Gr. flute-player].

Aulus Plautius: ə'lus plə'shi-us¹; ə'lūs plə'shi-ūs² [Roman general in Britain]. [oommanders].

Aumale (d'): dō'māl¹; dō'māl²; not dō-mal¹ [Either of two Fr. ducal

aumônîere: ə'mō'nyār¹; ə'mō'nyēr² [Fr., alms-bag].

Aumont: ə'mōn¹; ə'mōn² [Fr. marshal].

Aungerville: ən'jar-vil¹; an'gēr-vil² [Eng. scholar & chancellor].

aunt: ant¹; ant²; not ōnt¹. See ANT; ASK.

U meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *ant*, the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the servile of a broad open.

ELPHINSTON *Propriety Ascertained in Her Picture* vol. 1, p. 171. [1787.]

aura: ə'rə¹; ə'ra²; not au'rə¹ [An emanation].

Auranus: ə-rē'nus¹; a-rā'nūs² [Apocrypha].

Aurella: ə-rī'li-ə¹; a-rē'li-a² [Feminine personal name]. D., Ger., It., Sp.: au-rē'li-a¹; ou-rē'li-ä²; Fr. **Aurêlie**: ə'rē'li¹; ə'rē'li².

aureola: ə-rī-o-lə¹; a-rē'o-la²; not ə'ri-o-lə¹ [Radiance]. See the next.

aureole: ə'ri-öl¹; ə're-öl²; not ə-rī'öl¹.

aureus: ə'ri-us¹; a-rē-ūs²; not ə'ri-us¹, as the *e* is obscure [Roman coin].

au revolv: ə rə-vwār¹; ə rə-vwār²; not ə rə-veir¹ [Fr., till we meet again].

auricle: ə'ri-kl¹; ə'ri-el²; not ə'rə-kl¹ [A heart-chamber]. [from ORACLE.

auricula: ə-rik'yū-lə¹; a-rī'e'yū-la² [An ear-like part].

Auriga: ə-rai'gə¹; a-rī'gā²; not ə-rai'ga¹ [A constellation].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, pr̥y, fēr̃n; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Aurillac: ɔ̃ˈriˈyāk¹; ɔ̃ˈriˈyæe² [Fr. town].

auris: ɔ̃ˈris¹; aˈris² [L., the ear].—**aurist:** ɔ̃ˈrist¹; aˈrist².

aurochs: ɔ̃ˈrɔks¹; aˈrɔes², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E. & Wr.* ɔ̃ˈrɔks¹; *M.* auˈrɔks¹. Murray's preference may be traced to the Ger. source *auerochs*.

Aurora: ɔ̃ˈrɔˈræ¹; aˈrɔˈræ² [Roman goddess of dawn].—**aurora australis:** ɔ̃s-trɛˈlis¹; aˈs-trɛˈlis² [L., southern lights].—**a. borealis:** bɔ̃ˈri-ɛˈlis¹; bɔ̃ˈre-āˈlis² [L., northern lights].

Aurora Leigh: liː; lē² [Poem by E. B. Browning].

Aurora Raby: rɛˈbiː; rāˈby² [In Byron's "Don Juan," an English orphan heiress].

auorean: ɔ̃ˈrɔˈri-ən¹; aˈrɔˈre-ən² [Like the dawn; as, *auorean* clouds].

Aurungzebe: ɔ̃ˈruŋ-zɛb¹; aˈrūŋ-zɛb²; *not* -zeb¹ [Mogul emperor of 17th cent.].

Ausable: ɔ̃-sɛˈbl¹; ɔ̃-sāˈbl² [River in N. Y. As two words **Au Sable**, having the same pronunciation, a city and river in Mich.].

Auschwitz: auˈshvits¹; ouˈshvits² [Galician city].

auscultation: ɔ̃sˈkul-tɛˈshən¹; aˈsɛl-tāˈshon²; *not* ɔ̃sˈkəl-tɛˈshən¹.

ausgleich: ausˈglaiŋ¹; ousˈglin² [Ger., adjustment].

Ausitis: ɔ̃-saiˈtis¹; aˈsiˈtis² [Douai Bible].

auslaut: ausˈlaut¹; ousˈlout² [Ger., the terminal sound of a word].

auspex: ɔ̃sˈpeks¹; aˈpɛes² [L., a soothsayer or diviner].

auspice: ɔ̃sˈpis¹; aˈpiç²; *not* ɔ̃sˈpis¹.

auspicious: ɔ̃s-piʃˈus¹; aˈpiʃˈüs². See preceding.

Auster: ɔ̃sˈtər¹; aˈtɛr² [L., the south wind].

Herminius on black *Auster*,
Brave champion on brave steed.

MACAULAY *Battle of Lake Regillus*, st. 15.

austere: ɔ̃s-tir¹; aˈtɛr².

Austerlitz: ɔ̃sˈtər-lits *or* ausˈtər-lits¹; aˈtɛr-lits *or* ousˈtɛr-lits² [Austrian town; battle, 1805].

Australasia: ɔ̃sˈtral-ɛˈsha¹; aˈtral-āˈsha². In this and kindred words Phyfe, following W., indicates *o* as in "or" for the first syllable whether it be stressed or unstressed. See ASIA.

Australia: ɔ̃s-trɛˈh-ə¹; aˈstrāˈli-ə²; *not* ɔ̃s-trɛˈh-ə¹. See preceding.

Austrasia: ɔ̃s-trɛˈsha¹; aˈstrāˈsha². See ASIA and AUSTRALASIA.

Austria: ɔ̃sˈtri-ə¹; aˈtri-ə²; *not* ɔ̃s-triˈə¹, as the first syllable is accented.

autan: ɔ̃ˈtān¹; ɔ̃ˈtān² [Fr., a hot dry wind of the south].

Auteas: ɔ̃-tiˈəs¹; aˈtɛˈas² [Apocrypha].

author: ɔ̃ˈthər¹; aˈthor²; *not* ɔ̃ˈthər¹. W. & Phyfe make no distinction between the accented syllable of this word and the first unaccented syllable of the next word.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **pollee**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ēr**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **būm**;

authoritative: $\bar{o}$ -thēr'-i-tē¹ [or -tə-]tiv¹; $\bar{a}$ -thōr'-i-tā² [or -ta-]tiv². *W.* uses the same symbol to indicate the stressed syllable of *author* and the unstressed (first) syllable of *authoritative*.

authority: $\bar{o}$ -thēr'-i-ti¹; $\bar{a}$ -thōr'-i-ty²—*au* as *o* in "not" and not as *o* in "nor." See **AUTHORITATIVE**. In the late years of the 18th century and the early years of the 19th the fashionable world affected a pronunciation based on the misspelling *aurority*. This usage, condemned by Walker, led him to remark:

The public ear is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation: for though it may with security . . . be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

authorization: $\bar{o}$ "thēr-i-zē'shən¹; $\bar{a}$ "thor-i-zā'shon²; *not* -iz-ē'shən¹. *M.* gives the antepenult the diphthongal ai sound: $\bar{o}$ "tho-rai-zē'shən¹.

authorize: $\bar{o}$ 'thēr-aiz¹; $\bar{a}$ 'thor-iz². See preceding word.

autochthon: $\bar{o}$ -tēk'thən¹ or -thōn¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōē'thon² or -thōn² [Aborigine].

autochthonic: $\bar{o}$ "tēk-thən'ik¹; $\bar{a}$ "tōē-thōn'ie².

autochthonous: $\bar{o}$ -tēk'tho-nus¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōē'tho-nūs²; *not* $\bar{o}$ -tēk'thō-nus¹, as *Phyfe*.

autocracy: $\bar{o}$ -tēk'rā-si¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōē'ra-çy².

autocrat: $\bar{o}$ 'to-krat¹; $\bar{a}$ 'to-erāt².

auto da fe: $\bar{o}$ 'to da fē¹; $\bar{a}$ 'to dā fe². This pronunciation is preferred by *E., St., & Wr.*; but *Standard, C., I., M. & W.* prefer $\bar{a}$ u'to dā fē¹, a pronunciation based on the Portuguese form, the first known in England, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, no. 6207, in the year 1723. The pronunciation preferred is the result of the Anglicization of the term.

autokinesis: $\bar{o}$ "to-ki-nī'sis¹; $\bar{a}$ "to-ki-nē'sis² [Self-movement].

autokinetie: $\bar{o}$ "to-ki-net'ik¹; $\bar{a}$ "to-ki-nēt'ie². Compare preceding.

Autolycus: $\bar{o}$ -tēl'i-kus¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōl'y-eūs²; *not* $\bar{o}$ -tēl'ik-us¹ [1. Gr. astronomer of 330 B. C. 2. In Gr. myth, the son of Hermes and master of thieves. 3. A light-fingered character in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."]

Automedon: $\bar{o}$ -tōm'i-den¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōm'e-dōn² [In Gr. myth, the charioteer of Achilles].

automnesia: $\bar{o}$ "tōm-nī'si-ə¹, -zī-ə¹ or -shə¹; $\bar{a}$ "tōm-nē'si-a², -zhi-a² or -sha² [Spontaneous recollection of a condition of life].

automobile (*n.*): $\bar{o}$ "to-mo-bil'¹ or -mō'bil¹; $\bar{a}$ "to-mo-bil'² or -mō'bil². The present tendency is to put the chief stress on the ultima, notwithstanding that the dictionaries place it on the penult.

automobilist: $\bar{o}$ "to-mō'bil-ist¹; $\bar{a}$ "to-mō'bil-ist². In the Fr. word *automobiliste* the principal stress falls on the ultima— $\bar{o}$ "tōmō'bi'list¹; $\bar{a}$ "tōmō'bi'list².

autonomic: $\bar{o}$ "to-nēm'ik¹; $\bar{a}$ "to-nēm'ie². See the next word.

autonomy: $\bar{o}$ -tēn'o-mi¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōn'o-my²; *not* $\bar{o}$ 'tēn-ō-mi¹.

autonym: $\bar{o}$ 'to-nim¹; $\bar{a}$ 'to-nŷm².

autops: $\bar{o}$ 'tēp-si¹; $\bar{a}$ 'tōp-sy², *Standard, I., M., W. & Wr.*; $\bar{o}$ -tēp'si¹; $\bar{a}$ -tōp'sy², *E. & St.*

autumn: $\bar{o}$ 'tūm¹; $\bar{a}$ 'tūm²; *not* $\bar{o}$ -tūm'¹—the *n* is silent.

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ēr**, **wōn**.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lā = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Auvergnat: ɔ̃ˈvārˈnyā¹; ɔ̃ˈvêrˈnyä²; not ɔ̃-vernˈyā¹. In Fr. *er*, as in "terre" (earth), is pronounced as *are* in Eng. "tare," not as *er* in "her." March, in *Standard* (1893) says: "e before r, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of ā in fare." But he disregards this rule under *terre*, *Auvergne*, etc.

Auvergne: ɔ̃ˈvārˈnyā¹; ɔ̃ˈvêrˈnye². In Fr. & It. *gn* approximates to *ny* or *ni* as in "union." In Fr. *gne* approximates to *nyā¹*, the symbol *ny* not being pronounced as *n* followed by *y*, but as an *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. [Fr. mountains & former province].

auxanography: əksˈə-nəgˈrə-fɪ¹; əksˈa-n-ɔ̃gˈrə-fy² [Method used for developing microorganisms].

Auxerre: ɔ̃ˈzār¹; ɔ̃ˈzêr² [Fr. city]. See AUVERGNAT.

auxesis: əks-ɪˈsɪs¹; əks-ēˈsɪs²; not əuksˈə-sɪs¹ [Enlargement; exaggeration].

auxetophone: əks-ɪˈto-fɒn¹; əks-ēˈto-fɒn²; not əksˈet-o-fɒn¹ [Device for reproducing sound].

auxiliary: əgz-ɪlˈyā-rɪ¹ or -ɪ-ē-rɪ¹; əgz-ɪlˈyā-ry² or -ɪ-ā-ry²; not əgz-ɪlˈə-rɪ¹; nor -yā-rɪ¹—the *a* of the penult is preferably obscured or has the sound of *a* in "fame," not of *a* in "ask." See ASK.

Auxonne: ɔ̃ˈzɒn¹; ɔ̃ˈzɔ̃n²; not ɔ̃-sɒn¹ [Fr. town].

Ava¹: ēˈvā¹; āˈvā² [Bible].

Ava²: āˈvā¹; āˈvā² [Ruined Burmese city].

ava³: ə-vā¹; a-vā [Scot., of all].

avalanche: avˈə-lānʃ¹; əvˈa-lānʃ², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* av-ā-lānʃ¹; *I.* avˈa-lānʃ¹; *St.* avˈa-lānʃ²; *Wr.* avˈə-lānʃ¹. Phye erroneously gives *ā¹*; *ā²*, for the penult. See ASK.

Avalon: avˈə-lɒn¹; əvˈa-lɒn² [An island in Arthurian legend, the abode and burial place of King Arthur].

Avalos (dˈ): da-vāˈlɒs¹; da-vāˈlɒs² [It. general, victor of Pavia, 1525].

avant: āˈvān¹; āˈvān² [Fr., advance; before]. Used in combination.

avant-garde: āˈvānˈgārd¹; āˈvānˈgārd² [Fr., vanguard].

Avar¹: a-vār¹; ä-vār² [Rus. native state in Daghestan].

Avar²: āˈvar¹; äˈvār² [Ugrian tribe].

Avaran: avˈə-ran¹; əvˈa-rān² [Apocrypha].

Avare (lˈ): lāˈvār¹; läˈvār²; not lāˈvar¹. See ASK. [Comedy by Molière].

avast: ə-vəst¹; a-vāst². See ASK.

avatar: avˈə-tār¹; əvˈa-tār². *E.* ɔ̃v-ə-tār¹; *M.* av-ə-tār¹; *St.* avˈə-tār¹; not av-ā-tār¹. See ASK [Descent; embodiment].

avaunt: ə-vōnt¹; a-vānt². *Standard* & *C.* prefer ə-vānt¹ but record both. *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* prefer ə-vōnt¹. See AUNT. The weight of usage as reflected by the dictionaries favors the preference indicated here. *Standard* pronunciation may be determined by usage; it cannot be decided by analogy.

Ave: āˈvē¹; äˈvē². *Standard* & *Wr.* ēˈvi¹.—**Ave Maria:** āˈvē ma-rɪˈa¹; äˈvē mā-rɪˈä² [L., Hail Mary; a prayer].

Avebury: ēˈbər-ɪ¹; āˈbur-y² [Eng. baronage of Sir John Lubbock, who became Baron Avebury].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fæt*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

avellane: ə-vel'ən¹; a-vəl'ān². *M.* ə-vel'ən¹ or av'ə-lan¹ [In heraldry, filbert-like].

Aven: ē'ven¹; ā'ven² [Bible].

Avenel: av'1-nel¹; āv'e-nēl² [Family name in novels by Sir Walter Scott].

avens: av'enz¹; āv'ēs²; not ē'venz¹ [A plant].

Aventine: av'en-tin¹ or -tain¹; āv'ēn-tīn² or -tīn² [Hill in Rome].

Aventinus: av'en-tai'nus¹; āv'ēn-tī'nūs² [Ger. historian of Bavaria].

aventurin: ə-ven'tiu-rin¹; a-vēn'tū-rīn²; not ə-ven'tū-rin¹ [Variety of glass].

avenue: av'ə-niū¹; āv'e-nū²; not av-ə-nū¹. Note that the ultima should rime with "new."

aver: ə-vūr'¹; a-vēr'²; not av'ūr¹.

average: av'ər-ij¹; āv'ēr-ag²; not av-ə-rēj'¹.

Avernes: ā'vār'n¹; ā'vēr'n²; not a'vern'¹ [Fr. town].

Avernus: ə-vūr'nus¹; a-vēr'nūs² [A lake identified with the extinct crater of Averno, near Naples, Italy: supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades].
The descent to *Avernus* is easy. VERGIL *Aeneid* vi, 126.

Averrhoes, Averroes: ə-ver'o-iz¹; ā-vēr'o-ēs² [Ar. philosopher of 12th cent.].—**Averrhoism:** av'ə-rō'izm¹; āv'e-rō'īzm².

averse: ə-vūrs'¹; a-vērs'².—**aversion:** ə-vūr'shun¹; a-vēr'shon²; not ə-vūr'sen¹. Dr. March in *Standard* (1893) gave the ultima as -shun¹; *New Standard* (1913) -shən¹.

Aves: ē'viz¹; ā'vēz² [L., *pl.* of *avis*, bird].

Avesnes=les=Aubert: ā'vēn'-lē-zō'bār'¹; ā'vən="lē-zō'bēr'² [Fr. town].

Aveyron: ā'vē'reh'¹; ā've'rōh'² [Fr. dept.].

aviary: ē'vi-ē-rī¹; ā'vi-ā-ry². See AVES.

aviate: ē'vi-ēt¹; ā'vi-āt².

aviation: ē'vi-ē'shun¹; ā'vi-ā'shon²; not av'i-ē'shun¹. See ABOLITION.

aviator: ē'vi-ē'ter¹; ā'vi-ā'tor²; not av'i-ē'ter.

aviatrice: ē'vi-ē'tris¹; ā'vi-ā'trīc².

Avice: ə-vīs'¹; a-vīc² [A feminine personal name]. **Avīs**†.

Avicebron: ā'vī-thē-brōn'¹; ā'vī-thē-brōn'² [Sp.-Jewish philos. of 11th cent.].

Avicenna: av'i-sen'ə¹; āv'i-cēn'a² [Abu Ali Al-Hussein Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina, Arab philosopher (980-1037)].

aviculture: ē'vi-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; ā'vi-eül'chur² or -tūr²; not -yūr¹.

avid: av'id¹; āv'id².

avidity: ə-vid'1-tī¹; a-vid'ī-ty²; not av'1-dī-tī¹.

Avigliano: ā'vī-lyā'no¹; ā'vī-lyā'no²; not ā'vī-glī'a'no¹ [It. town].

Avignon: ā'vī'nyōh'¹; ā'vī'nyōh'²: the *g* is silent [Fr. cathedral city].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wāt, āll; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Avim: ē'vim¹; ā'vim² [Bible].

Avims: ē'vimz¹; ā'vims² [Bible].

avital: av'ī-tal¹ or ə-vai'tal¹; äv'i-tal² or a-vī'tal². *Standard, C., & W.* prefer the first; *M.* prefers the second [Pert. to a grandfather; ancient].

Avites: ē'vait¹; ä'vits² [Bible].

Avith: ē'vith¹; ä'vith² [Bible].

Avlona: av-lō'na¹; äv-lō'nä²; not av'lo-nə¹ [Albanian seaport].

avocado: av'o-kā'do¹; äv'o-eä'do²: the o's as in "obey," not as in "no" [Pear-shaped pulpy fruit].

Avogadro di Quaregna: a'vo-gā'dro dī kwa-rē'nyā¹; ä'vo-gä'dro dī kwä-rē'nyä² [It. physicist].

avoldupois: av'ər-du-peiz'¹; äv'or-du-pöis'², as if spelled *averdupoise*, for this Old Fr. word is now completely Anglicized.

Avola: a-vō'la¹; ä-vō'lä²; not av'ə-lə¹ [Sicilian seaport].

avoli: a-vō'li¹; ä-vō'li²; not av'o-h¹ [A molding in a wine-glass where the stem joins the bowl].

avolltional: av'o-lish'an-əl¹; äv'o-lish'on-əl²; not ē'vo-lish'ə-nəl¹.

Avon: ē'vən¹ or av'ən¹; ä'von² or äv'on² [Eng. river].

The Avon to the Severn runs,

The Severn to the sea;

And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad

Wide as the waters be.

Lines quoted by DANIEL WEBSTER *Address to the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849.*

Avondale: av'an-dēl¹; äv'on-dāl² [Town in Alabama].

Avoyelles: av'oi-elz'¹; äv'öy-ēls'²; not av'wa'yelz'¹, nor ə-voi'elz¹ [Parish in Louisiana].

Avranches: ā'vränsh'¹; ä'vränsh'² [Fr. cathedral city where Henry II of Eng. was absolved after Becket's murder].

Avva: av'ə¹; äv'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvim: av'im¹; äv'im² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvites: av'uits¹; äv'its² [Bible (R. V.)].

awakening: ə-wē'kən-ɪŋ¹; a-wā'ken-ɪŋ²; not ə-wēk'nɪŋ¹. Dr. March's syllabication of this word in *Standard* (1893) serves to emphasize the four syllables of a word which is frequently mispronounced as if consisting of only three: ə-wēk'nɪŋ¹.

aweto: ə-wē'to¹; ä-wē'to²; not ə-wī'to¹ [N. Z. vegetable caterpillar].

awful: ē'ful¹; ä'ful²; not əf'əl¹, nor ə'fl¹.

awhile: ə-hwail'¹; ə-hwīl'²; not ə-wail'¹, even tho the letter *h* is sometimes dropped after *w*. In the Anglo-Saxon *h* preceded *w*, and *hwil* has become modern Eng. *while*.

awkward: ək'wərd¹; ək'ward². The affectation of dropping the *w* of the ultima in vogue in the late 18th century and the early 19th was a vulgarism similar to the dropping of final *g* in England today. The corrupt usages of polite society do not lessen the vulgarity, for in speech that which is vulgar is vulgar indeed no matter how high the standing of the speaker, nor how otherwise refined he or she may be.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **nēt**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

ax: aks¹; äks² [Ask: formerly a correct and much used form, but now unused except as a provincialism or by the uneducated].

axes¹: aks'ez¹; äks'ēs² [*Plural* of **AX**, an edged tool]. [turns].

axes²: aks'iz¹; äks'ēs² [*Plural* of **AXIS**, a line round which a revolving body

axilla: aks-il'ə¹; äks-il'a² [Armpit].

axillary: aks'i-lē-rī¹; äks'i-lā-ry²; *not* aks'il-ə-rī¹. Perry and Sheridan, ak-zil'ə-rī¹.

axine: aks'in¹ *or* -ain¹; äks'in *or* -in² [Pertaining to the axis deer].

axiom: aks'i-um¹; äks'i-om². *Standard* (1893) prefers -um¹; *New Standard* (1913) -əm¹. *C. M., & W.* ak'si-am¹; *I.* ak'si-əm¹; *W. r.* aks'yam¹. Formerly, ak'shum¹.

axolotl: aks'o-lotl¹; äks'o-löt²; *not* aks-əl'ə-tl¹ [Mex. tadpole-like reptile].

ay¹ (*adv.*): ē¹; ā² [Always]. **aye†**.

ay² (*adv.*): ai¹; i² [Yes] **aye†**.

aye (*n*): ai¹; i². *C.* āi¹; *E. & M.* ēi¹; *St.* ā'i¹. In Southern England the pronunciation ēi¹; ā², predominates. [An affirmative vote.] **aye†**.

Unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *i* like the *o* in *oil*, the present (1806) pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation is now coarse and rustick.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 105.

aye=aye: ai'əi¹; i'ē²; *not* ē'ē² [Lemur-like mammal of Madagascar].

Ayer: ār¹; ār² [Personal name].

Ayers: ārz¹; ārz² [Personal name].

Ayerst: ārst¹; ārst² [Hall at Cambridge University, Eng.].

Ayeshah: ai'i-sha¹; y'e-shā²; *not* ai'esh-ə¹ [Wife of Mohammed].

Aylmer: ēl'mər¹; āl'mēr² [Personal & geographic name].

Aylward: ēl'wərd¹; āl'ward² [Masculine personal name].

Aylwin: ēl'win¹; āl'wīn² [Masculine personal name].

Aymara: ai'ma-rū¹; i'mā-rā² [An Indian of Bolivia].

Aymon: ē'mən¹; ā'mon² [An alleged Duke of Dordogne in medieval romance].

Ayopaya: ai'o-pai'a¹; i'o-pī'ā² [Boliv. province].

Ayscue: ēs'kiu¹; ās'eū² [Eng. personal name].

Ayscough: ask'iu¹; ase'ū² [Eng. personal name].

Aytoun: ē'tūn¹; ā'tun² [Scot. poet].

Ayub: ā'yub¹; ā'yub² [Afghan khan].

Azael: az'i-el¹; āz'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Azaelus: az'i-i'lus¹; āz'a-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Azahel: az'ə-hel¹; āz'a-hēl² [Douai Bible].

Azal: ē'zal¹; ā'zāl² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsl; əu = out; əll; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

azalea: ə-zē'li-ə¹; a-zā'le-a²; *not* ə-zē'lyə¹.

Azallah: əz'ə-lai'ə¹; əz'a-lī'a² [Bible].

azan: ə-zūn'¹; ə-zān'²; *not* ē'zan¹ [Ar., a call to prayer].

He who died at *Azan* sends

This to comfort all his friends. EDWIN ARNOLD *He Who Died* st. i

Azaniah: əz'ə-nai'ə¹; əz'a-nī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: əz'ə-nai'əs¹; əz'a-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Azanotthabor: əz'ə-net-thē'bər¹; əz'a-nöt-thā'bor² [Douai Bible].

Azaphion: ə-zē'fi-ən¹; a-zā'fi-ön² [Apocrypha].

Azara¹: əz'ə-rə¹; əz'a-ra² [Apocrypha].

Azara²: ə-thā'ra¹; ä-thä'rä² [Sp. naturalist & traveler (1746-1811)].

Azarael: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā'ra-ël² [Bible].

Azaraias: ə-zē'ri-ai'əs¹; a-zā'ra-ī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Azareel: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā're-ël² [Bible].

Azareel: ə-zē'rel¹; a-zā'rël² [Bible (R. V.)].

Azariah: əz'ə-rai'ə¹; əz'a-rī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: əz'ə-rai'əs¹; əz'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Azaricam: ə-zar'i-kam¹; a-zār'i-čäm² [Douai Bible].

Azaru: əz'ə-rū¹; əz'a-ru² [Apocrypha].

Azau: ē'zō¹; ā'zā² [Douai Bible].

Azaz: ē'zaz¹; ā'zāz² [Bible].

Aazel: ə-zē'zel¹; a-zā'zël² [Bible].

Azaziah: əz'ə-zai'ə¹; əz'a-zī'a² [Bible].

Azaziel: ə-zē'zi-el¹; a-zā'zi-ël² [In Byron's "Heaven and Earth," a seraph].

Azbai: əz'bi-ai¹; əz'ba-ī² [Douai Bible].

Azbazareth: əz-baz'ə-reth¹; əz-bāz'a-rëth² [Apocrypha].

Azbuk: əz'buk¹; əz'bük² [Bible].

Azeca: ə-zī'kə¹; a-zē'ea² [Douai Bible]. **Azecha†.**

Azeglio: əd-zē'lyo¹; əd-zē'lyo²; *not* ə-zē'gli-o¹ [It. marquis; statesman].

Azekah: ə-zī'kə¹; a-zē'ka² [Bible].

Azel: ē'zel¹; ā'zël² [Bible].

Azem: ē'zem¹; ā'zëm² [Bible].

Azephurith: əz'ī-fū'rīth¹; əz'e-fū'rith² [Apocrypha].

Azetas: ə-zī'təs¹; a-zē'tas² [Apocrypha].

Azgad: əz'gad¹; əz'gäd² [Bible].

Azla: ə-zai'ə¹; ə-zī'a² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Azlam¹: ə-zai'am¹; a-zī'am² [Douai Bible].

aziam²: az'i-əm¹; āz'i-am² [Rus. outer garment of gray cloth].

Azlei: ə-zai'i-ai¹; a-zī'e-ī² [Apocrypha].

Aziel: ē'zi-el¹; ā'zī-ēl² [Bible].

Azim: ē'zim¹; ā'zim² [A character in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

azimuth: az'i-mūth¹; āz'i-mūth² [Term in astronomy].

Azincourt: ā'zān'kūr¹; ā'zhān'eūr² [Same as AGINCOURT].

Aziza: ə-zai'zā¹; a-zī'zā² [Bible].

Aznaveth: az-mē'veth¹; āz-mā'veth² [Bible].

Azmon: az'mən¹; āz'mon² [Bible].

Aznoth=tabor: az'noth=tē'bər¹; āz'noth=tā'bor² [Bible].

Azof: ē'zov¹ or (Rus.) a-zōf'¹; ā'zōv² or (Rus.) ā-zōf'² [Rus. sea and town].
Azov†.

Azor: ē'zər¹; ā'zōr² [Bible].

Azores: ə-zōrz'¹; a-zōrs'²; but ə-zērz'¹; a-zōrz'² is more frequently heard
[N. Atlantic islands].

azote¹: az'ōt¹; āz'ōt². *E.* ə-zōt'¹; *M.* az-ōt'¹ [Nitrogen: former name].

azote²: a-thō'tē¹; ā-thō'tē² [Sp., a whip or whip-lash].

Azotus: ə-zō'tus¹; a-zō'tūs² [Apocrypha].

Azrael: az'rā-el¹; āz'ra-ēl².

It is the Angel men call *Azrael*.

'Tis the Death Angel; what hast thou to fear?

LONGFELLOW *Tales of a Wayside Inn Azrael* pt. III, st. 2.

Azreel: az'ri-el¹; āz're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Azriel: az'ri-el¹; āz'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Azrikam: az'ri-kam¹; āz'ri-kām² [Bible].

Azuba: ə-zū'bā¹; a-zū'ba² [Douai Bible].

Azubah: ə-zū'bā¹; a-zū'ba² [Bible].

Azucena: ad'zū-chē'na¹; ād'zu-chē'nā² [A gipsy in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*].

Azur: ē'zur¹; ā'zūr² [Bible].

Azuran: ə-zū'rən¹; a-zū'ran² [Apocrypha].

azure: aʒ'ur¹; āzh'ur². *E.* aʒ'ūr¹; *I.* ē'zūr¹; *M.* aʒ'ər¹ or ē'ziur¹; *St.* ē'zur¹;
W. aʒ'yur¹; *W.* ē'zər¹. Few lexicographers agree—Perry (1775), az'ər¹; Sheridan
(1780), ē'zər¹; Walker (1791), ē'ziur¹.

azygospore: ə-zai'go-spōr¹; a-zī'go-spōr² [A spore in botany].

azygous: az'i-gus¹; āz'y-gūs² [Not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle].

Azzah: az'ā¹; āz'a² [Bible].

Azzan: az'an¹; āz'an² [Bible].

Azzur: az'ur¹; āz'ūr² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

B

b: bī¹; bē². In English, when this letter is pronounced its sound is uniform. Initial *b* is always pronounced when followed by a vowel; it is not pronounced when followed by *d*, as in *bellium* (del'i-um¹; dēl'i-ūm²). Final *b*, preceded by *m*, as in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *tomb*, etc., is silent except in *rhom*b. It is also silent in certain unphonetic words such as *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, etc., but in the combination *bs* the *s* is pronounced as *z*; as in *cubs* (kubz¹; cūbz²); *hubs* (hubz¹, hūbz²).

Baal: bē'al¹; bā'al²; *not* bā'al¹, *nor* bāl¹ [Syro-Phenician sun-god].

Baala: bē'ə-lə¹; bā'a-la² [Douai Bible].

Baalah: bē'ə-lā¹; bā'a-lā² [Bible].

Baalam: bē'ə-lam¹; bā'a-lām² [Douai Bible].

Baalath: bē'al-ath¹; bā'al-āth² [Bible].

Baalath=beer: bē'al-ath-bī'ar *or* -bīr¹; bā'al-āth=bē'ēr *or* -bēr² [Bible].

Baalbek: bāl'bek¹; bāl'bēk² [Syrian city].

Baal=berith: bē'al-bī'rith¹; bā'al-bē'rith² [Bible].

Baale: bē'al-ī *or* bē'ə-le¹; bā'al-ē *or* bā'a-lē² [Bible].

Baale=Judah: bē'al-ī[*or* bē'ə-le]-jū'də¹; bā'al-ē[*or* bā'a-lē]-jū'də² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Baal=gad:** bē'al-gad¹; bā'al-gād² [Bible].—**Baal=hamon:**

—bē'al-hē'mon¹; bā'al-hā'mōn² [Bible].—**Baal=hanan:** bē'al-hē'nān¹; bā'al-hā'nan² [Bible].—**Baal=hasor:** bē'al-hē'sōr¹; bā'al-hā'sōr²

[Douai Bible].—**Baal=hazor:** bē'al-hē'zōr¹; bā'al-hā'zōr² [Bible].—

Baal=hermon: bē'al-hūr'mān¹; bā'al-hēr'mon² [Bible].

Baali: bē'al-ai¹; bā'al-ī² [Bible].

Baalīa: bē'ə-lai'ə¹; bā'a-li'a² [Douai Bible].

Baallada: bē'al-ai'ə-də¹; bā'al-ī'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Baallm: bē'al-im¹; bā'al-īm² [Bible].

Baalls: bē'al-is¹; bā'al-īs² [Bible].

Baal=maon: bē'al-mē'on¹; bā'al-mā'on² [Douai Bible].—**Baal=meon:** bē'al-mī'on¹; bā'al-mē'on² [Bible].—**Baal=peor:** bē'al-pī'or¹; bā'al-pē'or² [Bible].—**Baal=perazim:** bē'al-pī-rē'zim¹ *or* =per'ə-zim¹; bā'al-pe-rā'zim² *or* =pēr'a-zīm² [Bible].—**Baal=pharasim:** bē'al-far'ə-sim¹; bā'al-fār'a-sīm² [Douai Bible].—**Baal=sallsa:** bē'al-sal'ī-sə¹; bā'al-sāl'ī-sa² [Douai Bible].

Baalsamus: bē'al-sə-mus¹; bā-āl'sa-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Baal=shalisha: bē'al-shal'ī-shə¹; bā'al-shāl'ī-sha² [Bible].—**Baal=tamar:** bē'al-tē'mar¹; bā'al-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Baal=thamar:** bē'al-thē'mar¹; bā'al-thā'mar² [Douai Bible].

Baalzebul: bē'al-zī'bub¹; bā'al-zē'būb² [Bible].

Baalzebul: bē'al-zī'būl¹; bā'al-zē'būl² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Baal=zephon: bē"al-zī'fən¹; bā"al-zē'fon² [Bible].

Baana: bē'a-nə¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baanah: bē'a-nə¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baani: bē'a-nai¹; bā'a-nī² [Apocrypha].

Baanias: bē'a-nai'as¹; bā'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Baara: bē'a-rə¹; bā'a-ra² [Bible].

Baasa: bē'a-sə¹; bā'a-sa² [Douai Bible].

Baaselah: bē'a-sī'ə¹ or -sai'ə¹; bā'a-sē'a² or -sī'a² [Bible].

Baasha: bē'a-shə¹; bā'a-sha² [Bible].

Baaslah: bē'a-sui'ā¹; bā'a-sī'ā² [Bible].

Bab¹: bāb¹; bāb² [The founder of Babism, a Per. religion].

Bab²: bab¹; bāb² [Pseudonym of Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the "Bab Ballads"].

baba: bā'ba¹; bā'bā². *C.* ba-bā¹; *M.* ba'ba¹; *W.* bā'bā¹ [A light plum-cake].

Babbage: bab'ij¹; bāb'ag²; *not* ba-bēj¹ [Eng. mathematician].

babblative: bab'lə-tiv¹; bāb'la-tiv²; *not* bab-lē'tiv¹.

Bab=ed=Din: bāb'ed-dīn¹; bāb'ēd-dīn² [Pseudonym of Mirza Ali Mohammed, Pers. Pantheist; founder of Babism].

Babel: bē'bel¹; bā'bēl² [Bible].

Bab=el=Mandeb: bāb'=el-mān'deb¹; bāb'=ēl-mān'dēb² [Ar. strait and cape].

Baber: bā'bər¹; bā'bēr²; *not* bē'bər [Zahir Adin Mohammed (1483-1530), founder of Great Mogul dynasty of India].

Babeuf: bā'būf¹; bā'būf² [Fr. revolutionist (1760?-1797)]. See BA-BOUVISM.

Babi¹: bāb'ī¹; bāb'ī² [Apocrypha].

Babi²: bā'bī¹; bā'bī² [A disciple of Bab].

babiehe: ba-bīsh¹; bā-bīch² [Amerind, a thong].

Babieca: ba-byē'ka¹; bā-byē'ēā² [In Sp. literature, the horse of the Cid].

Babinet: bā"bi'nē¹; bā"bi'ne²; *not* bab'ī-net¹ [Fr. physicist].

babish: bē'bīsh¹; bā'bīsh² [Like a babe].

Babism: bā'bizm¹; bā'bīsm². See BAB.

Bable: bā'blē¹; bā'blē² [Asturian dialect of Sp.].

Babli: bab'hī¹; bāb'li² [The Babylonian Talmud: Cant].

baboo: bā'bū¹; bā'bōō², *Standard, E., & W.*; *C. & I.* ba-bū¹; *M.* bā'bu¹; *St.* bē'bū¹ [Anglo-Ind. form of address].

baboon: bā-būn¹ or bab-ūn¹; ba-bōōn² or bāb-ōōn² [This word, derived from the Old Fr. *babuin* (bā"bū'an¹; bā"bū"ān²), is most frequently pronounced with an obscured *a* in the first syllable].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧin; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʧin, this;

Babouvism: bə-bū'vɪzm¹; bə-bu'vɪzm²; *not* bə-bau'vɪzm¹ [The system of communism advocated by François Noël Babeuf].

Babrius: bē'bri-us¹; bā'bri-ūs [Gr. poet, 50 B. C.].

babu. Same as BABOO.

babuina: ba"bū"i'nə¹ or bab"ū-ai'nə¹; bā"bu"i'na² or bāb"u-i'na² [A female baboon]. See BABOON.

babul: bə-būl'¹; bə-bul'²; *not* bē'bal' [An acacia tree].

Babylon: bab'i-lun¹; bāb'y-lon² [Former capital of Babylonia: a powerful city, the seat of luxury and vice].

Babylonia: bab"i-lō'nɪ-ə¹; bāb'y-lō'ni-a² [Former empire at the head of the Persian Gulf, S. W. Asia].

Baca¹: bē'kə¹; bā'ea² [Bible].

Baca²: bak'ə¹; bāe'a² [County of Colorado].

bacaba: bə-kū'bə¹; bə-eā'ba² [Braz. palm].

Bacacay: ba"ka-kū'i¹; bā"eā-eā'i²; *not* bak'ə-kē¹ [A town in Luzon, P. I.].

Bacbacar: bak'bə-kūr¹; bāe'ba-eār² [Douai Bible].

bacbakiri: bak"bə-kī'rɪ¹; bāe"ba-kī'ri² [S.-Afr. shriek: from its call].

Bacbuc: bāk"buk'¹; bāk"būe'² [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle].

baccaceous: ba-kē'shʊs¹; bā-eā'shūs² [Berry-bearing].

baccalaurean: bak"ə-lō'rɪ-ən¹; bāe"a-lā're-an².

Baccanarist: bak"ə-nū'rist¹; bāe"a-nā'rist² [One of an It. religious society founded in 1797].

baccara, }
baccarat: } bak"ə-rā'¹; bāe"a-rā'² [Fr. card-game. See next entry].

Baccarat: bā"ka-rā'¹; bā"eā-rā'². Pronounce the *a*'s as in "arm"; *not* as in "at" [Fr. town with famous glass-works].

baccate: bak'et¹; bāe'at² [Berry-like].

Bacchæ: bak'i¹; bae'e² [1. The female companions of Bacchus. 2. The women who took part in the Dionysia].

bacchanalla: bak"ə-nē'h-ə¹; bāe"a-nā'li-a² [Festival in honor of Bacchus].

bacchante: bak'ant¹, bə-kant¹, or bə-kan'tɪ¹; bāe'ant², bə-eānt², or bə-eān'te². *C.* bak'ant¹; *E.* bə-kan'tɪ¹; *I.* bə-kan'ti¹; *M.* bə-kant¹; *St.* bak-kant¹; *W.*, following *M.*, bə-kant¹; *Wr.* bə-kānt¹. The plural may be pronounced bak-antz¹, bə-kantz¹, or bə-kan'tɪz¹ [A priestess of Bacchus].

bacchiac: ba-kai'ak¹; bā-eī'āe² [Composed of bacchii].

Bacchian: bak'i-ən¹; bāe'i-an² [Relating to Bacchus].

Bacciochi: bā-čō'ki¹; bā-čō'ei² [Family name of the husband of Napoleon's sister].

Bacchides: ba-kai'diz¹; bā-eī'dēs² [Apocrypha].

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

bacchius: ba-kai'us¹; bă-ei'üs² [A metrical foot in classic prosody].

Bacchurus: ba-kiü'rus¹; bă-eü'rüs² [Apocrypha].

Bacchus: bak'us¹; băe'üs² [Rom. god of wine].

Bacchylides: ba-kil'i-diz¹; bă-eyl'i-dēs² [Gr. poet of 5th cent. B. C.].

bacciferous: bak-sif'er-us¹; băe-çif'er-üs²; *not* bas-sif'er-us¹ [Berry-bearing].

bacciform: bak'si-fōrm¹; băe'çi-fōrm²; *not* bas'i-fōrm¹ [Berry-shaped].

Baccio della Porta: bā'cho del'la pōr'ta¹; bă'cho děl'lä pōr'tä² [It. painter of 15th cent.].

baccivorous: bak-siv'o-rus¹; bæ-çiv'o-rüs²; *not* bas-siv'a-rus¹ [Feeding on berries].

Bacenor: bā-si'nēr¹; ba-çē'nör² [Apocrypha].

Bach: bān¹; bän² [Ger. family of musicians of 17th & 18th centuries].

Baccharach: bak'ə-rak¹ *or* (Ger.) bāk'ə-rūk¹; băe'a-rae¹ *or* (Ger.) bāk'a-rāk² [Rhenish town or wine from it].

Bache: bēch¹; bāch² [Am. family of scientists].

bachel: bak'el¹; băe'el²; *not* bat'shel¹ [Gr. grain=measure].

Bachelu: bāsh"lü'¹; bāsh"lü'² [Fr. general (1777-1849)].

Bacher: bān'ər¹; bän'ēr² [Hung. Orientalist].

Bachman: bak'mən¹; băe'man² [Am. naturalist].

Bachmann: bān'mən¹; bän'mäh² [Ger. scholars].

Bachrites: bak'raits¹; băe'rits² [Bible].

bacillar: bas'i-lər¹ *or* bā-sil'ər¹; băç'i-lar² *or* ba-çil'ar². *E.* bas'il-lər¹; *I.* bas'il-ər¹ [Pert. to bacilli].

bacillary: bas'i-lē-rī¹; băç'i-lā-ry²; *not* ba-sil'ə-rī¹ [Same as BACILLAR].

bacilli: bā-sil'ai¹; ba-çil'i²; *not* bā-sil'i¹ [Plural of BACILLUS].

bacillus: bā-sil'us¹; ba-çil'üs².

bacino: bā-chi'no¹; bă-chi'no²; *not* bā-si'no¹ [It., a panel of pottery].

Bacis: bā'sis¹; bă'çis² [In Egypt. myth, Ra represented as a bull].

back: bak¹; bāk²; *not* bēk¹, an affectation heard on both sides of the Atlantic. In the middle or at the end of an Anglo-Saxon English word *ck* is used for ambiguous *c*. Sometimes two *c*'s were used, as in Anglo-Saxon *bucca* (Eng. *buck*). Later *k* was substituted for *c*, and A.S. *bæc* became *bak*. The introduction of *ck* came still later, and its survival in *back*, *buck*, etc., is due to that subtle influence on language which has caused it to be dropped in such words as *physick*, *music*, etc.

backgammon: bak'gam'on¹; bāk'gām'on². *C.* bak-gam'on¹; *E., I., & St.* bak-gam'mun¹; *M. & Wr.* bak-gam'an¹; *W.* bak'gam-on¹.

Backhuysen: bak-hoi'zen¹; bāk-hōi'sēn² [Dutch engraver of 17th cent.].

backslide: bak'sloid¹; bāk'slīd². *C., I., St., & Wr.* bak-slaid¹; *E. & M.* bak'sloid¹; *W.* bak"slaid¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844), bak'sloid¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster) (1847), bak-slaid¹.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whəť, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērñ; hīt, ĩce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ē; gō, nōť, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

bacon: bē'kən¹; bā'eon². *E.* bē'kum¹; *I., St., & Wr.* bē'kn¹; *W.* bē'k'n¹. The refinement indicated in the ultima by *W.* is not recognized by any standard authority; *Standard, C., & M.* agree that the first pronunciation recorded above indicates best usage.

Baconian: bə-kō'm-ən¹; ba-eō'ni-an², not bē-kō'm-ən¹, nor -ni-an¹.

Bács: bāčh¹; bāch². In Hungarian *cs, ts,* and *ty* = *ch* as in *church* [Hung. county].

Bacsányi: bə-chōn'yī¹; bō-chān'yī² [Hungarian poet]. See preceding.

bacteria: bak-tī'ri-ə¹; bāe-tē'ri-a²; not bak-tər'1-ə¹.

bacterium: bak-tī'ri-um¹; bāe-tē'ri-ūm²; not bak'tər-1-um¹.

Badacer: bad'ə-sər¹; bād'a-ċēr² [Douai Bible].

Badaga: ba-dā'ga¹; bā-dā'gā². *Standard* ba-dū'gə¹ [One of a Nilgiri tribe of southern India].

Badalas: bə-dē'yəs¹; ba-dā'yas² [Douai Bible].

Badajoz: bā'da-hōth'¹ or (*Eng.*) bad-ə-hōz'¹; bā'dā-hōth'² or (*Eng.*) bād-a-hōz'². In Sp. *j* is equivalent to a strong *h*, almost an *h* as in "loch." [Sp. province & city.]

badaud: bā'dō'¹; bā'dō'²; not ba"dōd'¹; nor -daud'¹ [Fr., an idler].

Badb: baib¹ or baiv¹; bib² or biv² [In Ir. myth, a goddess of battle].

badchan: bād'hən¹; bād'han² [Jewish professional jester].

bade¹: bad¹; bād². *E.* bēd¹.

Bade²: bād¹; bād² [Flem. printer].

Badeau: bā-dō'¹ or (*Fr.*) bā'dō'¹; ba-dō'² or (*Fr.*) bā'dō'² [Am. soldier & consul].

Badebec: bād'bek'¹; bād'bēe'²; not bēd'bek¹ [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Gargantua's wife].

Baden: bā'den¹; bā'dēn² [Ger. grand duchy].

Badenoch: bā'dən-ən¹; bā'den-ōn² [Scot. district].

Baden-Powell: bē'den=pō'el¹; bā'dēn=pō'el²; not bā'den=pau'el¹ [Brit. general].

Badghis: bad-gīs'¹; bād-gīs'² [Dist. of Afghanistan].

badiaga: bad'i-ē'gə¹; bād'i-ē'gā². *C. & I.,* bad-i-ē'gə¹; *E.* bad-yā'gə¹; *M.* bād-yā'gə¹ [Rus., a river=sponge]. **badyaga**†.

badian: bā'di-ən¹; bā'di-an². *C. & W.,* bē'di-ən¹; *E.* bad'i-ən¹; *I.* bē'di-ən¹; *St.* bē'di-an¹. *Standard & M.* concur with preference here indicated [The fruit of the anise-tree].

Badiaz=Lablich: ba-di'ā-i-la-blīch'¹; bā-di'ä-ÿ-lä-blīch'² [Sp. traveler, 18th cent.].

badigeon: bə-dij'en¹; ba-dīg'on², *Standard, C., W. & Wr.* *E.* bə-dij'un¹; *I.* bə-dij'en¹; *M.* bə-diğ'en¹; *St.* bād'i-ſun¹ [A preparation used by sculptors, etc., for filling holes in work].

badinage: bā'di'nāğ'¹; bā'di'nāğh'². *C.* bad-i-nāğ'¹; *E.* bad'in-ij¹; *I.* bād'i-nej¹; *M.* ba-di-nāğ'¹; *W.* bā'di'nāğ'¹; *Wr.* bad-ə-nāğ'¹ [Fr., banter].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bût, bûrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, bŭn;

Badinguet: bā"dañ"ge¹; bā"dāñ"ge² [Nickname of Napoleon III.].

badious: bē'di-us¹; bā'di-ūs² [Of a reddish-brown color like bay].

Badoura: bə-dū'rə¹; ba-du'ra²; not bə-dau'rə¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," Chinese princess who marries Prince Camaralzaman].

Badroulboudour: ba-drul'bu-dūr¹; bā-drul'bu-dūr²; not bə-draul'bū-daur¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," a Chinese princess who marries Aladdin].

Bæan: bi'an¹; bē'an² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baedeker: bē'də-kər¹; bā'de-kēr²; not bē-dek'ər¹ [Ger. publisher].

Baena: ba-ē'na¹; bā-e'nā²; not bē'nə¹ [Sp. city].

Baer: bār¹; bār² [Russo-Ger. naturalist].

Baeyer: bai'ər¹; bȳ'er² [Ger. chemist; Nobel prize winner].

Baez: bā'es¹; bā'es² [Pres. of Dominican Repub.].

Bacza: ba-ē'tha¹; bā-e'thā² [Sp. town].

Bagalen: bā'gə-len¹; bā'gə-lēn²; not bə-gū'len¹ [Dutch residency, Java].

Bagamoyo: ba'ga-mō'yo¹; bā'gā-mō'yo² [Seaport of Ger. East. Africa].

bagasse: bə-gas¹ or (Fr.) bū'gās¹; ba-gās² or (Fr.) bā'gās² [Sugar-cane refuse].

bagatelle: bag'ə-tel¹; bā'g'a-tēl². *Standard, M., & W.* place secondary stress on the antepenult; *St.* places primary stress upon it. *C., E., & W.* do not stress it at all.

Bagatha: bag'ə-thə¹; bā'g'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Bagathan: bag'ə-ṭhan¹; bā'g'a-thān² [Douai Bible].

Bagdad: bag-dad' or bag'dad¹; bā'g-dād' or bā'g'dād²; also, bāg-dād¹; bāg-dād² [Turk. vilayet & city].

Bagehot: baj'ət¹; bā'g'ot² [Eng. publicist].

Bagelen: bā'gē-len¹; bā'gē-lēn². A variant of BAGALEN.

baggala: bag'ə-lə¹; bā'g'a-lā² [Ar. vessel].

Baggallay: bag'ə-lī¹; bā'g'a-ly²; not bag-ə-lē¹ [Eng. family name].

bagnio: ban'yo¹; bān'yo².

Bago¹: bē'go¹; bā'gō² [Apocrypha].

Bago²: bā'go¹; bā'gō² [town in P. I.].

Bagoas: bə-gō'əs¹; bā-gō'as² [Apocrypha].

Bagoi: bə-gō'ūi¹; bā-gō'ī² [Apocrypha].

Bagration: ba-grā'ti-ōn¹; bā-grā'ti-ōn²; not bə-grā-ti-ōn¹ [Rus. general].

Bahamas: bə-hē'məz¹; ba-hā'mas²; frequently, also, bə-hā'məz¹ [West-Ind. islands].

Baharumite: bə-hē'rum-ait¹; bā-hā'rūm-īt² [Bible].

Bahia: ba-ī'ā¹; bā-ī'ā². In Portuguese *h* is silent before *i*. Initial *h* followed by *ue* is slightly stressed as in Spanish. See HUERTA. [Braz. state & city.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērñ; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iŋ = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Bahumus: bæ-hū'mʊs¹; ba-hʊ'mʊs² [Bible].

Bahurim: bæ-hū'rim¹; ba-hʊ'rim² [Bible].

Balæ: bai'ɪ¹; bi'ē²; not bē'yē¹ [Rom city].

Baianism: bē'yən-izm¹; bā'yan-izm² [The doctrine of Michel de Bay].

baidak: bai'dak¹; bi'dāk² [Rus. boat].

baignoire: bē"nwār'¹; bā"nwār'² [Fr. theater-box]. See AUVERGNE.

Baikal: bai'kal¹; bi'kāl² [Siberian lake].

Baikie: bē'ki¹; bā'ki² [Scot. explorer; philologist].

bail: bē¹; bāl²; not bē'al¹, which is, however, frequently heard.

Bailleul: bai'yūl'¹; bi'yūl'²; not bā'yūl'¹ [Fr. town].

Baillie: bē'li¹; bā'le² [Scot. poet].

Baillon: bai'yōn'¹; bi'yōn'² [Fr. botanist].

Bailly: bē'li or (Fr.) bai'yi'¹; bā'ly or (Fr.) bi'yi'² [Fr. architect or astronomer].

Baily: bē'li¹; bā'ly² [Eng. family name]. Spelled also **Bailey**.

Baini: bā-i'nī¹; bā-i'ni² [It. composer].

Bairam: bai-rām'¹; bī-rām'². *C.* bai-rām'¹; *E. & Wr.* bai'rām¹; *I.* bē'rām¹; *St.* bai'ram¹ [Mohammedan festival].

Baireuth: bai-reit'¹; bi-rōit'² [Bavarian city]. Compare BEIRUT.

Baiterus: bai-ti'rus¹; bi-tē'rūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baja: be'yo¹; bā'ya² [Hung. town].

bajara: ba-yā'ra¹; bā-yā'rā² [Water-raising device].

Bajazet: ba"ya-zet'¹; bā"yā-zēt'² [Turk. sultans].

Bajith: bē'jiθ¹; bā'jith² [Bible].

bajo: bā'ho¹; bā'ho² [1. A shoal or reef. 2. A voice or instrument one octave below tenor].

bajocco: ba-yek'ko¹; bā-yōe'eo² [It. coin].

Bajus: bā'yus¹; bā'yus² [Flemish theologian].

Bakbakkar: bak-bak'ær¹; bāk-bāk'ar² [Bible].

Bakbuk: bak'buk¹; bāk'būk² [Bible].

Bakbukiah: bak"bū-kai'ə¹; bāk"bū-kī'a² [Bible].

Bakel: bā'kel¹; bā'kēl'² [Fr. town in Senegal].

bakshish: bak'shish¹; bāk'shish².

Bakshish is not alms which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes. P. LENOIR *Fayoum* p. 37 [KING & Co. 1873].

Baku: ba-kū¹; bā-ku²; not bak'ū¹ [Rus. government & town].

Bala: bā'la¹; bā'lā²; frequently bā'lə¹ [Welsh lake & town].

Balaam: bē'lām¹; bā'lam² [Bible].

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Balaan: bal'ī-an¹; bāl'a-ān² [Douai Bible].

Balaath: bal'ī-aθh¹; bāl'a-āth² [Douai Bible].

Balac: bē'lak¹; bāl'lăe² [Bible].

Baladan: bal'ə-dan¹; bāl'a-dān² [Bible].

Balafre (le): lə ba-la-frē'¹; le bā-lă-frē'² [In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle].

Balaghat: ba"la-gāt'¹; bā"lă-gāt'²; or **Balaghaut:** ba"la-gôt'¹; bā"lă-gāt'² [District of British India].

Balah: bē'lə¹; bāl'la² [Bible].

Balak: bē'lak¹; bāl'lăk² [Bible].

Balaklava: ba"la-klă'va¹; bā"lă-klă'vā²; in England, commonly, bal'ə-klă'və¹; bāl'a-klă'va² [Crimean village; battle, 1854].

balalaika: bal"ə-lqī'kə¹; bāl'a-lī'ka²; not bal'ə-la'kə¹ [Rus. guitar-like musical instrument].

Balamo: bal'ə-mo¹; bāl'a-mo² [Apocrypha].

Balamon: bal'ə-mən¹; bāl'a-mōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Balan: bē'lən¹; bāl'lan²; not bal'an¹. See BALIN.

Balanan: bal'ə-nan¹; bāl'a-nān² [Douai Bible].

balangay: ba"lan-gai'¹; bā"lăn-gŷ'² [Native boat of the Filipinos].

Basamus: bə-las'ə-mus¹; ba-lās'a-mūs² [Apocrypha].

balata: bal'ə-tə¹; bāl'a-ta²; not bə-lă'tə¹ [The gum of the bully=tree].

balate: bə-lă'ti¹; ba-lă'te²; not bal'ə-tī'¹ [Dried sea-slug].

Balaustion: bə-lēs'ti-on¹; ba-las'ti-ōn²; not bə-la-us'ti-en¹ [The heroine of Browning's poem, "Balaustion's Adventure"].

Balbinus: bal-bai'nus¹; bāl-bī'nūs² [Rom. emperor].

Balboa: bal-bō'a¹; bāl-bō'ă². Also, commonly, bal'bo-ə¹ [Sp. navigator].

Balbriggan: bəl-brig'an¹; bal-brīg'an². Also, commonly, bal'bri-gan¹ [Ir. spt. town; also, unbleached cotton hose made there].

Balcarras: bal'kar-is¹; bāl'căr-es² [Scottish earldom].

Balcombe: bal'kum¹; bāl'cūm²; not bāl'kōm¹ [Eng. village].

balcony: bal'ko-ni¹; bāl'eo-ny². *E.* bal'kun-i¹; *I., St., & W.* bal'kō-ni¹; *Wr.* bal'kə-ni¹. *Standard & M.* give only the preference indicated here. *Worcester's* pronunciation is that most frequently heard. Of the pronunciation now current the poet Rogers said "bal'cony makes me sick." Walker accented the penultima—bal'kō-ni—as did Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807).

baldacchino: bal'da-kī'no¹; bāl'dă-eī'no². In Italian *c* & *cc* are equivalent to Eng. *ch* before *e* & *i*, and the *h* is silent; but *ch* has the sound of *c* in "cab." [It., a canopy.]

baldachin: bal'də-kin¹; bāl'da-eīn² [Anglicized form of preceding].

Baldassare Calvo: bal'das-să'rē kăl'vo¹; bāl'dās-să'rē cāl'vo² [In George Eliot's "Romola," a galley-slave].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

balderdash: bəl'dər-dəʃ¹; bəl'dēr-dəʃ².

Baldry: bəl'drɪ¹; bəl'dry²; not bəl'drɪ¹ [Eng. family name].

Baldwin: bəld'wɪn¹; bəld'wɪn² [Masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.

Balduin: bəl'du-ɪn¹; bəl'dy-ɪn²; It. **Baldovino:** bəl'dō-vi'nō¹; bəl'dō-vi'nō².

bale: bēl¹; bāl²; not bē'al¹.

Balearic Isles: bal'ɪ-ar'ɪk¹; bāl'e-är'ie² [Sp. islands in Mediterranean sea].

Balete: ba-lē'tē¹; bā-lē'tē² [Town on Panay Island, P. I.].

Balf: balf¹; bālf² [Ir. composer].

Balfour: bal'fūr or bal'fər¹; bāl'fyr or bāl'fur² [Brit. statesman].

Balgonie: bal-gō'nɪ¹; bāl-gō'ne² [Ancient Scottish castle in Fifeshire].

Balguy: bəl'gɪ¹; bəl'gē² [Eng. divine (1686-1748)].

Bali: bā'li¹; bā'li² [Dutch island of Sunda group].

Balin: bē'lnɪ¹; bā'lnɪ²; not bal'in¹ [In Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" & Malory's "Morte d' Arthur," a knight, brother of BALAN].

Ballsarda: ba'li-sār'da¹; bā'li-sār'dä² [In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Ruggiero's magic sword].

balival: bal'ɪ-vəl¹; bāl'i-val²; not bē'li-vəl¹ [Pert. to a bailiff].

balize¹: ba-liz'¹; bā-liz'² [A sea-mark, as a buoy].

Balize²: bē-liz'¹; bā-liz'². Same as BELIZE.

balk: bēk¹; bək². Between *a* and *k* the letter *l* is silent in English words. See CHALK, TALK, WALK, etc.

Balkan: bəl'kən¹; bəl'kan². Sometimes bal-kān'¹; bāl-kān'² [Peninsula and mountain-range in S. E. Europe].

Balkis: bal'kis¹; bāl'kɪs²; not bēl'kis¹ [Mohammedan name of the Queen of Sheba (*Koran* xxvi)].

ballad: bal'əd¹; bāl'ad². Note the position of the accent [A narrative poem]. See BALLADE.

ballade: ba-lād'¹; bā-lād'²; not ba-lad'¹ [Fr., ballad].

Ballanche: bā'lānsh'¹; bā'lānçh'² [Fr. philosopher].

Ballantine, { bal'ən-tain¹; bāl'an-tin² [Scot. family name].
Ballantyne: }

ballatorium: bal'ə-tō'ri-um¹; bāl'a-tō'ri-um² [A section of a medieval warship].

ballerina: bal'lē-rɪ'nə¹; bāl'le-rɪ'na²; not bal'ə-rɪ'nə¹ as frequently heard [It., a ballet-dancer].

ballet: bā'lē'¹; bā'le'². *C.* bal'ē¹; *E., I., & St.*, bal'lē¹; *M.* ba'lē¹; *W.* bə'lē'¹; *Wr.* bal-lē'¹. An alternative pronunciation bal'let¹; bāl'lēt² is recorded by *C.* as "formerly, and still sometimes," by *M.* as "rarely," & by *W.* as "occasionally," but this is a mere survival of the pronunciation of this word when spelled *ballette*, as recorded by *Walker* (1791).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

Ballinger: bal'in-jər¹; bäl'in-gēr²—*g* as in "gem," not as in "Gertrude"—
[Personal name].

Ballingry: biq'ri¹; bīng'ry² [Scot. town].

Balliol: bē'h-el¹; bā'li-öl²; *not* bēl'yel¹ [A college of Oxford University].

ballista: ba-lis'tə¹; bā-lis'ta²; *not* bal'is-tər¹ [Medieval engine for hurling missiles]. See next.

ballister: bal'is-tər¹; bäl'is-tēr² [A baluster]. See preceding & note accentuation.

ballistician: bal'is-tish'en¹; bäl'is-tish'an²: note accentuation & see next word.

ballistics: ba-lis'tiks¹; bā-lis'ties²: note that the penult is stressed.

balloon: bæ-lūn¹; ba-lōon²; *not* bal'lūn¹. Notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate ba-lūn¹; bā-lōon², as the correct pronunciation, usage persists in obscuring the penult.

ballotade: bal'o-tēd¹ or bal'o-tād¹; bäl'o-tād² or bäl'o-täd². *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate only a primary stress & that on the ultima; *Wr.* bal'lə-tād¹; bäl'lō-tād² [In horse-training, a leap in which the horse bends all four legs].

ballotage: bā'lō'tāz¹; bā'lō'tāzh²; *not* bal'o-tēj¹ [Fr., a second ballot].

ballottement: bæ-let'ment¹ or -mēt¹, or (*Fr.*) bā'let'mān¹; ba-lōt'mēt² or (*Fr.*) bā'lōt'mān². *C.* ba-let'ment¹; *M.* bæ-let'ment¹; *E.* bā'lōt'mān¹ [Term in obstetrics].

ballotine: bā'lō'tin¹; bā'lō'tin² [In cookery, a boned shoulder stuffed].

Ballou: bæ-lū¹; ba-lū² [American divine].

balm: bām¹; bām²; *not*, as sometimes heard in New England, bam¹; bām². The *i* is silent. See PALM.

Balmerino: bal'mə-rī'no¹; bäl'me-rī'no²; *not* bäl'mə-rī'no¹ [Scot. peerage & village in Fifeshire].

balmony: bal'mo-ni¹; bäl'mo-ny²; *not* bā'mə-ni¹.

Balmoral: bal-mər'əl¹; bäl-mör'al²; *not* bal'mo-rəl¹ [Scot. castle or woolen goods].

Balnaves: bal-nav'es¹; bäl-nāv'ēs²; *not* bal-nē'vis¹ [Scot. statesman (1520-1579)].

Balnuus: bal-niū'us¹; bäl-nū'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Balor: bal'or¹; bäl'ör²; *not* bē'lər¹ [A prince in Celtic myth].

balsam: bēl'səm¹; bäl'sam².

balsamic: bōl-sam'ik¹; bäl-sām'ie². *Wr.* bəl-sam'ik¹. *C.* & *W.* give bal-sam'ik¹; bäl-sām'ie², & *M.* bəl-sam'ik¹; bal-sām'ie², as alternatives.

Balta: bāl'ta¹; bäl'tä²; *not* bal'tə¹ [Peruv. pres.].

Baltazarini: bāl'ta-dza-rī'nī¹; bäl'tä-dzä-rī'nī² [It. violinist].

Balthasar: bal-thē'zar¹; bäl-thā'sar² [Apocrypha].

Balthazar: bal-thē'zar¹; bäl-thā'zar² [Masculine personal name]. *D.*

Baltasar: bäl'ta-sar¹; bäl'tä-sär²; *Fr.* Balthazar: bäl'tā'zär¹; bäl'tä'zär²; *It.*

Baldassare: bäl'das-sär¹; bäl'däs-sä'rē²; *Sp.* Baltasar: bäl'ta-sär¹; bäl'tä-sär².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Baltis: bāl'tɪz¹; bāl'tɪz²; *not* bal'tɪz¹ [Inhabitants of Baltistan].

Baltistan: bāl'tɪ-stən¹; bāl'tɪ-stən² [A region of N. W. Kashmir].

Baluchistan: bə-lū'ʃɪ-stən¹; bə-lū'ʃɪ-stən²; *not*, as frequently heard, bə-lū'kɪ-stən¹ [County in S. Asia].

baluster: bal'us-tər¹; bāl'üs-tēr². See BANISTER.

balustrade: bal'us-trəd¹; bāl'üs-trād². *C. & I.* bal-us-trəd¹; *E. & St.* bal'us-trəd¹; *M. & W.* bal'əs-trəd¹; *Wr.* bal'əs-trəd¹.

Balwhidder: bal'hwid-ər¹; bāl'hwid-ēr²; *not* bəl'wid-ər¹ [A Scottish Presbyterian minister in Galt's "Annals of the Parish"].

Balzac: bal'zak¹; bāl'zæ²; *not* bəl'zak¹; *nor* bāl'zāk¹.

Both the *a*'s in this name approximate to *a* in "calculus," but are commonly misrepresented as approximating to *ā* as in "art." No Frenchman ever pronounced the name bāl'zāk¹; bāl'zæ² and none bəl'zāk¹; bal'zæ², pronunciations due to misconception of sounds or to ignorance. To indicate it pronounced bal-zak¹; bāl-zæ² is misleading, for the symbols *a* & *ā* are clearly misused. See ASK. [Fr. novelist.]

Bamberg¹: bam'bürg¹; bām'bērg² [County & town of So. Carolina].

Bamberg²: bām'berɪ¹; bām'bērɪ² [Bavarian town].

Bamberger: bām'ber-gər¹; bām'bēr-gēr². Also, frequently in U. S. bam'-būr-gər¹ [Ger. family name].

bambino: bam-bi'no¹; bām-bi'no²; *not* bam-bai'no¹ [It., little child].

bambocciade: bam-beč'h'i-əd¹; bām-böch'h'i-äd²; *not* -beč'h'i-ēd¹ [A picture representing rustic life].

bamboo: bam-bū¹; bām-bōō²; never accent the first syllable.

Bamfyld: bam'fild¹; bām'fýld² [Eng. personal name].

Bamoth: bē'məth *or* -mōth¹; bā'mōth *or* -mōth² [Bible].

Bamoth=baal: bē'məth-[*or*-mōth-]bē'al¹; bā'mōth-[*or*-mōth-]bā'al² [Bible].

Ban: ban¹; bān² [Apocrypha].

Bana: bā'nə¹; bā'na² [In Hindu myth, a giant].

Banaa: ban'ē-ə¹; bān'ā-a² [Douai Bible].

Banaia: bə-nē'yə¹; bə-nā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Banaias: ban'ī-ai'əs¹; bān'a-ī'as² [Apocrypha].

banal: bē'nəl¹; bā'nal², *Standard, E., M., & Wr.*; the pronunciation ban'-əl¹; bān'al², is preferred by *C., I., & W.*

banana: bə-nā'nə¹; bə-nā'na². *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., & W.*, bə-nā'nə¹; bə-nā'na²; *C. & New Standard* (1909) bə-nan'al¹; *St. & Wr.* bə-nē'nə¹. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), bə-nā'nə¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), bə-nē'nə¹. See ASK.

Banda: bān'da¹; bān'dä² [1. District in British India. 2. Dutch islands in Malaysia].

bandarl: bən-dārɪ¹; bün-dä'ri² [A laborer of low caste in India].

bandeau: ban-dō¹; bān-dō², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* ban'dō¹; *I. & Wr.* ban'dō¹ [Fr., a bandlet].
[used by bull-fighters].

banderilla: bān'dē-rī'lyā¹; bān'dē-rī'lyä²; *not* ban'də-ril'al¹ [Sp., a dart]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊll, rʊle, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡem; ɪn; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

banderillero: *bān"de-rī-lyē"ro*¹; *bān"de-rī-lyē"ro*²; *not* *ban"də-ril'ər-o*¹ [Sp., a bull-fighter].

bandit: *ban'dit*¹; *bān'dit*². In the It. the plural is **banditti**: *ban-dit'ti*¹; *bān-dit'ti*².

bandoleer: *ban"do-lir*¹; *bān"do-lēr*².

bandoline: *ban'do-lin* *or* *-lin*¹; *bān'do-līn* *or* *-līn*²; *not* *ban'do-lain*¹ [A hair-dressing].

Banea: *bə-nī'ə*¹; *ba-nē'a*² [Douai Bible].

Baneas: *bə-nī'əs*¹; *ba-nē'as*² [Douai Bible].

Banér: *ba-nēr*¹; *bä-nēr*² [Sw. general].

Banff: *banf*¹; *bānf*²; *not* *būmf*¹ [Scot. seaport].

bangalay: *baŋ-gə-lē*¹; *bāŋ-gə-lā*² [Timber of an Austral. tree].

Bangalore: *bāŋ'gə-lōr*¹; *bāŋ'gə-lōr*² [District & city, British India].

bangalow: *baŋ'ə-lo*¹; *bāŋ'a-lo*² [Austral. palm].

Bangkok: *baŋ'kək*¹; *bāŋ'køk*² [Capital of Siam].

Bangor: *ban'gōr*¹; *bān'gōr*² [City in Me.]. See the next.

Bangor: *baŋ'gər*¹; *bān'gər*² [Welsh city].

Bani¹: *bē'nai*¹; *bā'ni*² [Bible].

Bani²: *bā'nī*¹; *bä'ni*² [Town in P. I.].

banian: *ban'yən*¹; *bān'yan*². *C.* *ban'ian*¹; *E. & M.* *ban'i-ən*¹; *I.* *ban'i-an*¹; *Wr.* *ban-yan*¹—this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), and preferred by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Perry (1775) indicated *ban'i-an*¹ and Knowles (1835), *ban'yan*¹. [East-Ind. tree.]

Banlas: *bə-nai'əs*¹; *ba-nī'as*². Same as **BANID**.

Banid: *bē'nid*¹; *bā'nīd*² [Apocrypha].

Banlm: *bē'num*¹; *bā'nim*² [Irish novelist].

Banlau: *ban'i-niū*¹; *bān'i-nū*² [Douai Bible].

banister: *ban'is-tər*¹; *bān'is-tēr*².

An undesirable corruption of *baluster* used to designate the railing at the side of a staircase. Originally *baluster* was not applied to the rail, but to its bulging supports, from their supposed resemblance to the wild-pomegranate flower. *Fr.* *baluster* comes from It. *balaustra*, the wild-pomegranate flower.

[jurisdiction].

banlleue: *bān'lyū*¹; *bān'lyū*² [Land outside a city's walls but within its

Bannala: *bə-nē'ya*¹; *ba-nā'ya*² [Apocrypha].

Banneas: *ban'i-as*¹; *bān'e-as*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bannul: *bə-niū'ai*¹; *ba-nū'i*² [Douai Bible].

Bannus: *ban'us*¹; *bān'ūs*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baños (Los): *bā'nyos*¹; *bā'nyōs*² [Health resort, Luzon, P. I.].

banquet: *baŋ'kwet*¹; *bāŋ'kwët*²; *not* *baŋ'kwit*¹.

banquette: *baŋ-ket*¹; *bāŋ-kët*² [Term used in military engineering].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = teud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Banquo: ban'kwo¹ or ban'ko¹; bǎn'kwo² or bǎn'ko² [A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

Bantam: ban-tām¹; bǎn-tām² [Dutch E. Ind. residency & town].—**ban-tam:** ban'tam¹; bǎn'tam² [A variety of fowl].

bantay: ban-tai¹; bǎn-tǎy² [A Philippine watchman or signal station].

Banuas: ban'yu-əs¹; bǎn'yū-as² [Apocrypha].

Banville: bān'vil¹; bǎn'vil² [Fr. poet, dramatist].

banyan: ban'yən¹; bǎn'yan². See **BANIAN**.

banzai [Jap.]: bān'za-ī¹; bǎn'zǎ-ī² ["Ten thousand years!" an exclamation equivalent to "Long live the King!"].

baobab: bē'o-bab¹; bā'o-bǎb², *Standard, C., & W.; E. bā'o-bāb¹; I. bē'ō-bab¹; M. bā'o-bab¹; St. bē'ō-bab¹; Wr. bē'a-bab¹* [Tropical African tree].

Bapaume: bā'pōm¹; bǎ'pōm² [Fr. historic village].

baphe: bē'fi¹; bā'fē²; *not* bēf¹; *nor* baf¹. [Red pigment].

Baptist: bap'tist¹; bǎp'tist² [Masculine personal name]. **Fr., Baptiste:** bā'tist¹; bǎ'tist²; **Ger., Baptist:** bāp'tist¹; bǎp'tist²; **Gr., Baptistes:** bap-ti-stiz¹; bǎp-ti-stēs²; **It., Battista:** bat-tis'ta¹; bāt-tis'tā²; **Pg., Baptista:** bap-tis'ta¹; bǎp-tis'tā².

Barabbas: bar-ab'as¹; bār-ǎb'as²; but more frequently bə-rab'as¹; bār-rǎb'as² [Bible].

Barachel: bə-rē'kel or bar'ə-kel¹; ba-rā'ēl or bǎ'r'a-ēl² [Bible].

Barachia: bar'ə-kai'ə¹; bǎr'a-eī'a² [Douai Bible].

Barachiah: bar'ə-kai'a¹; bǎr'a-eī'ā² [Bible].

Barachias: bar'ə-kai'əs¹; bǎr'a-eī'as². Same as **BARACHIAH**.

Baraga: bar'ə-gə¹; bǎ'r'a-gā² [County & town in Michigan].

baragouin: bar'ə-gwan¹; bǎ'r'a-gwān²; *C. ba-rə-gwan¹; M. bā'rā-gwen¹; W. ba'ra'gwan¹* [Fr., jargon or unintelligible speech].

Baraguay d'Hilliers: bā'rā'gē'.dī'yā¹; bǎ'rā'gā'.dī'yē² [Fr. general].

Baralah: bar'ī-ci'ə¹; bǎr'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Barak: bē'rak¹; bār-rāk² [Bible].

barangay: bā'ran-gai¹; bār-rān-gǎy² [Section of a Philippine village].

Barasa: bar'ə-sə¹; bār'a-sa² [Douai Bible].

Barataria: bā'ra-tā'ri-a¹; bār-rā-tā'ri-ā²; *not* -tē'ri-a¹ [An island & town in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Barbara: bār'bə-rə¹; bār'ba-ra² [Feminine personal name].

barbarian: bār-bār'i-ən¹; bār-bār'ī-an², *E. & M.; Standard, bar-bē'ri-ən¹; C. & W., bār-bē'ri-ən¹; I. & St., bār-bē'ri-an¹; Wr., bār-bē'ri-ən¹*.

NOTE: Altho Dr. March declared the principle that "the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants" (*Standard Dict.* [1903] p. 2197), he did not adopt it in this word, nor in such other words as *agra'rian*, *libra'rian*, *secta'rian*, *tracta'rian*, *trinita'rian*, *vegeta'rian* of which the penult is obscure. Following the lead of Walker six lexicographers give to the antepenult of these words the sound that *a* has in "ale" instead of that which it has in "fare"—the natural sound given to it in speech.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *börn*;

barbarism: *bār'ba-rizm*¹; *bār'ba-rizm*². See next.

barbarity: *bar-bar'ı-tı*¹; *bār-bār'ı-ty*²: stress the antepenult.

barbarous: *bār'ba-rus*¹; *bār'ba-rūs*².

It may be regarded of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of . . . *barbarous*. That is to say, he makes them so if we insist upon assigning to the line its exact number of feet. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II. p. 180. [H. '04.]

Barbaroux: *bār'bār'ru*¹; *bār'bār'ru*² [Fr. revolutionist, 1767-1794].

At Bordeaux, the steel fell on the neck . . . of *Barbarour*, the chief . . . whose valour, in the great crisis of the tenth of August had turned back the tide of battle from the Louvre to the Tuilleries. MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 638. [A. 1880.]

Barbault: *bār'böld*¹; *bār'balđ*² [Eng. author].

barbeau: *bār'bō*¹; *bār'bō*² [Fr., a decorative pattern on porcelain].

Barbe Bleu: *bārb blū*¹; *bārb blū*² [Fr., "Blue Beard," an opera composed by Dukas].

barbecue: *bār'bi-kiū*¹; *bār'be-eū*²: *e* of the penult obscure, *not* as in "eel."

barbel: *bār'bəl*¹; *bār'bel*² [A fish].

bar-bell: *bār'-bel*¹; *bār'=bēl*² [A long, barred dumb-bell].

Barbé-Marbois: *bār'bē'=mār'bwā*¹; *bār'bgē'=mār'bwā*² [Fr. statesman; negotiated sale of Louisiana to the U. S.].

Barberini: *bār'bē-rī-nī*¹; *bār'bgē-rī-nī*² [It. family].

barbet: *bār'bet*¹; *bār'bēt*² [A tropical bird].

barbette: *bār'bet*¹; *bār'bēt*² [Protective armor on a warship].

Barbey d'Aurévilly: *bār'bē' dō'rē'vī'yī*¹; *bār'bgē' dō'rē'vī'yī*² [Fr. novelist].

Barbier: *bār'byē*¹; *bār'byē*² [Family of Fr. litterateurs].

Barbiere di Seviglla (It.): *bār'bī-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā*¹; *bār'bī-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā*² [Opera by Rossini].

Barbizon: *bār'bī'zōn*¹; *bār'bī'zōn*² [School of Fr. painters].

Barbour: *bār'bur*¹; *bār'bur*² [Scot. poet].

barcarole: *bār'ka-rōl*¹; *bār'ea-rōl*² [Venetian boat-song]. **barcarolle**†.

Barcelona: *bār'si-lō'nā*¹ or (*Sp.*) *bār'fhē-lō'nā*¹; *bār'çe-lō'nā*² or (*Sp.*) *bār'thē-lō'nā*². In the English pronunciation sound the *e* as in "added," *not* as in "eel" [*Sp.* province & city].

Barchus: *bār'kus*¹; *bār'eūs*² [Apocrypha].

Barclay: *bār'klh*¹; *bār'ely*²; *not* *bar-klē*¹ [British family name].

Barclay de Tolly: *bār'klē də töl'ly*¹; *bār'elā də töl'ly*² [Rus. field-marshal].

Barcochba: *bar-kök'bā*¹; *bār-eōē'ba*² [Jewish revolutionary leader against Hadrian, 131-135].

Bardeleben: *bār'dā-lē'ben*¹; *bār'de-lē'bēn*² [Ger. surgeon].

Bardesanes: *bār'dī-sē'nīz*¹; *bār'de-sā'nēs*² [Syrian theologian, 2d cent.].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prëy*, *fërn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bardiglio: bar-dil'yo¹; bär-dil'yo² [It. marble].

Bardill: bar-dī'li¹; bär-dī'li² [Ger. philosopher].

Bardolph: bār'delf¹; bär'dölf² [Masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bar-dolphe:** bār'delf¹; bär'dölf²; It., **Bardolfo:** bar-döl'fo¹; bär-döl'fo².

Bardsey: bārd'zi¹; bārd'zy² [Island in Irish sea].

barege: bə-rēz'g¹; bə-rēzh'z² [Dress=fabric]. See next.

Barèges: bā'rēz'g¹; bā'rēzh'z² [Fr. mfg. town].

Barentz: bā'rents¹; bā'rēnts² [Dutch navigator, 16th cent.].

Barère de Vieuzac: bā'rār' də viŭ'zāk'¹; bā'rēr' de viŭ'zäe'² [Fr. revolutionist].

Bertrand Barère was born in the year 1755 . . . Bertrand always loved to be called *Barère de Vieuzac*, and flattered himself with the hope that by the help of this feudal addition to his name, he might pass for a gentleman.

MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 627. [A. 1880.]

bargain: bār'gin¹; bär'gin², *C., M., & Wr.; E. & I.* bār'gin¹; *St. & W.* bär'-gen¹. The rule cited by Walker has according to his own work exceptions in such words as *chilblain, porcelain, retail* (n.).

When this diphthong [ai] is in a final unaccented syllable the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 208.

bargello: bar-jel'lo¹; bär-ğel'lo² [It., chief of police].

Barham: bār'am¹; bär'am² [Eng. humorist].

Barhumite: bar-hiŭ'mait¹; bär-hŭ'mīt² [Bible].

Baria: bə-rai'ə¹; bə-rī'a² [Douai Bible].

Bariah: bə-rai'ə¹; bə-rī'a² [Bible].

Baring: bār'ɪŋ¹; bār'ing² [Family of Eng. financiers].

barite: bē'rait¹; bār'rit²; *E.* bar'ait¹; *M.* bār'ait [A mineral].

Bar Jesu: bār jī'sū¹; bār jē'sŭ² [Douai Bible].

Bar Jesus: bār jī'zus¹; bār jē'zŭs² [Bible].

Bar Jona: bār jō'nə¹; bār jō'na² [Bible].

barken: bār'kən¹; bär'k'n². *C.*, bār'kən¹; *E.*, bark'en¹; *I.*, bärk'en¹; *M. & W.*, bār'k'n¹.

Barkos: bār'kos¹; bär'kös² [Bible].

Bar-le-Duc: bār'-lə-dŭk'¹; bär'-le-düe'²: the ŭ indicates a sound between diphthongal *iu*, as heard in "music," and *u* in "rule," which may be approximated by combining *i* with *u* to respell "dune" (dun¹). [Fr. city.]

Barmecide: bār'mi-soid¹; bār'me-çid²: note that the *e* of the penult is unstressed & not *e* as in "eel" [Princely family of Bagdad of which a story is told in the "Arabian Nights"].

Barnabas: bār'nə-bās¹; bār'na-bas² [Bible name & a masculine personal name]. Dan., D., & Ger., **Barnabas:** bār'na-bās¹; bār'nä-bäs²; Fr., **Barnabé:** bār'nä'bē¹; bār'nä'bē²; It., **Barnaba:** bār'na-ba¹; bār'nä-bä²; Pg., **Barnabe:** bār'na-bē¹; bār'nä-bē²; Sp., **Bernabe:** ber'na-bē¹; bér'nä-bē².

Barnaby: bār'nə-bi¹; bär'na-by² [Diminutive variant of preceding].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cāre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn; this

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

Barnadine: *būr'nā-din*¹; *bār'na-dīn*² [A profligate in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"].

Barnard: *būr'nārd*¹; *bār'nard*²; *not* *bar-nārd*¹ [Family name].

Barnardiston: *bar'nār-dis'ten*¹; *bār'nar-dīs'tōn*² [Eng. family name].

Barnardo: *bar-nār'do*¹; *bār-nār'do*²; *not* *bā-nār'do*¹, as frequently heard in England [Eng. humanitarian].

Barnato: *bar-nā'to*¹; *bār-nā'to*² [So.=African speculator].

Barnave: *bār'nāv*¹; *bār'nāv*²; *not* *bār'nav*¹; *nor* *bar-nēv*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

Barnay: *bār'nai*¹; *bār'nȳ*² [Ger. actor].

Barnegat: *bār'ni-gat*¹; *bār'ne-gāt*²: note that *e* is unstressed and *not e* as in "eel" [Village & bay in New Jersey].

Barnet: *būr'net*¹; *bār'nēt*²; *not* *bar-net*¹; *nor* *būr'nit*¹ [Eng. historic city].

Barneveldt (Van Olden): *vān ōl'den bār'nā-velt*¹; *vān ōl'dēn bār'ne-vēlt*² [Dutch patriot (1549? -1619)].

Barocci: *ba-rēch*¹; *bā-rōch*¹ [It. painter of 16th cent.].

Barocchio: *ba-rēk'ki-o*¹; *bā-rō'e'ei-o*² [It. architect of 16th cent.].

Barodis: *bā-rō'dis*¹; *ba-rō'dis*² [Apocrypha].

barograph: *bar'o-graf*¹; *bār'o-grāf*² [An automatic barometer].

barogyroscope: *bar'o-jai'ro-skōp*¹; *bār'o-gȳ'ro-seōp*² [A device for illustrating the rotation of the earth].

barometer: *bā-rem'i-tar*¹; *ba-rōm'e-tēr*²; so also, **barometry**. Note accentuation.

barometric: *bar'o-met'rik*¹; *bār'o-mēt'rie*². Note accentuation.

baron: *bar'ən*¹; *bār'on*², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.*, *bar'un*¹; *I. & S.*, *bar'en*¹.

baronial: *bā-rō'ni-əl*¹; *ba-rō'ni-al*².

baroque: *bā-rōk*¹; *ba-rōk*²; *not* *bā'rōk*¹; *nor* *ba-rōk*¹ [Fr., grotesque].

Barotseland: *bā-ret'si-land*¹; *ba-rōt'se-lānd*² [Region of N. W. Rhodesia].

barouche: *bā-rūsh*¹; *ba-rūch*² [Four-wheeled vehicle].

Barra: *būr'a*¹; *bār'a*² [Scot. island].

barracan: *bar'ə-kan*¹; *bār'a-eān*² [A water-proof fabric: from Pers. *barak*, stuff made of camel's hair].

barracoon: *bar'ə-kūn*¹; *bār'a-eōn*² [A slave-pen].

barracuda: *bar'ə-kū'də*¹; *bār'a-eū'da*² [West-Ind. pike-like fish].

barrad: *bar'ad*¹; *bār'ād*² [Conical cap once worn by the Irish].

barrage: *bār'ij*¹; *bār'ag*²; *not* *bār'ēj*¹.

barranca: *bā-raŋ'ka*¹; *ba-rān'ea*² [A steep-sided gorge]. **barranco**†.

Barras: *bār'rā*¹; *bār'rā*²; *not* *ba"ra*¹; *nor* *bār'rās*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt. ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪ; tū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; thin, this.

Barre: bar'ɪ¹; bār'e² [A city in Mass. or Vt.].

Barré: bār'rē'¹; bār'rē'² [Ir. officer & British legislator].

barrel: bar'el¹; bār'el²; *not* bār'el¹; *nor* bar'ul¹.

barrier: bar'ɪ-ar¹; bār'i-ēr². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated bār'yər¹. Pope rimed it with *near*:

'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near.

POPE *Essay on Man*, Ep. I. v. 215.

Barrot: bār'rō'¹; bār'rō'² [Fr. statesman].

barry: bār'ɪ¹; bār'y² [Divided into bars].

Barry: bar'ɪ¹; bār'y² [Family name].

Barsabas: bār'sə-bəs¹; bār'sa-bas² [Bible].

Barsaith: bār'si-ith¹; bār'sa-ith² [Douai Bible].

Bar-sur-Aube: bār'sür-øb¹; bār'sür-øb² [Fr. town; battle Feb. 27, 1814].

Bart: bār¹; bār²: the *t* is silent [Fr. naval hero of 17th cent.].

Bartacus: bār'ta-kus¹; bār'ta-cūs² [Apocrypha].

Bartas: bār'tū'¹; bār'tā'²: the *s* is silent [Fr. soldier & diplomat of 16th cent.].

Barth: bār't¹; bār't² [Ger. explorer].

Barthélemi: bār'tē'le'mī'¹; bār'tē'lē'mī'² [Fr. form of BARTHOLOMEW].

Barthès, { bār'tēz'¹; bār'tēz'²; *not* bar'tē' [Fr. physician of 18th cent.].

Barthez: {

Bartholdi: bār'tōl'dī'¹; bār'tōl'dī'²; *not* bar-thel'dī¹ [Fr. sculptor].

Bartholin: bār'to-līn¹; bār'to-līn² [Dan. physicians of 17th cent.].

Bartholo: bār'to'lō'¹; bār'to'lō'² [In Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," the guardian of Rosine].

Bartholomew: bar-thel'o-miū¹; bār-thōl'o-mū² [Bible name, & masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bartholomæus:** bār'to-lo-mē'us¹; bār'to-lo-mē'us²; D., **Bartholomeus:** bār-tel'o-mē'us¹; bār-tāl'o-mē'us²; Ger. & Sw., **Bartholomaus:** bār'to-lo-mē'us¹; bār'to-lo-mā'us². See also BARTOLOMÉ.

Bartimæus: bār'ti-mī'us¹; bār'ti-mē'us² [Bible]. **Bartimeus**†.

Bartolomé: Bartholomew. Fr., bār'tō'lō'mē'¹; bār'tō'lō'mē'²; Sp., bār-tō'lō-mē'¹; bār-tō'lō-mē'²; It., **Bartolomeo:** bar-tō'lō-mē'o¹; bār-tō'lō-mē'o²; Pg., **Bartolomeu:** bar-tō'lō-mē'u¹; bār-tō'lō-mē'u².

Bartolozzi: bār'to-let'zī¹; bār'to-lōt'zī² [It. engraver].

Bartelot: bār'ti-let¹; bār'te-lōt² [Eng. family name].

Baruch: bē'ruk¹; bār'rūe² [Bible].

Barwick: bar'ik¹; bār'ie²; *not* bār'wik¹ [Eng. family name].

Barye: bār'ri'¹; bār'ry'²; *a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. sculptor].

baryta: bə-rai'ta¹; ba-rȳ'ta² [Barium oxid].

barytes: bə-rai'tiz¹; ba-rȳ'tēs² [Barite].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Barzillai: bar-zil'ī-ai, -zil'āi, or -zil'ē¹; bār-zīl'a-ī, -zīl'ī, or -zīl'ā² [Bible].

Basala: bā-sē'yā¹; ba-sā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Basaloth: bas'a-lofh¹; bās'a-lōth² [Apocrypha].

basalt: bā-sōlt'¹; ba-salt'²; not bas'ōlt¹. The eight modern dictionaries are unanimous in the preference for the first pronunciation here indicated, but four give also the second form (bas'ōlt¹) as alternative. [Igneous rock.]

basan: baz'en¹; bās'an² [Sheepskin used in bookbinding].

bas=bleu: bā'=blū'¹; bā'=blū'² [Fr., "bluestocking," a literary woman].

Bascama: bas'kə-mā¹; bās'ea-ma² [Apocrypha].

baselne: ba-sin'¹; bā-čin'² [Designating a type of watch-case].

Basedow: bā'zə-do¹; bā'se-do²; not bas'ə-dau¹ [Ger. educator].

Basel: bā'zel¹; bā'gēl² [Swiss city].

Basemath: bas'ī-math¹; bās'e-māth² [Douai Bible].

Basey: bā'sai¹; bā'sy² [Town in Samar, P. I.].

Bashan: bē'shān¹; bā'shan²; not bē'shan'¹ [Bible].

Bashan = havoth = jair: bē'shān = hē'vōth = jē'ir¹; bā'shan = hā'vōth=jā'īr² [Bible].

bashaw: bā-shā'¹; ba-shā'² [Pasha].

Bashemath: bash'ī-math¹; bāsh'e-māth² [Bible].

bash=bazouk: bash'ī-bə-zūk'¹; bāsh'ī-ba-zūk'²; not ba-zauk'¹ [Irregular Ottoman soldier].

Bashkirtseff: bāsh-kīr'tsev¹; bāsh-kīr'tsev² [Rus. artist & author].

basic: bē'sik¹; bā'sie².

basicity: bə-sis'ī-tī¹; ba-sīc'ī-ty²; not bē'si-sit'¹.

Basil: baz'īl or bē'zil¹; bās'īl or bā'sīl² [1. Father of the Church. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Basilius**: ba-zī'lī-ūs¹; bā-sī'lī-ūs²; Fr., **Basile**: bā'zil'¹; bā'sīl'²; It., Pg., & Sp., **Basilio**: ba-sī'lī-ō¹; bā-sī'lī-ō²; Rus., **Vasilii**: va-sī'lyī¹; vā-sī'lyī².

basilar: bas'ī-lar¹; bās'ī-lar²; not baz'īl-ər¹ [Pert. to a base].

basillary: bas'ī-lə-rī¹; bās'ī-la-ry²; not -lē'rī¹.

basilica: bā-sil'ī-kā¹; ba-sīl'ī-ea².

Basillides: bas'ī-lai'dīz¹; bās'ī-lī-dēs² [Gr. Gnostic of Alexandria (2d cent.)].

Basillis: bas'ī-lis¹; bās'ī-līs² [Bible].

Basilliscus: bas'ī-lis'kus¹; bās'ī-līs'eūs² [Gr. emperor (5th cent.)].

basillisk: bas'ī-lisk¹; bās'ī-līsk², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., St., & W.*, baz'ī-lisk¹; *I.* baz'īl-isk¹; *Wr.* baz'ī-lisk.

Abernethy favors *Standard & C.*; Phye favors *I.; W.*, rejecting the American pronunciation, now favors the English, which was rendered by *Walker* baz'ī-lisk¹.

basin: bē'sn¹; bā'sn².

Basingstoke: bē'zīn-stōk¹; bā'sīng-stōk² [Eng. borough & canal].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

bask: bask¹; bask²; *E.* bāsk¹; *I. & St.* bask¹. See ask.

basket: bas'ket¹; bas'kēt²; *E.*, bāsk'et¹; *I., St., & W.*, bas'ket¹; *M.*, bas'kit¹; *Wr.* bas'ket¹. *W.* here supports the Scottish pronunciation. In *Gt. Brit.* the word is as frequently heard bās'ket¹ as it is bas'ket².

Baslith: bas'liθ¹; bās'liθ² [Bible].

Basmath: bas'maθ¹; bās'māθ² [Bible].

Basnage de Beauval: bā'nās' dā bō'vāl¹; bā'nāzh' de bō'vāl² [Fr. writers (17th cent.)].

Basoche: bā'zōsh¹; bā'šōch² [A Fr. gild of clerks (14th to 18th cents.)].

Basque: bask¹ or (*Fr.*) bāsk¹; bask² or (*Fr.*) bāsk²; *St. & Wr.* bask¹ [Race in Pyrenees].

bas-relief: bā're-lif¹; bā're-lēf²; originally, & still in England, bas'-rē-lif¹, *M.*

bass (*a.*): bēs¹; bās² [Low in tone or compass, as a voice].

bass (*n.*): bas¹; bās² [Fish].

Bass: bas¹; bās² [Eng. naval surgeon: explorer].

Bassa: bas'ə¹; bās'a² [Apocrypha].

Bassal: bas'āi¹; bās'a-i² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. Same as BASSA.

Bassanio: bas-sā'nī-o¹; bās-sā'nī-o² [In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Portia's lover].

Bassareus: bas'ə-rūs¹ or ba-sē'ri-us¹; bās'a-rus² or ba-sā're-ūs² [A surname of DIONYSOS].

Bassarid: bas'ə-rid¹; bās'a-riḏ²; not bə-sē'rid¹ [A bacchant].—**Bassarides:** bas'ə-ri-diz¹; bās'a-ri-dēs² [Plural of BASSARID].

Bassein: bā'sēn¹; bā'sen² [Brit. Ind. seaport].

Basses=Alpes: bās'zālp¹; bās'zālp² [Fr. dept.].

Basses=Pyrenées: bās'pī'rē'nē¹; bās'pȳ're'ng² [Fr. dept.].

basset: bas'et¹ or bə-set¹; bās'et² or ba-sēt²; *E.* bās'set¹; *I. & St.* bas'set¹; *M.* bas'it¹; *Wr.* bas'et¹; *Walker* bas'sit¹ [A card-game like faro].

Basse=Terre: bās'tār¹; bās'tēr² [West=Ind. seaport].

bassine: bas-in¹; bās-in² [An edge of a watch=case].

bassinet: bas'i-net¹; bās'i-nēt²; not ba-si-net¹; nor bas'in-et¹ [A child's wicker cradle].

bassist: bēs'ist¹; bās'ist² [A bass-singer].

basso: bās'so¹; bās'so² [It., a bass-singer or part].—**b. cantante:** kūn-tān'tē¹; cān-tān'tē² [High bass].—**b. ostinato:** ōs'tī-nā'tō¹; ōs'tī-nā'tō² [Ground bass].—**b. profundo:** pro-fun'dō¹; pro-fūn'dō² [The lowest bass].

Bassompierre: bā'sēn'pyār¹; bā'sōn'pyēr² [Fr. diplomat & soldier].

bassoon: ba-sūn¹; bā-sōōn²; not bə-sūn¹ [Reed musical instrument].

Bassora: bās'o-rā¹; bās'o-ra²; not bas-sō-rā¹ [Turk. vilayet].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *bürn*;

basso=rilievo: bā"so-rī-lyē'vo¹; bā"so-rī-lyē'vo² [It., bas-relief].

bass=relief: bas"ri-lif¹; bās"re-lēf².

Bastai: bas'ti-aī¹; bās'ta-ī² [Apocrypha].

bastard: bas'tərd¹; bās'tərd², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; *I. bas'tūrd¹; M. & W. bas'tərd¹. See ASK.*

Basthai: bas'thi-aī¹; bās'tha-ī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bastia: bas-ti'a¹; bās-ti'ā²; frequently Anglicized bas'ti-ə¹ [Corsican seaport].

Bastiat: bās"ti"ā'¹; bās"ti"ā'² [Fr. economist].

Bastide: bas'tid¹; bās'tid² [Fr. litterateur].

Bastien=Lepage: bās"ti"ān'-lə-pāž'¹; bās"ti"ān'-lə-pāžh'² [Fr. painter].

Bastile: bas-til¹; bās-til², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M. & W. bas-til¹; Fr. bā"stil¹; bā"stil². Spelled also Bastille but pronounced the same [Famous Fr. prison fortress, destroyed in 1789].*

bastinado: bas"ti-nē'do¹; bās"ti-nā'do². *Walker bas-ti-nē'do¹.*

bastion: bas'ti-ən¹; bās'ti-on²; *New Standard bas'chən¹; C. bas'tiən¹; E. bas'ti-un¹; I. bas'ti-on¹; M. bas'ti-ən¹; St. bas'tyən¹; W. bas'tyən¹. The New Standard & Webster both prefer the pronunciation recorded by Walker in 1791, and now seldom or never heard. Dr. March in Standard (1893 & 1903) indicated bas'tiun¹ as his preference.*

Basutoland: bə-sū'to-land¹; ba-sū'to-lānd² [Brit. colony in S. Afr.].

Batanes: ba-tā'nēs¹; bā-tā'nes²; not bə-tē'niz [P. I. group].

batardeau: bā"tār"dō¹ or bat"ər-dō¹; bā"tār"dō² or bāt"ar-dō² [Fr., a wall across a ditch: used in fortifications].

batavia¹: bə-tē'vi-ə¹; ba-tā'vi-a² [A variety of twilled goods].

Batavia²: ba-tā'vi-a¹; bā-tā'vi-ā² [Capital of Java].

bateau: bā"tō¹; bā"tō²; not bat'o¹ [Fr., boat].—**bateaux:** bā"tō¹; bā"tō² [Pl. of preceding].

Bateson: bēt'sən¹; bāt'son² [Eng. family name].

bath: bath¹; bath², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & W.*, bāth. The earlier lexicographers all indicated for the *a* in this word the sound it has in "art." See ASK.

Bathala: bā"ta-lā¹; bā"tā-lā²; not ba-thāl'lā¹ [1. In Tagalog myth, the Supreme Being. 2. Among Christian Filipinos, the infant Jesus].

bathe: bēth¹; bāth²; not bath¹; nor bēth¹.

bathetic: bə-thet'ik¹; ba-thēt'ie² [Of the nature of bathos].

bathic: bath'ik¹; bāth'ie [Pert. to depth or the deep sea].

bathing: bē'thin¹; bā'thing², *Standard, C., E.*; *New Standard, M., I., St., W., & W.*, bēth'ing¹; bāth'ing². Notwithstanding that six out of nine modern dictionaries prefer bēth'ing¹, the pronunciation is not only unnatural, but one seldom or never heard. Distinguish from **bath'ing**, bath'ing¹; bāth'ing², to give a bath to.

bathorse: bat'hōrs¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or (Eng.) bā'hōrs¹, *M.*; bāt'hōrs² or (Eng.) bā'hōrs²; *E. bāt'hers¹; I. bat'hers¹; W., bē'hers¹* [A packhorse used by an officer on campaign].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪ = out; ɒl; iu = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

bathos: bē'ʧes¹; bā'thōs² [A descent from the elevated to the commonplace style in writing].

Bath=rabbin: bath"rab'im¹; bath"rāb'īm² [Bible].

baths: bafhs¹ or bathz¹; bāths² or bāths²; *C. & W.* bathz¹; *E., St., & Wr.* bāthz¹.

Bathsheba: bath-shī'bə¹ or bath'shī-bə¹; bath-shē'ba² or bāth'she-ba² [Bible].

Bath=shua: bath"shū'a¹; bath"shu'a² [Bible].

Bathuel: bə-ʧhū'el¹; ba-thu'el² [Douai Bible].

Bathurst: bāth'ūrst¹; bāth'ūrst²; *not* bath'ūrst¹ [1. Eng. family name. 2. Austral. town and county].

bathybic: bath'i-bik¹; bath'y-bīe². See next entry.

bathybius: bə-ʧhib'i-us¹; ba-thyb'i-ūs² [A jelly-like substance on the ocean bed]. Compare preceding.

Bathycles: bath'i-kliz¹; bath'y-clēs² [Gr. sculptor of the 6th cent.].

bathymeter: bə-ʧhim'i-tər¹; ba-thŷm'e-tēr² [An instrument for measuring ocean depths].

Bath=zacharias: bath=zak"ə-rai'əs¹; bath=zāe"a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

batiste: ba-tist'¹; bā-tist'² [Cambric: French term, from its reputed inventor *Baptiste*].

batman: bat'mən¹, *C., E., M., & W., or* bāt'mən¹, *Standard*; bāt'man² or bāt'man². *I. bat'man¹; St. & Wr. bē'man¹. [One in charge of a bat-horse.]*

batman: bat'mən¹; bāt'man² [Turk. weight].

batology: bə-tol'o-jī¹; ba-tōl'o-gy²; *not* bat'el-o-jī¹ [In botany, the science of brambles].

baton: bat'an¹, *Standard, C., & M.*; bat'on². *E. & I.* bat'en¹; *St.* bāt'ēn¹; *W.* bāt'ēn¹; *Wr.* bā-ton². The Fr. pronunciation bāt'ēn¹; bāt'ōn² (ā as in "art," *not* a as in "ask"), is also occasionally heard.

Baton Rouge: bat'an rūz¹ or (*Fr.*) bāt'ēn' rūz¹; bāt'on rūzh² or (*Fr.*) bāt'ōn' rūzh² [Capital of La.].

batourde [Fr.]: bāt'tūrd¹; bāt'tyrd² [A spring-board used by acrobats].

Batrachia: bə-trē'kī-a¹; ba-trā'kī-a²; *not* bat'rak-i-a¹ [A group of reptiles]. So also **ba-tra'chi-an**.

batrachite: bat'rə-kait¹; bāt'ra-eit² [A toadstone].

Batrachomyomachia: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm"ə-kai'ə¹; bāt'ra-eo-mŷ-ōm"a-ei'a². Same as **BATRACHOMYOMACHY**.

Batrachomyomachy: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm'ə-kī¹; bāt'ra-eo-mŷ-ōm'a-ey² [A parody on the Iliad, treating of the battle between the frogs and the mice].

battalla: bə-tē'lī-a¹; bāt-tā'li-a²; *not* bə-tēl'yə¹. *M.* bə-tāl'yə¹ [The main part of an army].

battels: bat'lz¹; bāt'lz² [In Eng., the charges for board & tuition at a university].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

battement: bat'mənt¹ or (Fr.) bāt'män'¹; bāt'ment² or (Fr.) bāt'män'² [A trill or quaver in singing].

Battenberg (Prince Louis of): bā'ten-berh¹; bā'ten-bēr². Also as Anglicized, more commonly, bat'n-bürg¹; bāt'n-bērg² [British admiral].

Battersea: bat'ər-sī¹; bāt'ēr-sē²—in this word the ultima is not obscured [District of South London]. See **ANGLESEY**.

Batthyanyi: bet-yän'yi¹; bōt-yän'yi²; not bat'ti-än'yi¹ [Hung. patriot].

Battista: See **BAPTIST**.

battue: ba'tü'¹; bā'tü'², *Standard, C., & W.*; not bāt'tü (Phyfe).

Batum: ba-tüm'¹; bā-tüm'² [Rus. seaport on the Black Sea].

Battye: bat'y¹; bāt'y² [Eng. family name].

Baubo: bō'bo¹; bā'bo²; not bau'bo [In Gr. myth, a woman of Eleusis who tried to cheer Demeter with ribaldry].

bauch: bāh¹; bāh² [Scot., weak; distasteful].

Baucis: bō'sis¹; bā'cis²; not bau'sis [In myth, a Phrygian peasant woman, wife of Philemon, who welcomed Jupiter & Mercury].

baudekin: bō'di-kin¹; bā'de-kīn²; not bōd'kin¹ [Brocaded silk fabric].

Baudelaire: bō'də-lār'¹; bō'de-lār'²; not bō'dlār'¹ [Fr. poet].

Baudouin: bō'dwan'¹; bō'dwän'² [Fr., **BALDWIN**].

Baudry: bō'dri'¹; bō'drē'² [Fr. painter].

baugh: bāh¹; bāh². Same as **BAUCH**.

Baumé: bō'mē'¹; bō'mē'²; not bau'mē'¹ [Fr. chemist].

Baumgarten: baum'gār-ten¹; boum'gār-tēn² [Ger. philosopher].

Baumgarten . . . founded esthetics as a science.

New Standard Dict. s.v. p. 240.

Bautain: bō'taīn'¹; bō'tān'² [Fr. philosopher].

Bautzen: baut'sen¹; bout'sēn² [City in Saxony where Fr. defeated Rus. & Prus., May 20-21, 1813].

bauxite: bōz'ait¹; bōz'it². *C. & W.* bōz'ait¹; *E.* bōz'ait¹; *I.* bōs'ait¹ [A mineral, the chief source of aluminum].

Baval: bav'i-ai¹; bāv'a-ī² [Bible].

bavette [Fr.]: bā'vet'¹; bā'vet'²; not bæ-ve't¹ [A bib].

Baviad: bē'vi-ad¹; bā'vi-ād²; not bav'i-ad¹ [Satirical poem by William Gifford printed in London in 1794].

bavolet [Fr.]: bā'vō'lē'¹; bā'vō'lē'² [A peasant-woman's head-dress].

bawbee: bō-bī'¹; bā-bē'² [Scot., a halfpenny].

bayadère: bā'ya-dir'¹; bā'ya-dēr'²; not bē'a-dir'¹ [The Fr. name for a nautch-girl; used occasionally in Eng. literature].

Bayard (de): bā'yār'¹; bā'yār'²—the *d* is silent; pronounce both *a*'s as in "art"; not as in "ask." *C.* bē'ard¹. Some educated persons pronounce it ba-yārd¹ [Fr. knight, Pierre du Terrail, "without fear and without reproach"].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

Bayard: bai'ərd¹; bȳ'ard² [Am. family name].

Bayeux: bā'yū¹; bā'yū² [Fr. city, famous for its tapestry ascribed to Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror].

Bayith: bā'yīth¹; bā'yīth² [Bible (R. V.)].

bayla: bai'la¹; bȳ'lā² [Sp. gipsies' song and dance].

Bayle: bēl¹; bāl² [Fr. philosopher].

Baylen: bai-lēn¹; bȳ-lēn² [Sp. town where the Fr. surrendered to the Sp., July 19, 1808].

Bayonne: bā'yōn¹; bā'yōn² [Fr. city].

Bayonne: bē-ōn¹; bā-ōn² [City in New Jersey].

bayou: bai'ū¹; bȳ'ū² [A sluggish water-course from a lake or bay].

Bayreuth: bai-reit¹; bȳ-rōit². Same as BAIREUTH.

bazaar: bā-zār¹; bā-zār².

Bazaine: bā'zēn¹; bā'zān² [Fr. marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870, with 6,000 officers and 170,000 men, to Germans].

Bazatha: baz'ā-thā¹; bāz'a-thā² [Douai Bible].

Bazeilles: bā'zē'yā¹; bā'zē'ye² [Fr. village; scene of heroic defense, Sept. 1, 1870].

Bazin: bā'zān¹; bā'zān² [Fr. novelist].

Baziothla: baz'i-ō'fhi-ā¹; bāz'i-ō'thi-ā² [Douai Bible].

Bazlith: baz'liθ¹; bāz'līth². Same as BAZLUTH.

Bazluth: baz'luθ¹; bāz'lūth² [Bible].

bdella: del'ā¹; dēl'a²—the *b* is silent [A leech].

bdellium: del'i-um¹; dēl'i-ūm². By Walker pronounced as two syllables, del'yum¹ [A gum resin or a gem].

beacon: bi'kən¹; bē'eon², *Standard, C., & M.; E. bi'kun¹; I., St., & Wr. bi'kn¹; W. bi'kn¹.*

Beaconsfield: bi'kənz-fild¹; bē'eonz-fēld² [Eng. statesman].

Altho an alternative pronunciation, bek'ənz-fild¹; bē'eonz-fēld², is recorded by the modern dictionaries, all prefer the first pronunciation recorded here. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" prefers bek'ənz-fild¹, an affected pronunciation traced to local corruption of the name of the Buckingham town. Benjamin Disraeli admitted only bi'kənz-fild¹, the pronunciation which prevailed in London during the 17 years of the writer's residence there.

Beallah: bi'ā-lai'ā¹; bē'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Bealoth: bi-ē'lēth or -lōth¹; be-ā'lōth or -lōth² [Bible].

beard: bīrd¹; bērd². Kenrick noted this word was frequently pronounced to rime with *heard* (hūrd¹; hērd²); Buchanan & Sheridan pronounced it *bird*; Johnston rimed it with *laird*; Perry and Walker gave it *beerd* (bīrd¹; bērd²). The poets wrote

Rail'd at their covenant, and Jeer'd

Their reverend persons to my beard.

BUTLER *Hudibras*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd

Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.

DRYDEN

2: wqlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bÛrn;*

It is astonishing that such a man as John Philip Kemble should fly in the face of the accepted usage of his time and adopt the absurd pronunciation *bird* as he did when reciting such couplets as:

And yet by authors 'tis *averred*
He made use only of his *beard*.
This equal shame and envy *stirr'd*
In the enemy that one should *beard*.

In the Percy "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" occur the following lines:

I'll take her father by the *beard*,
I'll challenge all her kindred;
Each dastard soul shall stand *afear'd*.
My wrath shall no more be hindered.

And in Dryden's translation of Vergil's "Æneid" we find:

We look behind; then view his shaggy *beard*,
His clothes were tagg'd with torns and filth, his limbs *besmear'd*.

Shakespeare ("Love's Labor's Lost," act ii, sc. 1) rimed "beard" with the old sound of "heard"—*heerd* (see Introductory pp. ix, x), when he wrote:

Pray you, Sir, whose daughter?
Her mother's, I have *heard*.
God's blessing on your *beard*!

Béarn: *bē"ärn"¹; bē"ärn"²* [Fr. department where Henry of Navarre was born at Pau, its capital].

Béarnais (le): *bē"är"nē"¹; bē"är"nä"²* [Cognomen of King Henry of Navarre].

Béarnaise: *bē"är"nēz"¹; bē"är"näs"²* [Fr., in cookery, characterizing a sauce made from egg-yolks, oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, etc.].

beat: *bit¹; bēt²*. The past time of this verb is pronounced as the present, notwithstanding that the past time of *eat* is pronounced *et¹; ēt²*. Late in the 18th century, and early in the 19th, the Irish pronounced it to rime with *bet*, probably from a supposed analogy with *eat*. Therefore, it may be appropriate to point out here that while *eat* is derived from A.-S. *etan*, which has *æt* for its perfect tense, *beat* may be traced to A.-S. *beatan*, which has *beot* for its perfect tense. In A.-S. *æ*, when short or unaccented, approximates in sound to *a* as in "fare," *aē* as in "faery," or *ai* as in "fairy"; but when long or accented to *ea* as in "deal." A.-S. *e* when short or unaccented approximates in sound to *e* as in "met"; but when long or accented to *ee* as in "need"; A.-S. *o* short or unaccented approximates to *o* as in "for," and when long or accented to *oo* as in "stool." Compare *ATE; EAT*.

béatille: *bē"ä"til"¹; bē"ä"til"²* [Fr., in cookery, a delicacy, as sweetbread, served separately].

Beaton: *bi"tän¹ or bē"tän¹; bē"ton² or bē"ton²* [Scot. family name].

Beatrice: *bi"ä-tris¹; bē"ä-triç²* [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Beatrix:** *bē"ä-triks¹; bē"ä-triks²*; Fr., **Béatrice:** *bē"ä"tris¹; bē"ä"triç²*; It., **Beatrice:** *bē"ä-tri"chē¹; bē"ä-tri"chē²*; Pg. & Sp., **Beatriz:** *bē"ä-tris¹; bē"ä-tris²*.

Beattie: *bi"ti¹ or (Sc.) bē"ti¹; bē"ti¹ or (Sc.) bā"ti²* [Scot. poet].

Beatty: *bi"ti¹; bēt"y²*—the ultima is obscure [1. Eng. family name. 2. British vice-admiral].

Beau Brummel: *bō brum"el¹; bō brüm"ël²* [Eng. exquisite].

Beaucaire: *bō"kär¹; bō"êär²* [Fr. town].

Beaucaire de Béguillon: *bō"kär' dā bē"gi"yōñ¹; bō"êär' de bē"gi"yōñ²* [Fr. historian & theologian of 16th cent.].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Beauchamp¹: bī'chəm¹; bē'cham² [Eng. family name].

Sometimes, as in such proper names as *Beauchamp*, "Belvoir," "Cholmondeley," "Cockburn," "Marjoribanks," even the pretence of an agreement between the written word and the spoken will have been abandoned.

TRENCH *English Past and Present* p. 335. [K. P. T. & CO., 1889.]

Beauchamp²: bō'shān¹; bō'chān² [Fr. historian].

beauclerc: bō'klūr¹; bō'elēre² [A fine scholar].

beauclerk: bō'klūr¹; bō'elēr², *Standard & C.*; *I., M., St., W., Wr., & Walker*, bō'klūr¹. The pronunciation preferred by the Eng. lexicographers is a survival of a practise, prevalent in the middle of the 18th century, of pronouncing as *ar* in "far" the letters *er* in such words as "merchant," "servant," "service," and "sergeant," an idiosyncrasy still retained in pronouncing the last of these words.

beaufin: bō'fin¹; bō'fin²; *not* bō'fin¹, *nor* biū'fin¹ [A variety of apple].

Beaufort: bō'fart¹; bō'fort² [Eng. family and Am. geographical name].

Beauharnais (de): də bō'ār'nā¹; de bō'ār'nā²—note that the *h* is silent [Fr. family name. Josephine de Beauharnais, Empress of France, was the widow of Alexander, Viscount de Beauharnais (guillotined July 23, 1794), before she married Napoleon I.].

Beauharnols: bō'ār'nwā¹; bō'ār'nwā²; *not* bō'ār'nois¹ [Canadian dist. & capital].

beauideal: bō'ai-dī'al¹; bō'ī-dē'al², *Standard, C., & W.*; *I.* bō ai-dī'al¹; *M.* bō'ai-dī'al¹; *St.* bō'ai-dī'al¹; *Wr.* bō'ā-dē'al¹.

Beaujolais: bō'zō'lē¹; bō'zhō'lā² [A wine-producing district of France].

Beaulieu¹: bō'lyū¹; bō'lyā² [1. Fr. Benedictine abbey founded 885. 2. Fr. family name].

Beaulieu²: biū'li¹; bū'li² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Beaumarchais (de): də bō'mar'shē¹; de bō'mār'chā² [Fr. dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*].

Beaumaris: bō-mē'ris¹; bō-mā'ris²; *not* bo-mār'is¹ [Welsh city on Anglesey].

beau monde: bō mōnd¹; bō mōnd² [F., the world of fashion].

Beaumont: bō'ment *or* (F.) bō'mēn¹; bō'mönt *or* (F.) bō'môn²; *not* biū'ment¹ [1. Eng. dramatist. 2. Am. surgeon].

Beaumont de la Bonnière: bō'mōn' də la bōn'yār¹; bō'môn' de lä bōn'yēr²—*Bon* should be pronounced as in Fr. *bonne, bonne bouche*, giving *o* the sound it has in "not" and *not*, as sometimes erroneously, that which it has in "go," *nor* that of Fr. *bon* (good) bōn¹.

Beauregard: bō're-gārd¹; bō're-gārd² [Am. general].

Beau Sabreur (le): lə bō sār'brūr¹; le bō sār'brūr² [Fr., the fine swordsman: sobriquet of Murat].

beauséant: bō'sē'ān¹; bō'sē'ān² [The standard and the battle-cry of the Knights Templars].

beauteous: biū'ti-us¹; bū'te-ūs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & Wr.* biū'te-us¹; *I.* biū'ti-us¹; *M.* biū'ti-us¹; *St.* biū'ti-us¹; *Walker* biū'chī-us¹; *Sheridan* biū'ches¹. The Imperial, a Scottish publication, is the only modern dictionary that indicates the sound of long *e* (preferred by Phye) for the penult.

Beauvais: bō'vē¹; bō'vā² [Fr. cathedral city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prey*; get, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

beaux-esprits: bōz'=es"pri'¹; bōz'=ēs"pri'² [Fr., wits: plural of *bel-esprit*].

Bebal: bī'bi-ai or beb'1-ai¹; bē'ba-i or bēb'a-i² [Bible].

Bebel: bē'bel¹; bē'bēl²; *not* beb'l [Ger. publicist; Socialist leader].

Bebryces: bī'brī-sīz¹ or bī-brai'sīz¹; bē'bry-çēs² or bē-brý'çēs² [A mythical people said to be of Thracian origin. See *AMYCUS*.]

because: bi-kōz'¹; be-eaš'²; *not* bi-kuz'¹, *nor* bī'kēz¹.

Becbecia: bek"bi-sai'a¹; bēe"be-çī'a² [Douai Bible].

béchamel: bēsh'a-mel¹; bēçh'a-mēl² [A white sauce used in cookery]. See the following.

Béchamel: bē'sha"myel¹; bē'çhā"miēl² [Fr. marquis, financier, & epicure of the 17th cent.]. See the preceding & note spelling of the ultima.

bêche=de=mer: bēsh"=dē-mār¹; bēçh"=dē-mēr² [A sea-slug, the trepang].

Becher¹: bī'kar¹; bē'eēr² [Bible].

Becher²: bek'ar¹; bēe'ēr² [Ger. chemist].

Becherites: bī'kar-aits¹; bē'eēr-its² [Douai Bible].

Bechorath: bi-kō'ra¹; be-eō'rā² [Bible].

Bechstein: bēh'shtain¹; bēh'shtin² [Ger. naturalist; founded science of forestry].

Bechuanaland: bēçh"u-ā'nə-land¹; bēçh"ù-ā'na-lānd²; *not* bek"iu-an'a-land¹ [Country in S. Africa]. So also **Bechuana**s, the people.

Becke: bek¹; bēe²; *not* bek'1¹ [Eng. family name].

Beckles: bek'lz¹; bēe'lz²; *not* bek'liz¹ [Eng. family name].

Becquerel: bek'rel¹; bēe'rēl²; *not* bek'kə-rel¹ [Fr. family of physicists].

Bectileth: bek'ti-leth¹; bēe'ti-lēth² [Apocrypha].

Beda: bē'da¹; bē'da²; *not* bi'da¹ [Eng. monk, "father of English learning"]. Spelled also **Bēda** (see *BEAT*), and **Bede**.

Bedad: bi'dad¹; bē'dād² [Bible].

Bedaiah: bed'1-ai'a¹; bēd'a-i'a² [Bible].

Bedan: bi'dan¹; bē'dān² [Bible].

Bédarleux: bē"dā'ryū¹; bē"dā'ryū² [Fr. city].

Bedawi: bed'a-wī¹; bēd'a-wī²; *not* bē-dā'wī¹, *nor* bē-dā'wī¹ [A Bedouin].

Bede: bīd¹; bēd² [1. See *BEDA*. 2. A character, the hero, in George Eliot's novel, "Adam Bede"].

Bedeiah: bi-dī'yū¹; be-dē'yā² [Bible].

bedel¹: bī'dl¹; bē'dl² [Archaic form of *BEADLE*].

Bedel: bī'dl¹ or bi-del¹; bē'dl² or bē-dēl² [Eng. & Am. family name].

beden: bed'en¹, *Standard & W.*, or bī'den¹, *C.*; bēd'en² or bē'dēn² [An ibex, perhaps the wild goat of the Bible].

bedew: bi-diū¹; be-dū²; *not* bī'diu¹, for the penult is obscure.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Bedford: bed'fərd¹; bēd'ford²; *not* bed-fōrd¹ [Family or geographical name].

Bedivere: bed'1-vīr¹; bēd'1-vēr²; *not* bī'di-vīr¹; *nor* bə-di-vīr¹ [In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table].

bedizen: bi-diz'n¹; be-dīz'n², *Standard, C., St., & W.*; *E. be-diz'an¹; I. bi-diz'n¹; M. bi-dai'zn¹; Wr. ba-dai'zn¹, so also Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).*

Bedouin: bed'u-in¹; bēd'u-in², *Standard; C., E., & I.*, bed'ū-in¹; *M. bed'u-in¹; St., W., & Wr. bed'u-in; never bēd'win* [Arab tribe].

Beellada: bī'ə-lai'ə-də or bī-lai'ə-də¹; bē'e-lī'a-da or bē-lī'a-da² [Bible].

Beel-meon: bī'el-mī'on¹; bē'ēl-mē'on² [Douai Bible]. [Bible].

Beelphegor: bī-el'fə-ger or bī'el-fī'ger¹; bē-ēl'fe-gör or bē'ēl-fē'gör² [Douai Bible].

Beelsarus: bī-el'sə-rus or bī'el-sē'rus¹; bē-ēl'sa-rūs or bē'ēl-sā'rūs² [Apocrypha]. [Douai Bible].

Beelsephon: bī-el'sə-fen or bī'el-sī'fen¹; bē-ēl'se-fön or bē'ēl-sē'fön²

Beeltethmus: bī'el-tefh'mus¹; bē'ēl-tēth'mūs² [Apocrypha].

Beelzebub: bi-el'zī-buh¹; be-ēl'ze-büb²—the *e* of the first and third syllables, being unaccented, is short [The prince of demons: Satan].

Beelzebul: bi-el'zī-bul¹; be-ēl'ze-bul² [Prince of filth]. See preceding.

been: bin¹; bēn², *C., E., I., M.*; *Standard, St., W., Wr., & Walker bin¹.*

While the views of Walker printed below may have reflected the usage of the time, they do not apply today to such words as *keen* and *seen*.

This word [*been*], in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled, grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1791).

Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton (Earl of Lytton) rimed "been" with "between" in his "Lament"; Whittier rimed it with *pen* in "Maude Muller," and Charles Godfrey Leland, another American, wrote:

If all the world must see the world
As the world the world hath *seen*,
Then it were better for the world
That the world had never *been*.

The World and the World.

James Montgomery rimed it with "scene" in the following lines:

Who that hath ever *been*
Could bear to be no more?
Yet who would tread again the *scene*
He trod through life before?

The Falling Leaf.

The fact is that the various ways of spelling this word are responsible for the different pronunciations. The form *ben*, used by Ormin, dates from 1200; the form *beyn*, used by Barbour, dates from 1375; the forms *be*, *ben*, and *been*, used by Chaucer, date from 1386; the form *bynne* dates from 1420. Tyndale spelled it *bene* in 1526; Bishop Jewel wrote *byn* in 1560; Lyly used *bin* in 1579, and Shakespeare ("Hamlet," act iv, sc. 1) wrote "It had *bin* so with us had we *beene* there" (1602; see First Folio ed., 1623), while Howell employed the form *bin* in 1645. In the Geneva Bible (1560) the three forms *bin*, *bene*, and *been* were used. The pronunciation preserved in the United States is unquestionably that which prevailed in England between the years 1579 and 1645, for Virginia was colonized in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers set sail from En-

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gr̥ey**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**n;

gland in the "Mayflower" in 1620—that pronunciation was the phonetic representation of the spelling *bin* which Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1836), and Webster (1847) noted, while Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated *bin*¹.

Beer: *bī'ar or bīr*¹; *bē'ēr or bēr*² [Bible].

Beera: *bī'ar-a or bī-i'ra*¹; *bē'ēr-a or be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerah: *bī'ar-ā or bī-i'ra*¹; *bē'ēr-ā or be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerellm: *bī'ar-i'lm or bīr-i'lm*¹; *bē'ēr-ē'lim or bēr-ē'lim*² [Bible].

Beeri: *bī-i'rai or bīr'ai*¹; *be-ē'ri or bē'rī*² [Bible].

Beerlahai-roi: *bī'ar-lā-hai'-roi*¹ or *bīr"lā-hai'-roi*¹; *bē'ēr-lā-hī'-rōi or bēr"-lā-hī'-rōi*² [Bible].

Beeroth: *bī-i'rēth or bī'rēth*¹; *be-ē'rōth or bē'rōth*² [Bible].

Beeroth Bene Jaakan: *bī-i'rēth [or bī'rēth] bī'nī jē'a-kan*¹; *be-ē'rōth [or bē'rōth] bē'nē jā'a-kān*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beerothites: *bī-i'rēth-aits or bī'rēth-aits*¹; *be-ē'rōth-its or bē'rōth-its*² [Bible].

Beersheba: *bī'ar-shī'bā*¹ or *bī-ūr'shī-bā*¹; *bē'ēr-shē'bā*² or *be-ēr'she-bā*² [Bible].

Beeshterah: *bī-ēsh'ti-rā*¹; *be-ēsh'te-rā*² [Bible].

beet: *bīt*¹; *bēt*²; *not bīt*¹. See **BEEN**.

Beethoven, van: *bē'tō-ven*¹; *bē'tō-vēn*² [Ger. composer (1770–1827)].

Beets: *bēts*¹; *bets*²; *not bīts*¹ [Dutch theologian & writer].

befana: *bē-fā'nā*¹; *bē-fā'nā*² [It., a gift-making fairy].

Begas: *bē'gas*¹; *bē'gās*²; *not bī'gas*¹ [Ger. historic painter].

Beghard: *beg'ard*¹; *bēg'ārd*², *Standard*; *C. beg'ārd*¹; *E. beg'hārd*¹; *I. & St. be-gārd*¹; *M. & W. beg'ard*¹; *Wr. be-gārd*¹. The *h* is now seldom or never pronounced [One of a Flemish lay fraternity, of the 13th cent.: so named from one Lambert *Beggh* or *Le Bègue* (LL. *Beghardus*), who founded the Beguins].

beginning: *bī-gin'in*¹; *be-gīn'ing*²; *not bā-gin'in*¹ as frequently heard. The ultima rhymes with "sing" & the *g* should always be pronounced.

Begol: *bī-gō'i-ai*¹; *be-gō'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

begone: *bī-gōn*¹; *be-gōn*², *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. be-gen*¹; *I. & Walker, bi-gen*¹; *M. bi-gen*¹; *W. bi-gen*¹; *Wr. be-gen*¹.

begonia: *bī-gō'n-a*¹; *be-gō'ni-a*²; *not bī'go-ni-a*¹.

Begtashi: *beg-tā'shī*¹; *bēg-tā'shī*²; *not beg-tē'shī*¹ [Turk. religious sect].

Begual: *bī-giū'i-ai*¹; *be-gū'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

Begul: *bī-giū'ai*¹; *be-gū'i*² [Douai Bible].

Beguin: *beg'in*¹; *bēg'in*²; *not beg'win*¹. See **BEGHARD**.

begunage: *beg'in-ij*¹ or *(Fr.) bē'gī'nāz*¹; *bēg'in-ag*² or *(Fr.) bē'gī'nāzh*² [A Beguine community].

Beguine: *beg'in*¹ or *(Fr.) bē'gīn*¹; *bēg'in*² or *(Fr.) bē'gīn*² [A Flemish 12th cent. sisterhood].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, **all**; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; Lēē; **gō**, nōt, **ōr**, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

begum: bi'gum¹; bē'gūm²; *Wr.* bi'gum¹ [Anglo-Ind. Moham. princess].

behalf: bi-haf¹; be-haf²—the *l* silent & the *a* as in "ask." See **ASK**.

Behar: bi-hār¹; bē-hār²; *not* bē'har¹ [Brit. Ind. province or its capital].

behave: bi-hēv¹; be-hāv². So also **behavior:** bi-hēv'yar¹; be-hāv'yor².

behemoth: bi-hī'meth¹; bē-hē'mōth², *Standard*; *C. & M.* bi-hī'məth¹; *E.* bi'he-meth¹; *I. & St.* bi'hi-meth¹; *W.* bi'hi-meth¹; *Wr.* bi'hə-meth¹. In accenting the first syllable *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* follow *Walker's* lead. Modern usage, as reflected by *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*, accents the penult.

Spelled *bemoth* (1382) and *behemot* (1388) by Wyclif, the word became *behemoth* in the King James version of the Bible (1611). Bailey (1724) described it as "A wonderful Creature, some take it to be the River Horse," and (1732) indicated the stress on the first syllable; as also did Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Maunder (1830), be-hī'meth¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), bə hem'eth¹.

behen: bi'hen¹; bē'hēn² [A plant].

behest: bi-hest¹; be-hēst²; *not* bi'hest.

Behistun: bē'hi-stūn¹; be'hi-stūn² [Persian mountain in Kurdistan].

Behm: bēm¹; bēm²; *not* bem,¹ *nor* bām¹ [Ger. geographer (1830-84)].

Behn (Aphra): ben¹; bēn²; *not* bēn¹, *nor* bān¹ [Eng. dramatist (1640-89)].

See **APHRAH**.

behoof: bi-hūf¹; be-hōōf²; *not* bi-hūv¹. In the phrase *in or on behoof* of, is sometimes confused with *behalf*, which see. Distinguish from **BEHOOVE**.

behoove: bi-hūv¹; be-hōōv²—the first *e* is obscured.

This word is sometimes improperly written *behave*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof*, *prove*, &c.

WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dict. s. v. p. 58.

Walker was ill-informed on the correct orthography of this word. The form *behave* dates from 1350 and was used by Malory (1470), Tyndale (1533), Forest (1572), Milton (1667), Robertson (1759), Burke (1792), Scott (1814), Washington Irving (1820), Sir William Hamilton (1832), Trench (1860), Swinburne (1876), and Rossetti (1881).

behave: bi-hōv¹; be-hōv². Behoove: the spelling preferred in England.

Historically [*behave*] rimes with *more*, *prove*, but being now mainly a literary word, it is generally made to rime with *rove*, *grove*, by those who know it only in books.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, *New Eng. Dict.* vol. 1, p. 776, col. 2. [CL. PRESS 1888.]

Behrens: bē'rens; be'rēns²; *not* bā'rens¹ [Ger. novelist (1850-)].

Behring: bē'riŋ¹; be'ring² [Ger. physician; discovered diphtheria antitoxin].

Behring: bi'riŋ *or* bē'riŋ¹; bē'ring *or* be'ring². Same as **BERING**.

beige: bēʒ¹; beʒh²; *not* biʒ¹ [A fabric].

being: bi'ŋ¹; bē'ing²; *not* bi'n¹. See **-ING**.

Beirut: bē-rūt¹; be-ruṭ² [Vilayet and town in N. Syria].

betsa: bai'sə¹; bi'sə²; *not* bē'sə¹ [North=Afr. antelope].

[(1853-1906)].

Belt: bait¹; biṭ²; frequently, but erroneously, biṭ¹ [British financier]

bekah: bi'ka¹; bē'kā² [Jewish weight].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, boy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Békés-Csaba: bē'kesh=chə'bo¹; bē'kesh=chə'ba² [Hung. town].

Bel: bel¹; bēl² [Babylonian god].

Bela: bī'lə¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belah: bī'lə¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belaites: bī'lə-ait¹; bē'la-its² [Bible].

Belarius: bi-lē'ri-us¹; be-lā'ri-ūs² [A noble and soldier in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*].

Belasco: bi-las'ko¹; be-lās'eo² [Am. playwright (1859-)].

belch: belch¹; bēlch², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.*, belsh¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) all indicated belch¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted belsh¹. The claim that English orthoepists "treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, . . . while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation," made by Webster, is erroneous in the face of the fact that among modern lexicographical works Sir James Murray's New English Dictionary gives belch¹ (*tsh*), as preferred in England, and is supported by Dr. Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dict.* (1898), Chambers's *English Dict.* (1908), and the *Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911). Of the earlier lexicographers six indicate the *tsh* sound.

beldam: bel'dam¹; bēl'dām². This word owes its form to *bel* + *dam* (fair mother) and not to the Fr. *belle dame* (fair lady). See **DAM**.

beldame: bel'dēm¹; bēl'dām². See preceding.

Bele: bē'lə¹; bē'le²; *not* bī'lə¹ [In the Icel. sagas, the son of King Skate].

belemnite: bel'em-nait¹; bēl'ēm-nīt², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C. & M.*, be-lem'nait¹; *E.* bel'am-nait¹; *Wr.* bə-lem'nait¹ [A thunderstone].

Belemus: bel'ī-mus¹; bēl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

bel'esprit: bel'ēs-prī¹; bēl'ēs-čs-prī² [Fr., wit].

Belfort: bel'fōr¹; bēl'fōr²—*o* as in "or," *not* as in "go," and the *t* silent.

Belgal: bel'gī-ai¹; bēl'gā-ī² [Douai Bible].

Belgian: bel'jən¹ or bel'ji-on¹; bēl'gān² or bēl'gi-an². Notwithstanding the preference for three syllables indicated by other lexicographers, Murray (*M.*) and Whitney (*C.*) preferred two. See next entry.

Belgium: bel'jum¹ or bel'ji-um¹; bēl'gūm or bēl'gi-ūm² [Nation of Europe]. According to the meter of the following lines a two-syllable word.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And *Belgium's* capital had gathered then.

BYRON *Child Harold, Waterloo.*

Belgrade: bel-grēd¹; bēl-grād²; *not* bel-grūd¹ [Capital of Serbia].

Belgrave: bel'grēv¹; bēl'grāv²; *not* bel-grēv¹ [Eng. town].

Bellai: bī'lī-əl or bīl'yəl¹; bē'li-al or bēl'yāl² [Ancient Hebrew personification of evil].

Bellinda: bi-lin'də¹; be-līn'da² [A feminine personal name].

Belinus: bel'ī-nus¹; bēl'ī-nūs²; *not* bə-lai'nus¹ [In Celtic myth, a Gallic sun-god].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **āl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prēy**, **fērñ**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: **ə** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **ell**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **ŋ** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

Bells: bē'lis¹; bē'lis² [A Danaid. See **BELUS**]. Plural **Belides**: bel'ī-diz¹; bēl'ī-dēg².

Bellsarius: bel'ī-sē'rī-us¹; bēl'ī-sā'rī-ūs²; *not* bel'ī-sār'ī-us¹, *nor* bel'ī-sār'ī-us¹ [Byzantine general].

Bellī: bē-lit'¹; bē-lit'²; [Babylonian goddess, the consort of Bel].

Bellē: bē-liz'¹; bē-liz'²; *not* be-laiz'¹ [Cent.=Am. river; capital of Brit. Honduras].

bellarmine: bel'ər-min¹; bēl'ar-mīn² [Large drinking-cup made in caricature of Bellarmino].

Bellarmino: bel'lār-mī'no¹; bēl'lār-mī'no² [It. cardinal]. Spelled also **Bellarmine**: bel'ār-mīn¹; bēl'ār-mīn².

Bellary: be-lā'rī¹; bē-lā'ry²; *not* be-lār'ī¹ [Brit. Indian district and city].

Bellatrix: be-lē'triks¹; bē-lā'triks²; *not* bel'ə-triks¹ [A star].

Belle-Alliance (1a): la bel'ə'li'ūns'¹; lā bēl'ə'li'ā'ng'² [Fr., a farm on the field of Waterloo; hence, Prus. name for the battle].

Bellechasse: bel'shūs'¹; bēl'qhās'² [Canadian district].

Bellefontaine: bel-fən'tēn¹; bēl-fōn'tān² [A city in Ohio].

Bellefonte: bel-fent'¹; bēl-fōnt'² [A city in Pa.].

Belle Isle: bel ail¹; bēl il² [Two islands off Newfoundland].

Belleisle: bel'il¹; bēl'il² [Strait betw. Labrador & Newfoundland].

Belleisle-en-Mer: bel'il'ən-mer'¹; bēl'il'ən-mēr'² [Island off France].

Bellerophon: be-ler'o-fen¹; bē-lēr'o-fōn² [In Gr. myth, a son of Glaucus: aided by Pegasus he killed the Chimera].

Bellerus: be-lī'rus¹; be-lē'rūs² [A giant in Eng. myth].

belles-lettres: bel'let'rə¹; bēl'lēt're², *Standard* (1893), & *C.*; *E.* bel-letr¹; *I.*, bel-let-trī; *M.*, *Standard* (1913), & *W.* (1909), bel'let'rī; *W.* (1890), bel-let'tūrī; *St.* bel-let'rī; *Wr.* bel-let'rī; *Walker*, bel-lē'turī. Why *Standard* (1913) should follow *M.* when the pronunciation indicated in its edition of 1893 was correct is difficult to determine; not so, however, is the change of *W.* (1890) from an Anglicized rendering of two French words, *always pronounced as French by educated persons*, to *W.* (1909), the pronunciation indicated by *M.* This word, altho it has been in English use for two centuries—Swift being the first to use it in English literature (1710)—is still treated as not fully Anglicized. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), indicated bel-let'rī; Enfield (1807), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted bel'let-trī; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) preferred bel-lē'tar¹.

Bellew: be-liū'¹ or be-lū¹; bē-lū'² or bē-lū'¹ [Eng. family name].

bellicose: bel'ī-kōs¹; bēl'ī-eōs², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* bel'li-kōs¹; *I.* & *M.* bel'li-kōs¹; *St.* bel'li-kōz¹; *Wr.* bel-li-kōs¹. The *i* in this word is, with one exception, indicated as *i* in "pin;" *Standard* (1913) indicates it as obscure, bel'ī-kōs.

belligerence: bæ-lij'ər-ens¹; be-līg'ēr-ēnç²; *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ens¹; (1893) bel-lij'ər-ens¹, but the first pronunciation given above is that most frequently heard in the United States to-day. See next.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **präy**; get, **hit**, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

belligerent: bæ-lij'ər-ent¹; be-lig'ēr-ənt²; *not* bi-lij'ər-ent¹ as Phyfe. *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ent¹; (1893) bel-lij'ər-ent¹. Altho *l* has been described by the late Dr. F. A. March as one of the most uniform and changeless of sounds in modern English, there is a tendency to ignore it when doubled, as in such words as this. See *L*. Derived from Fr. *belligérant*, this word was originally spelled *bel-ligerant* in Eng.

Bellingham¹: bel'in-jəm or -jam¹; bēl'in-gam² or -gām²; *Standard & C.* bel'in-əm¹; bēl'ing-am² [Eng. colonial governor of Mass., 1641, 1665-1672].

Bellingham²: bel'in-əm¹; bēl'ing-am²—the *h* is silent [Bay in Wash. State].

Bellini: bel-lī'nī¹; bēl-lī'nī² [It. family name of painters, and a composer].

Bellman: bel'man¹; bēl'män² [Sw. poet (1740-1795)].

Bellona: bel-lō'nə¹; bēl-lō'na², *Standard* (1893); (1913) be-lō'nə¹; bē-lō'na² [Rom. goddess of war].

Bellot: bel'lō'¹; bēl'lō'²; *not* bel'lot'¹—the *t* is silent [Fr. navigator & Arctic explorer for whom **Bellot Strait** was named].

Bellovaci: be-løv'a-sui¹; bē-löv'a-çī² [Ancient tribe of the Belgæ].

bellows: bel'ōz¹; bēl'ōs², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W.* (1909); *E., I., & St.*, bel'lōz¹; *Standard* (1913) bel'oz¹; *W.* (1890) bel'lus¹; *W.* bel'lus¹. From 1775 to 1844 the majority of the English, Scottish, and Irish lexicographers favored bel'lus¹. Walker's prognostication (1791) that "the last syllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus*" (*Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) is not supported by modern dictionaries, *Webster* (1890) & *Worcester* being the only two that have sustained it, but *Webster's American Dictionary* (1878), following Jameson (1827), gave preference to the pronunciation in use to-day.

Belluæ: bel'yu-i¹; bēl'yu-ē²; *not* bel'lu-i¹ [A former order of hoofed quadrupeds].—**belluine**: bel'yu-in¹ or -in¹; bēl'yu-in² or -in²; *not* bel'lu-in¹. While Perry (1775) gave the ultima as -in¹, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated it as -ain¹.

Belluno: bel-lū'no¹; bēl-lu'no² [It. province].

Belmaim: bel'mi-im¹; bēl'ma-īm² [Apocrypha].

Belmen: bel'men¹; bēl'mēn² [Apocrypha].

Beloit: bi-lōit'¹; be-lōit'² [A city in Wis. and Kan.].

Belon: bæ-lōn'¹; be-lōn'²; *not* bi'lēn¹ [Fr. naturalist of 16th cent.].

belong: bi-lōŋ'¹; be-lōŋ'², *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) bi-lōŋ'¹; *E., I., & St.* be-lōŋ'¹; *W.* bæ-lōŋ'¹; *Walker*, bi-lōŋ'¹. The sound is that heard in *not*, *dog*, *gong*, rather than that heard in *for*, *nor*, *orb*. Walker pointed out that "the short sound of this letter [*o*] is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*." *Concise Pronouncing Dict.*, Note 163, p. 27 [Ed. 1828].

Beloochistan: bæ-lū'chi-stān'¹; be-lō'chi-stān'². Same as BALUCHISTAN.

Belot: bæ-lō'¹; be-lō'²; *not* be-lot'¹ [Fr. novelist].

beloved (*a*): bi-luv'ed¹ or bi-luvd'¹; be-lōv'ēd² or be-lōvd'². When used as an adjective, generally pronounced as three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, as two. *New Standard Dict.* s. v. *I.* bi-luv'ed¹; *W.* bæ-luv'ed.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

beloved (n): bi-luv'ed¹; be-lôv'êd²; *not* bi-luvd'¹

Behold my servant, whom I have chosen: my *beloved*, in whom my soul is well pleased.
Matthew xii, 18.

Belpre: bel'prē¹; bēl'prē² [A village in Ohio].

Belshazzar: bel-shaz'ar¹; bēl-shāz'ar² [Bible].

Beltenebros: bel'tē-nē'bros¹; bēl'te-nē'bros²; *not* bel'ten-ə-brōs'¹ [In Lobeira's romance of chivalry, the name taken by Amadis of Gaul].

Belteshazzar: bel'ti-shaz'ar¹; bēl'te-shāz'ar [Bible].

Beltis: bel'tis¹; bēl'tis². Same as BELIT.

Belus: bi'lus¹; bē'lūs²; *not* bē'lus¹ [One of several characters in mythology, especially the father of Dido and of Pygmalion].

belvedere: bel'vi-dir' or (*It.*) bel'vē-dē'rē¹; bēl've-dēr' or (*It.*) bēl've-dē're².
[A turret-like observatory on the top of a building].

Belvoir: bi'var¹; bē'vēr² [Eng. village, valley, and castle]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Belzoni: bel-tsō'nī¹; bēl-tsō'nī²; *not* bel-zō'nī¹ [It. explorer (1778-1823)].

bema: bi'ma¹; bē'ma²; *not* bem'a¹ [The chancel of an Eastern church].

Bement: bi'ment¹; bē'mēnt²; *not* bæ-ment'¹ [A village in Ill.].

Bemis Heights: bi'mis haits¹; bē'mis hīts²; *not* bem'is¹ [Historic village in N. Y.].

Ben: ben¹; bēn² [Bible].

Benabindab: ben'a-bin'ə-dab¹; bēn'a-bīn'a-dāb² [Douai Bible].

Benadad: ben-ē'dad¹; bēn-ā'dād² [Douai Bible].

Benalah: bi-nē'ya or bi-nai'ə¹; be-nā'ya or be-nī'a² [Bible].

Ben-ammi, }
Ben Ammi: } ben-am'ai¹; bēn-ām'i² [Bible].

Benares: bi-nā'rīz¹; be-nā'rēs²; *not* bæ-nār'iz¹ [Division, district, & city in Brit. India].

bench: bēnch¹; bēnch². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) and Goodrich (Webster, 1847), indicated this pronunciation; but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) preferred bēnsh¹.

Ben Cruachan: ben krū'əh-an¹; bēn erū'əh-an² [Scot. mountain].

Ben-decar: ben-dī'kar¹; bēn-dē'ear² [Douai Bible].

Ben-dekar: ben-dī'kar¹; bēn-dē'kar² [Bible].

beneath: bi-nīth¹; be-nēth², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1890) bi-nīth¹; *E. & St.* be-nīth¹; *I.* bi-nīth¹; *Wr.* bæ-nīth¹; *Walker* bi-nīth¹. The *e* of the first syllable is not long as indicated by Imperial, Walker, and Phyfe.

Beneberak: ben'i-bī'rak¹; bēn'e-bē'rāk² [Bible].

Ben Edar: ben i'dar¹; bēn ē'dar² [The Hill of Howth, near Dublin].

Benedetti: bē'nē'det'tī¹ or ben'i-det'¹; bē'ne'dēt'tī² or bēn'e-dēt'i² [Fr. diplomat].

2: wôlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, boy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*n;

Benedick: ben'1-dik¹; bēn'e-dik² [The hero of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"].

Benedict: ben'1-dikt¹; bēn'e-diet² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger., *bē'nē-dikt¹*; be'ne-diet²; Dutch, **Benedictus:** bē'm-dik'tust¹; be'ne-die'tust²; It. **Benedetto:** bē'nē-det'to¹; be'ne-dēt'to²; Lat. **Benedictus:** ben'1-dik'tust¹; bēn'e-die'tust²; Pg **Benedicto:** bē'nē-dik'to¹; be'ne-die'to². For *Sp.* see **BENITO** & *Sw.* **BENGT**.

Benedictine: ben'1-dik'tin¹; bēn'e-die'tin². In English the *e* of the antepenult is obscured, not as in "eel" as indicated by Phye [An order of monks founded by St. Benedict; also, a liqueur made by them].

beneficence: bi-nef'1-sens¹; be-nēf'1-çēŋç². So also **beneficent**.

beneficial: ben'1-fi-sh'əl¹; bēn'e-fi-sh'al².

beneficiary: ben'1-fi-sh'1-ē-r1 or -fi-sh'a-r1¹; bēn'e-fi-sh'i-ā-ry or -fi-sh'a-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ben-1-fi-sh'i-a-ri¹; *E.* ben-e-fi-shu-a-ri¹; *I.* ben'e-fi'shi-a-ri¹; *M.* ben-1-fi-sh'1-a-ri¹; *St.* ben'e-fi-sh'i-ūr'1; *W.* ben-a-fi-sh'ya-ri¹; *Walker* ben-i-fi-sh'ya-ri¹.

Bene=jaacan: bi'n=jē'ā-kan¹; bē'ne-jā'a-eān² [Douai Bible]. **Bene=jaakan**.

Bene=jaaken: ben'1-jē'ā-ken¹; bēn'e-jā'a-kēn².

bene placito: bē'nā plā'chī-tō¹; be'ne plā'chī-tō² [It., at pleasure: a direction in music].

benevolence: bi-nev'o-lens¹; be-nēv'o-lēŋç²: give the *e* of the first syllable the sound that it has in "valley," not that which it has in "eel." So also **benevolent**.

Benfey: ben'fui¹; bēn'fȳ; not ben'fi¹ [Ger. Sanskrit scholar (1809-81)].

Bene=gaber: ben'gē'bər¹; bēn'gā'bēr² [Douai Bible].

Bengal: ben-gōl'1; bēn-gāl'2 [Provinces of Brit. India].

Bengall: ben-gōl'1; bēn-gāl'2. *C.* ben-gō'lī¹; *E.* ben'ā-lī¹; *I.* ben-gōl-ī¹; *M. & W.* ben-gōl'1; *St.* ben'gā-lī¹; *W.* ben-gā-lī¹.

Bengel: beŋ'el¹; bēŋ'ēl² [Ger. Lutheran theologian of the 18th cent.].

Bengt: beŋt¹; bēŋt² [*Sw.* for **BENEDICT**].

Benguela: ben-gē'la¹; bēn-gē'lā² In Pg. *gu* before *e* or *i* = *g*. [District and spt. in Angola].

Bene=hadad: ben'hē'dad¹; bēn'hā'dād² [Bible].

Bene=hail: ben'hē'il or -hēl'1; bēn'hā'il or -hāl'2 [Bible].

Bene=hanan ben'hē'nan¹; bēn'hā'nān² [Bible].

Bene=hesed: ben'hī'sed¹; bēn'hē'sēd² [Douai Bible].

Bene=hinnom: ben'hin'am¹; bēn'hīn'om² [Bible].

Bene=Hur: ben'hūr'1; bēn'hūr'2 [The hero of Lew Wallace's novel of the same name].

Beni: bē-nī'1; be-nī'2 [Bolivian river & dept.].

Beniamino: ben'ya-mī'no¹; bēn'yā-mī'no² [It. for **BENJAMIN**].

Benicia: bi-ni-sh'1-ā¹; be-nīsh'1-a²; not ben'1-sī-ā¹; nor bi-nī'shā¹ [City in Cal.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, ʔɪs.

benign: bɪ-nain¹; be-nīn²: the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel."

benignant: bɪ-nig'nənt¹; be-nīg'nant². Compare preceding.

Benin: ben-in¹; bēn-in²; not bə-nin¹ [W. Afr. river & country in Upper Guinea].

Beninu: bɪ-nai'nū or ben'i-nū¹; be-nī'ny or bēn'i-ny² [Bible].

benison: ben'i-sun¹; bēn'i-sōn², *Standard* (1893) & *M.*; *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*, ben'i-zn¹; *E.* ben'i-zun¹; *Standard* (1913) ben'i-sən¹; *W.* ben'i-z'n¹; *Wr.* ben'nə-zn¹; *Walker* ben'i-zn¹.

O child! O new-born denizen
Of life's great city! on thy head
The glory of the morn is shed,
Like a celestial *benison*!

LONGFELLOW *To a Child.*

Benito: bē-nī'to¹; be-nī'to² [Sp. for BENEDICT].

Benjamin: ben'jə-min¹; bēn'ja-mīn² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.*, ben'ya-mīn¹; bēn'ya-mīn²; *Fr.*, bān'ʒā'mān¹; bān'zhā'mān²; *L.* **Benjaminus:** ben'ja-mai'nus¹; bēn'ja-mī'nus².

Benjamin-Constant: bān'ʒā'mān'kōn'stān¹; bān'zhā'mān'cōn'stān² [*Fr.* painter].

Benjamite: ben'jə-mait¹; bēn'ja-mīt² [Bible].

Ben Macdhui: ben mak-dū'i¹; bēn mǎe-dy'ī² [*Scot.* mountain].

Ben Nevis: ben nī'vis or nev'is¹; bēn nē'vis or nēv'is² [*Scot.* mountain].

Bennington: ben'ɪŋ-tən¹; bēn'ing-ton²; not ben'in-tən¹—pronounce the *g*.

Benno: ben-ō'i¹; bēn-ō'ī² [*Douai Bible*].

Beno: bɪ'no¹; bē'no² [Bible].

Benolt: bə-nwā¹; bē-nwā²; not bə-neit¹ [1. Belgian composer. 2. French theologian].

Benoni: ben-ō'n¹; bēn-ō'ni² [Bible].

Bentham: ben'thām¹ or ben'təm¹; bēn'tham² or bēn'tam² [*Eng.* jurist].

Bentinck: ben'tɪŋk¹; bēn'tɪŋk²; not ben'tik¹, as too frequently heard from persons who should know better [*Eng.* family name].

Bentivoglio: ben'ti-vō'lyo¹; bēn'ti-vō'lyo² [*It.* cardinal; statesman (1579-1644)].

benumb: bɪ-nʊm¹; be-nūm². When the letter *b* is preceded by *m* in the same syllable it is now silent. Late in the 18th and early in the 19th centuries it was pronounced in the now obsolete word *accumb* and in the still living word *succumb*.

Benvenuto: ben'vē-nū'tō¹; bēn'vē-ny'tō² [*It.* masculine personal name].

Benyowski: bē'nī-ōf'skī¹; be'nŷ-ōf'skī² [*Hung.* adventurer].

benzene: ben'zīn¹; bēn'zēn².

benzin, benzine: ben'zɪn¹ or -zɪn¹; bēn'zin² or -zɪn².

Ben-zoheth: ben'zō'heth¹; bēn-zō'hēth² [Bible].

benzoin: ben'zo-in or -zein¹; bēn'zo-ɪn or -zōin². *E.* & *I.* ben-zō'in¹; *St.* ben'zō-in¹; *Wr.* bən-zein¹ [A resin used in medicine].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; ʔɪn, ʔɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

benzol, **benzole**: ben'zel¹ or -zöl¹; bën'zöl or -zöl².

benzoyl: ben'zo-il¹; bën'zo-yl², *Standard, C., M., & W. (1909). E., I., St., & W. (1890), ben'zeil¹; W. ben-zeil¹ [A chemical radical].*

Beon: bi'en¹; bē'on² [Bible].

Beor: bi'ar or -ar¹; bē'or or -ör² [Bible].

Beowulf: bē'o-wulf¹; be'o-wulf² [The semimythical hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic of the same name].

bequeath: bi-kwith¹; be-kwēth².

bequeathed: bi-kwithd¹; be-kwēthd²; *not* bi-kwīthd¹.

This elongation of the ultimate is a gross and vulgar method of reading: it is used in the Church from a silly affectation of peculiarity, and in Charity Schools from ignorance; but is wholly unjustifiable. W. H. SAVAGE *The Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language* p. 75. [London, 1833.]

Bera: bi'rā¹; bē'ra² [Bible].

Beracah: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-eā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beracha: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

Berachah: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-eā² [Bible].

Berachiah: ber'a-kai'ā¹; bër'a-ei'ā² [Bible].

Beralah: ber'i-ai'ā¹; bër'a-i'ā² [Bible].

Beranger, de: bē'rān'zē¹; be'rān'zhē² [Fr. poet].

Barar: bē-rār¹; be-rār² [Brit.-Ind. province].

Beraud: bē'rō¹; be'rō²; *not* bi'raud¹ [Fr. painter].

Berbice: būr-bis¹; bër-biç²; *not* būr'bais¹ [A region and river in Brit. Guiana].

berceuse [Fr.]: bār'sūz¹; bār'çûs² [A cradle-song, or musical composition of lullaby type].

Berchtold: bër'tölt¹; bër'n'tölt² [Austr. statesman].

Berea: bi'ri-a or ber'i-a¹; bē're-a or bër'e-a² [Apocrypha].

Berea²: bi-ri'ā; be-rē'a² [Bible].

Berea³: bi-ri'ā; be-rē'a² [1. A village in Ohio. 2. A town in Ky.].

Berechiah: ber'i-kai'ā¹; bër'e-ei'ā² [Bible].

Bered: bi'red¹; bër'ëd² [Bible].

Berengar: bē'ren-gār¹; be'rën-gär² [King of Italy (10th cent.)].

Berengarla: ber'en-gē'ri-a¹; bër'ën-gā'ri-a² [Eng. queen, wife of Richard I].

Berenice, } ber'i-nai'si¹; bër'e-ni'çē² [A feminine personal name].

Berenise [Lat.], } Fr., **Bérénice**: bē'rē'nīs¹; be'rē'niç²; It., **Berenice**: bē'rē-ni'chē¹; be'rē-ni'chē².

Beresford: ber'is-fard¹; bër'is-ford²; *not* bürs'fard. Compare **BERKELEY**.

Beresina: ber'e-zī'nā¹; bër'e-sī'na² [Rus. river the crossing of which (Nov. 1812) cost Napoleon I. 20,000 men in his retreat from Moscow].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gèt**, **präy**, **fērñ**; **hit**, **Ice**; **i**=**ē**; **i**=**ë**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

Bergen-op-Zoom: ber'hen-op-zōm¹; bër'hēn-ōp-zōm² [Historic city of the Netherlands].

Bergerac, Cyrano de: sī'rā'nō' də bār'zə-rāk¹; çy'rā'nō' de bër'zhe-rāe² [Fr. poet of 17th cent.].

Bergman: berh'man¹; bër'h'män² [Sw. naturalist of 18th cent.].

Bergues: bārg¹; bērg²; *not* berg¹ [Fr. city].

Berl: bī'rai¹; bē'rī² [Bible].

Beria: bī-rai'ā¹; be-rī'a² [Bible. Same as BERIAH].

Beriah: bī-rai'ā¹; be-rī'ā² [Bible].

Berlites: bī-rai'aits¹; be-rī'its² [Bible].

Bering: bē'riŋ *or* bī'riŋ¹; be'ring² *or* bē'ring² [1. Danish navigator (1680-1741). 2. A sea between Siberia and Alaska].

Bériot: bē'rī'ō¹; bę'rī'ō² [Belg. violinist].

Berlites: bī'raits¹; bē'rīts² [Bible].

Berlith: bī'rīth¹; bē'rith² [Bible].

Berkeleian: bürk-lī'an¹; bërk-lē'an², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* bürk'lī-ən¹ [Pert. to Berkeley].

Berkeley¹: bürk'lī¹; bërk'ly² [A family & geographical name in Eng. & U. S.].

Berkeley²: bürk'lī¹; bärk'ly² [Eng. & Ir. family name; specif. that of George B., Anglo-Ir. philosopher]. Compare BERKELEIAN.

Berkshire: bürk'shīr¹; bërk'shīr² [County in Mass.].

Berkshire²: bürk'shīr¹; bärk'shīr² [Eng. county].

Berlichingen: ber'līh-in'en¹; bër'līh-īng'ēn² [Ger. Knight of "the iron hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe].

Berlin: bür'lin¹; bër'lin², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & St.* bür-līn¹; *W.* bür'lin¹; *Wr.* bër-līn¹. In Ger., bër-līn¹ [Ger. capital; also, one of various other towns in the U. S.].

berlin: bür'lm¹; bër'lin². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated bür-līn¹. [1. Carriage. 2. Worsted. 3. Dance.]

Berlioz: ber'lī'ōs¹; bër'lī'ōs² [Fr. composer].

Bermingham: bür'mīŋ-əm¹; bër'mīng-am² [Eng. commander (14th cent.)].

Bermoothes: bër-mū'thes¹; bër-mōō'thēs² [Bermudas: from Sp. pronunciation of **Bermudez**, their discoverer].

Bermuda: bër-miū'də¹; bër-mū'də², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* bür-miū'də¹; *M.* bër-mū'də. The pronunciation recorded by M. is not heard on the islands. It is probably based on the Sp. pronunciation of the *u* in Bermudez (see preceding entry). To-day the *u* in Bermuda is uniformly pronounced as a diphthong by the natives.

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būr**;

Bern: **bern**¹; **běrn**² [Capital of Switzerland]. See **BERNE**.

Bernabe: **ber**^{na}-**bē**¹; **běr**^{na}-**bē**² [Sp. for **BARNABAS**].

Bernadotte: **būr**^{na}-**dēt**¹ or (F.) **ber**^{na}-**dōt**¹; **bēr**^{na}-**dōt**² or (F.) **běr**^{na}-**dōt**² [Swed. king].

Bernard: **būr**^{nard}¹; **běr**^{nard}²; Fr., **bār**^{nār}¹; **bēr**^{nār}² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bernhard**: **ber**^{nār}^h¹; **běr**^{nār}^h²; Ger., **ber**^{nār}^h¹; **běr**^{nār}^h²; Dutch, **Barend**: **bō**^{rent}¹; **bā**^{rent}²; Fr. **Bernardin**: **bār**^{nār}^{dan}¹; **bēr**^{nār}^{dan}²; It., **Bernardino**: **bār**^{nar}^{dī}^{nō}¹; **bēr**^{nār}^{dī}^{nō}²; L., **Bernardus**: **ber**^{nār}^{dus}¹; **bēr**^{nār}^{dus}²; Sp., **Bernal**: **bār**^{nāl}¹; **bēr**^{nāl}²; Sw., **Bernhard**: **ber**^{nār}^h¹; **běr**^{nār}^h². In the Romance languages *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant in the same syllable, has the sound of *ā* as in "fare." See also **BERTRAM**.

Berne: **būr**ⁿ¹; **běr**ⁿ² [A village in N. Y.]. See **BERN**.

Berners: **būr**^{nær}¹; **běr**^{nēr}² [Eng. family name].

Bernese: **būr**^{nīs}¹; **bēr**^{nēs}², *Standard & C.*; *I. & W.* **būr**^{niz}¹.

Bernhardi: **běr**ⁿ^{hār}^{dī}¹; **ber**ⁿ^{hār}^{dī}² [Ger. general; author].

Bernhardt: **būr**ⁿ^{hār}^t or (F.) **ber**ⁿ^{nār}¹; **běr**ⁿ^{hār}^t or (F.) **běr**ⁿ^{nār}² [Fr. actress]. See **SARAH**.

Bernice: **bār**^{nai}^{sī}¹; **bēr**^{nī}^{çē}² [Bible]. See **BERENICE**.

Bernicia: **bār**^{niš}ⁱ^{-a}¹; **bēr**^{niš}ⁱ^{-a}² [An Anglian kingdom].

Bernina: **ber**ⁿⁱ^{na}¹; **běr**ⁿⁱ^{nā}²; *not* **ber**^{nai}^{nā}¹ [Sw. mountains].

Bernini: **ber**ⁿⁱ^{nī}¹; **běr**ⁿⁱ^{nī}²; *not* **ber**^{nai}^{nī}¹ [It. sculptor of 16th cent.].

Bernoulli: **bār**^{nul}^{yī}¹; **bēr**^{nul}^{yī}²; *not* **ber**^{naul}^{yī}¹ [Swiss family name].

Bernstorff: **běr**ⁿ^{stōrf}¹; **ber**ⁿ^{stōrf}²; *not* **būr**ⁿ^{stef}¹ [Ger. diplomat].

Berodach-baladan: **bi**^{rō}^{dak}^{bal}^ā^{-dan}¹; **be**^{rō}^{dāe}^{bāl}^ā^{-dān}² [Bible].

Berœa: **bi**^{rī}^ā¹; **be**^{rē}^ā². Same as **BEREA**.

Beromi: **bi**^{rō}^{mai}¹; **be**^{rō}^{mī}² [Douai Bible].

Beroth: **bī**^{rē}th¹; **bē**^{rō}th² [Apocrypha].

Bertha: **bi**^{rō}^{thā}¹; **be**^{rō}^{thā}² [Douai Bible].

Berothah: **bi**^{rō}^{thā}¹; **be**^{rō}^{thā}² [Bible].

Berothal: **bi**^{rō}^{thai}¹; **be**^{rō}^{thī}² [Bible].

Berothite: **bī**^{rē}th^{-ait}¹; **bē**^{rō}th^{-it}² [Bible].

Berretho: **ber**ⁱ^{-tho}¹ or **be**^{rī}^{-tho}¹; **bēr**^e^{-tho}² or **bē**^{rē}^{-tho}² [Bible].

Berquin: **bār**^{ka}ⁿ¹; **bēr**^{kā}ⁿ²; *not* **ber**^{kin}¹ [Fr. Protestant martyr (1490-1529)].

Berry: **be**^{rī}¹; **bēr**^{rī}²; sometimes, as if Anglicized, **ber**ⁱ¹; **bēr**^y² [Fr. dukedom].

Berryer: **ber**^{yē}¹; **bēr**^{yē}² [Fr. royalist (1790-1868)].

Bersabee: **bār**^{sē}^{bi}⁻ⁱ¹; **bēr**^{sā}^{be}^{-ē}² [Douai Bible].

bersagliere: **ber**^{sa}^{lyē}^{rē}¹; **bēr**^{sā}^{lyē}^{rē}²; *not* **būr**^{sə}^{glai}^ā^{-rī}¹ [It. sharp-shooter].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fāst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fēr**ⁿ, **hīt**, **īe**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Bert: bār¹; bêt² [Fr. physiologist (1833-86)].

Bertha: bŭr'thə¹; bër'tha²; Dan., Ger., & Sw., ber'ta¹; bër'tä² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Berthe:** bār't¹; bār't²; It. & Sp., **Berta:** ber'tā¹; bër'tä².

Berthelot: bār'tə-lō¹; bër'te-lō² [Fr. family name].

Berthier: bār'tyē¹; bër'tyē²; not ber'tyər¹ [1. Fr. family name. 2. A district in Quebec].

Berthollet: bār'to"lē¹; bër'to"le² [Fr. chemist (1748-1822)].

Berthoud: bār'tū¹; bër'ty² [Swiss horologist (1725-1807)].

Bertie: bŭr'ti¹; bār'ti² [Eng. family name of the Earls of Abingdon and Lindsey].

Bertie: ber'ti¹; bër'ti² [Eng. family name].

Bertie: bŭr'ti¹; bër'ti² [1. Diminutive of ALBERT or BERTHA. 2. County in N. C.].

Bertillon: bār'ti"yōn¹; bër'ti"yōn²; often erroneously, ber'ti"yōn¹; bër'ti"yōn², combining Eng. & Fr. sounds to produce a Fr. name. In the U. S. an Anglicized pronunciation bŭr'til-an¹; bër'til-on², has some vogue [Fr. anthropologist; inventor of the Bertillon system of anthropometry (1883)].

Bertram: bŭr'tram¹; bër'tram²; Ger., bŭr'tram¹; bër'trām² [A masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bertrand:** bār'trān¹; bër'trān²; It., **Bertrando:** bār-trān'do¹; bër-trān'do; Pg., **Bertrão:** bār-trauñ¹; bër-trouñ²; Sp., **Beltran:** bel-trān¹; bël-trān². See BERNARD.

Bertrand, de: bār'trān¹; bër'trān²; not ber'trand¹; nor bŭr'trand¹. Sometimes, erroneously combining Eng. & Fr. sounds, ber'trān¹; bër'trān² [Fr. general with Napoleon at St. Helena].

Bertuch: ber'tuħ¹; bër'tuħ² [Ger. author (1747-1822)].

Berwick: ber'ik¹; bër'ik² [Eng. seaport town].

Berwick: bŭr'wik¹; bër'wik² [A borough in Pa. or town in Me.].

Berwine: bŭr'wain¹; bër'win² [A character in Scott's "The Betrothed"].

beryl: ber'il¹; bër'yl²; not bŭr'il¹ [Mineral & gem=stone].

Berzelius: bār-zī'h-us or (Sw.) ber-sē'li-us¹; bër-zē'li-ūs or (Sw.) bër-se'li-ūs² [Sw. chemist].

Berzellai: bār-zel'ī-ai¹; bër-zē'l'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

Berzelus: bār-zī'lus¹; bër-zē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Bes: bes¹; bēs²; not bēz¹ [A god in Egyptian mythology].

Besai: bī'sai¹; bē'sī² [Bible].

Besançon: bæ-zān"sōn¹; bæ-šān"çōn². Lippincott's "Gazetteer" pronounces the antepenult bē¹; bē² [Fr. city].

besant: bez'ant or bi-zant¹; bēs'ant or be-šant². Same as BEZANT.

Besant (Annie): bes'ant or bez'ant¹; bēs'ant or bēs'ant² [Eng. theosophist].

Besant (Walter): bi-sant' or bi-zant¹; be-sant' or be-šant² [Eng. novelist].

Besecath: bes'ī-kath¹; bēs'e-ĕth² [Douai Bible].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

beseeched: bi-sī'chd¹; be-sēchd²; *not* bi-sī'ch^{ed}1. See BEQUEATHED.

Beselam: bes'1-lam¹; bēs'e-lām² [Douai Bible].

Beseleel: bi-sī'li-el¹; be-sē'le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Beskid: bes-kīd¹; bēs-kīd² [A region of the Carpathian mountains].

Besley: bis'li¹; bēs'ly²; *not* bez-li¹ [Eng. family name].

Besodelah: bes"o-di'yā or -dai'ā¹; bēs"o-dē'ya or -di'a² [Bible].

Besodia: bes"o-dai'ā¹; bēs"o-di'a² [Douai Bible].

besom: bi'zəm¹; bē'zom².

Note that this is one of many native Eng. words (from A.S. *besma*, broom), the pronunciation of which varies with the form of its spelling. In Devon it is written *basam* or *bassam*; in Cornwall, *bazzom*; in Cheshire, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, *beesom* & *baysom*; in Northumberland & Durham, *buzzom*; in Gloucestershire & Wiltshire, *bissom*; in Berkshire & Herefordshire, *bizzom*, and in Warwickshire & East Sussex *bysum*.

Bessborough: bez'bur-o¹; beš'bór-o²; *not* bes'bur-o¹ [Brit. earldom; seat in Kilkenny, Ire.].

Besor: bi'sor¹; bē'sör² [Bible].

Bessarion: be-sē'ri-an¹; bē-sā'ri-on²; *not* bes"ə-rai'an¹ [Gr. scholar; patriarch of Constantinople, of 15th cent.].

Bessemer: bes'1-mär¹; bēs'e-mēr² [Eng. inventor].

Besslères: bes'syär¹; bēs'syêr². The Fr. è before *r*, as in *mère*, *père*, should always be given the sound of *ā* in English "mare," "pare," etc. [Fr. marshal].

bestial: bes'ti-al¹; bēs'ti-al². *Standard* (1893), *C., M., E., & I.*; *St. & W.* best'yäl¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* (1890-1909), bes'chal¹; bēs'chal². Modern usage does not accept the dictum of Walker (NOTE 464) that in the words *bestial* and *celestial*, where the *s* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *tch*, as *bes-tehial*, *celes-tchial*; nor did Noah Webster, Chauncey Goodrich, and Noah Porter in the "American Dictionary" and the "Unabridged." The preponderance of authority favors the first pronunciation recorded above. It was left to Messrs. Samuel W. Barnum and Samuel Porter to revise the mispronunciation of Walker in "Webster's International Dict." (1890), which has been retained in the "New International" (1909) and substituted for the pronunciation recorded by Dr. March in the "Standard" (1893) by the later editors of that work. The word should never be pronounced bist'chal¹; *nor* bist'yäl¹. While Sheridan (1780) indicated bes'chal¹, Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) rendered it bes'chi-al¹; but Perry (1775) and Jameson (1827) noted bes'ti-al¹, and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bes'yäl¹.

This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the *e* long, as if written *beastial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yäl*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v., new ed. [DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

bestiarian: bes"ti-ē'ri-an¹; bēs"ti-ā'ri-an² [A supporter of animal rights].

bestiary: bes'ti-ē-ri¹; bēs'ti-ā-ry² [A beast-fighter in ancient Roman games].

bestrew: bi-strū¹; be-stru², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* be-strū¹; *Wr.* bē-strū¹; *not* bi-strū¹; bē-strōō² as Phye; *nor* bē-strō¹, as Walker.

Betah: bi'tā¹; bē'tā² [Bible].

betain: bi'tā-in¹; bē'tā-īn² [An alkaloid found in beets]. **betaine**† bi'tā-īn¹; bē'tā-īn².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wət, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Betane: bet'ə-nī¹; bēt'a-nē² [Apocrypha].

betel: bē'tl¹; bē'tl²; *not* bē'tl¹ *nor* bet'l¹ [E.=Ind. nut].

Betelguese: Same as following, and so pronounced except by *I*, bī'tel-jūz¹; bē'tēl-gūz².

Betelguese: bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²; *Standard & E.* bet'el-gūz¹; *W.* (1890), bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²; *W.* (1909), bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²—the Italic short ē of the penult, indicated in Key 2, approximates to *e* in "moment," and is a symbol introduced to replace Italic *e* in the Websterian system of notation, about which see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," ch. ix, pp. 270-303. [A star.]

Beten: bī'ten¹; bēt'tēn² [Bible].

bête noire: bāt nwār¹; bāt nwār ; *not* bāt nwar¹ [Fr., literally, "black beast"; bugbear].

Beth: beth¹; bēth² [Heb., the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, so called from its resemblance, in earliest form, to a house or three-cornered tent: an element in many Bible and Apocrypha place-names meaning "abode," "place of," etc. See the following].—**Bethabara:** beth'ab'ə-rā *or* beth'ə-bē-rā; bēth'āb'ə-rā *or* bēth'ā-bā'rā² [Bible].—**Beth-acaram:** beth'ak'ə-rām¹; bēth'āc'ə-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acarem:** beth'ak'ə-rēm¹; bēth'āc'ə-rēm² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acharam:** beth'ak'ə-rām¹; bēth'āc'ə-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anath:** beth'ənāth¹; bēth'ānāth² [Bible].—**Bethania:** bi-thē'm-ai; be-thā'ni-a²; *not* beth'ā-nai¹ [Douai Bible]. Same as BETHANY.—**Bethanite:** beth'ə-noit¹; bēth'ā-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anoth:** beth'ē-nōth¹; bēth'ānōth² [Bible].—**Bethany:** beth'ə-ni¹; bēth'ā-ny² [Bible].—**Beth-araba:** beth'ar'ə-bat¹; bēth'ār'ā-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arabah:** beth'ar'ə-bā¹; bēth'ār'ā-bā² [Bible].—**Beth-aram:** beth'ə-rām¹; bēth'ā-rām² [Bible].—**Beth-aran:** beth'ē-ran¹; bēth'ār'an² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arbel:** beth'ār-bel¹; bēth'ār-bēl² [Bible].—**Beth-asmoth:** beth'az'mōth¹; bēth'ās'mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-aven:** beth'ē-ven¹; bēth'ā-vēn² [Bible].—**Beth-azmaveth:** beth'az-mē'veth¹; bēth'āz-mā-vēth² [Bible].—**Beth-baal-meon:** beth'bā'al-mī'an¹; bēth'bā'al-mē'on² [Bible].—**Beth-barah:** beth'bā-rā¹; bēth'bā'rā² [Bible].—**Beth-basi:** beth'bē-sai¹; bēth'hā'si² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-bera:** beth'bī'rā¹; bēth'hē'rā² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-beral:** beth'ber'ā-ai¹; bēth'bēr'ā-i² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-birel:** beth'bī'r-ai¹; bēth'bī'r-ē-i² [Bible].—**Beth-car:** beth'kār¹; bēth'cār² [Bible].—**Beth-dagon:** beth'dē-gan¹; bēth'dā-gon² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-dibblathaim:** beth'dib'la-thē'im¹; bēth'dib'la-thā'im² [Bible].—**Beth-eden:** beth'ē-den¹; bēth'ē-dēn² [Bible].—**Beth-eked:** beth'ē-ke'd¹; bēth'ē-kēd² [Bible].

Bethel: beth'el¹; bēth'ēl²; *not* beth'l¹ [1. Bible place-name. 2. A place hallowed by God's presence].

Out of my stony grief *Bethel* I'll raise.

SARAH F. ADAMS *Nearer, My God, to Thee*, st. 4.

Bethelite: beth'el-ait¹; bēth'ēl-it² [Bible].

Beth-emec: beth'ī-mek¹; bēth'ē-mēc² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-emek:** beth'ī-mek¹; bēth'ē-mēk² [Bible].—**Bether:** bī'ther¹; bē'thēr² [Bible].—**Bethesda:** bi-thez'dā¹; be-thēs'dā²; *not* beth'es-dā¹ [Bible].—**Beth-ezel:** beth'ē-zei¹; bēth'ē-zēi² [Bible].—**Beth-gader:** beth'gē-dār¹; bēth'gā-dēr² [Bible].—**Beth-gamul:** beth'gē-mul¹; bēth'gā-mul² [Bible].—**Beth-gilgal:** beth'gīl-gal¹; bēth'gīl-gāl² [Bible].—**Beth-haccerem:** beth'hak'si-rēm¹; bēth'hāc'ce-rēm² [Bible].—**Beth-haggan:** beth'hag'an¹; bēth'hāg'an² [Bible].—**Beth-hanan:** beth'hē-nan¹; bēth'hā-nan² [Bible].—**Beth-haram:** beth'hē-rām¹; bēth'hā-rām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-haran:** beth'hē-ran¹; bēth'hā-ran² [Bible].—**Beth-hogla:** beth'hōg-lā¹; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible].—**Beth-hoglah:** beth'hōg-lā¹; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-horon:** beth'hō-ran¹; bēth'hō-ron² [Bible].—**Bethia:** bi-thi'ā¹; be-thi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-iesmoth:** beth'ī-es'ī-mōth¹; bēth'ī-ēs'ī-mōth² [Douai

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Bible].—**Beth=Jeshimoth**: befh^uˈjesh/i-moth¹; befh^uˈjesh/i-möth² [Bible (R. V.)]. Same as **BETH=JESHIMOTH**.—**Beth=Jesimoth**: befh^uˈjes/i-meth¹; befh^uˈjes/i-möth² [Bible].—**Beth=leaphrah**: befh^uˈle-af/rä¹; befh^uˈle-as/äf/rä² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth=lebaath**: befh^uˈle-bē/äth¹; befh^uˈle-bā/öth² [Bible].

Bethlehem: befh^uˈli-hem¹; befh^uˈle-hēm². The *e* of the penult as *e* in "valley," not as in "eel" [City of Palestine where Jesus Christ and David were born].

Bethlehem Ephratah: befh^uˈli-hem ef/rä-tä¹; befh^uˈle-hēm ēf/ra-tä² [Bible].

Bethlehemite: befh^uˈli-hem-ait¹; befh^uˈle-hēm-it².

Bethlehem=judah: befh^uˈli-hem-jü/dä¹; befh^uˈle-hēm-ju/da² [Bible].—

Beth=lonon: befh^uˈlō-man¹; befh^uˈlō-mon² [Apocrypha].—**Beth=maacah**: befh^uˈmā/a-ca¹; befh^uˈmā/a-ca² [Bible].

Bethmann=Hollweg: bēthˈman-höl/vēh¹; bēthˈmān-höl/vēh² [Ger. chancellor (1856—)].

Beth=marcaboth: befh^uˈmār/kā-befh^u or -bōth¹; befh^uˈmār/ea-bōth² or -bōth² [Bible].—**Beth=meon**: befh^uˈmī/ön¹; befh^uˈmē/ön² [Bible].—**Beth=merhak**: befh^uˈmer/hak¹; befh^uˈmēr/hāk² [Bible].—**Beth=millo**: befh^uˈmīl/ō¹; befh^uˈmīl/ō² [Bible].—**Beth=nimrah**: befh^uˈnīm/rä¹; befh^uˈnīm/rä² [Bible].—**Beth=oron**: befh^uˈō/ren¹; befh^uˈō/rön² [Apocrypha].—**Beth=palet**: befh^uˈpē/let¹; befh^uˈpā/let² [Bible].—**Beth=pazzez**: befh^uˈpaz/ez¹; befh^uˈpāz/ez² [Bible].—**Beth=peor**: befh^uˈpī/ör¹; befh^uˈpē/ör² [Bible].

Bethphage: befh^uˈfä-jī¹; befh^uˈfä-gē², *Standard, I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard Bible Dict., W.; C. & E., befh/fēj*; *Variorum Bible, befh-fāj*¹.

Beth=phaleth: befh^uˈfē/leth¹; befh^uˈfä/lēth² [Douai Bible].—**Beth=phellet**: befh^uˈfī/let¹; befh^uˈfē/lēt²—see preceding [Douai Bible].—**Beth=pheses**: befh^uˈfī/siz¹; befh^uˈfē/sēs²; not -fē/siz¹ [Douai Bible].—**Beth=phogor**: befh^uˈfō/gör¹; befh^uˈfō/gör² [Douai Bible].—**Beth=rapha**: befh^uˈrē/fä¹; befh^uˈrā/fä² [Bible].—**Beth=rehab**: befh^uˈrē/hēb¹; befh^uˈrē/hōb² [Bible].—**Beth=sabec**: befh^uˈsē/bi-ī¹; befh^uˈsā/be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Bethsaida**: befh^uˈsā/i-da¹; befh^uˈsā/i-da²; not befh^uˈsēd/ä¹ [Bible].—**Beth=sames**: befh^uˈsē/miz¹; befh^uˈsā/mēs² [Douai Bible].—**Bethsamite**: befh^uˈsa-mait¹; befh^uˈsa-mit² [Douai Bible].—**Beth=samos**: befh^uˈsē/mos¹; befh^uˈsā/mös² [Apocrypha].—**Bethsan**: befh^uˈsan¹; befh^uˈsän² [Apocrypha].—**Bethshan**: befh^uˈshan¹; befh^uˈshän² [Bible].—**Beth=shaan**: befh^uˈshī/än¹; befh^uˈshē/än² [Bible].—**Beth=shemesh**: befh^uˈshī/mesh¹; befh^uˈshē/mösh² [Bible].—**Beth=shemite**: befh^uˈshī/mait¹; befh^uˈshē/mīt² [Bible].—**Beth=shittah**: befh^uˈshit/ä¹; befh^uˈshīt/ä² [Bible].—**Beth=simoth**: befh^uˈsai/meth¹; befh^uˈsī/möth² [Douai Bible].—**Beth=sura**: befh^uˈsu/rä¹; befh^uˈsu/rä² [Apocrypha].—**Beth=tappuah**: befh^uˈtap/u-ä¹; befh^uˈtäp/u-ä² [Bible].—**Beth=thaphua**: befh^uˈthaf/u-ä¹; befh^uˈthäf/u-ä² [Douai Bible].—**Bethuel**: bi-thū/ēl¹; bi-thū/ēl² [Bible].—**Bethul**: befh^uˈul or bi-thūl¹; befh^uˈul or bi-thūl² [Bible].—**Bethulia**: befh^uˈyu-lai/ä or bi-thūl/i-ä¹; befh^uˈyu-l/i-ä or bi-thūl/i-ä² [Apocrypha].

Bethune¹: bi-thiün¹; be-thün²; not bi-thün¹ [Am. poet (1805–62)].

Bethune²: bi'tän¹; bē'ton² [Scot. family name].

Bethune³: bē'tün¹; bē'tün² [Fr. town].

Beth-zacharam: befh^uˈzak/ä-ram¹; befh^uˈzä/ä-ram² [Douai Bible].—

Beth=zacharias: befh^uˈzak/ä-räi/äs¹; befh^uˈzä/ä-räi/äs² [Apocrypha].—**Beth=zatha**: befh^uˈzē/thä¹; befh^uˈzä/thä² [Bible].—**Beth=zeha**: befh^uˈzi/kä¹; befh^uˈzē/ä² [Douai Bible].—**Beth=zur**: befh^uˈzē/ür¹; befh^uˈzür² [Bible].

betis: bē'tis¹; bē'tis² [A Philippine timber-tree].

bétise: bē'tiz¹; bē'tis² [Fr., stupidity].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ä¹: mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

betol: bī'tōl¹ or bī'tel¹; bē'tōl² or bē'tōl² [A. chemical compound].

Betollus: bī-tō'lī-us¹; be-tō'li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Betomasthem: bet'o-mas'them¹; bēt'o-mās'thēm² [Apocrypha].

Betomesthalm: bet'o-mas-thē'im¹; bēt'o-mes-thā'im² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Betomestham: bet'o-mes'tham¹; bēt'o-mēs'tham² [Apocrypha].

beton: bet'an¹; bēt'on²; not bē'tan¹ [A form of concrete: from Fr. *béton*, mineral pitch].

Betonim: bet'o-nim¹; bēt'o-nīm² [Bible].

betray: bī-trē'¹; be-trā²; but frequently heard bə-trē'¹. *Walker*, bī-trē'¹.

betroth: bī-trōth'¹; be-trōth'², *Standard* (1893), *I. & M.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) bī-trōth'¹; *E. & St.*, be-trōth'¹; *Walker*, bī-trōth'¹; *Wr.* bə-trōth'¹. So also, **betrothal** and **betrothment**. In *W.* (1890), the *o* of the ultima of *betroth* is pronounced as *o* in "not," but in *W.* (1909), it is pronounced as *o* in "soft." This difference is explained as a medial sound between *o* in "orb" and *o* in "odd."

betrothed: bī-trōthd'¹, *M.*, or -trōtht'¹; be-trōthd'² or -trōtht'²; *Standard* (1913), bī-trōtht'¹; *W.* (1893), bī-trōtht'¹; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* in the ultima the sound of *o* in "soft." See note under **BETROTH**.

[Thus] ended the trials and sorrows of the *Betrothed*.

SCOTT *The Betrothed* ch. xxxi, p. 115 [H. M. & Co.]

between: bī-twīn'¹; be-twēn'²; but frequently heard bə-twīn'¹.

betwixt: bī-twīkst'¹; be-twīkst'²; but frequently heard bə-twīkst'¹.

Beulah: biū'lā'¹; bū'lā² [A Bible name for Israel; also feminine personal name].

Beulé: bū'lē'¹; bū'lē'² [Fr. archeologist].

beurré (Fr.): bū'rē'¹; bū'rē'² [A butter=pear].

Beust (von): beist¹; böist² [Saxon & Austrian statesman].

Beuthen: bei-ten¹; böi'tēn²; not bū'thən¹ [Prus. town].

Bevan: bev'an¹; bēv'an²; not bī-van'¹ [An English family name].

bevel: bev'el¹; bēv'ēl²; but frequently heard bev'l¹. *Walker*, bev'il¹, who, in Note 99, remarks, "this vowel [e] is apt to slide into the short i."

Beveland: bev'ī-land¹ or bē'vā-lant¹; bēv'e-land² or bē'vā-lānt²; not bīv'-land¹ [Islands of the Netherlands].

beverage: bev'ər-ij¹; bēv'ēr-ag²; not bev'rij¹.

Beveridge: bev'ə-rij¹; bēv'e-rīg²; not bev'ər-ij¹ [Am. statesman].

Bevern: bē'vern¹; bē'vern²; not bē'vern¹ [Prus. general].

Bevis: bī'vis¹; bē'vis²; not bev'is¹ [A hero in Eng. romance].

bevue: bī-viū'¹; be-vū'²; not bī'viū¹; nor bev'u¹ [An inadvertence; by=view].

Bewick: biū'ik¹; bū'ik² [Eng. engraver or painter].

Bex: bē¹; bē²; not beks¹ [Swiss village].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Bexar: **bār**¹; **bār**². Altho the dictionaries record **bē-ār**¹; **bē-är**², and **bē-hār**¹; **bē-här**², the pronunciation first recorded is that of the inhabitants [A county in Texas].

beyond: **bi-yend**¹; **be-yönd**². Walker (s. v.) says: "There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it."—*A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*.

Notwithstanding Walker's comment his contemporary Pegge makes no reference whatever to this peculiar pronunciation in his "Anecdotes. . . Chiefly Regarding the Local Dialect of London," published in 1803; but the form is one which the writer heard, in southern Worcestershire, as recently as 1885. A variant *be-yant*¹ is in use in parts of Ireland, and *be-yont*¹ may be met in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Beyrout: **bē-rüt**¹; **bē-rüt**². Same as BEIRUT.

Beza: **bī'zā**¹; **bē'zā**² [Fr. theologian, Théodore de BÈZE].

Bezaanannim: **bī'zā-an'ā-nim**¹; **bē'zā-ān'a-nīm**² [Bible (R. V.)].

Bezaī: **bī'zā-ai**¹; **bē'zā-ī**² [Bible].

Bezaleel: **bi-zal'i-el**¹; **be-zāl'e-ēl**² [Bible].

Bezalel: **bez'ā-lel**¹; **bēz'a-lēl**² [Bible (R. V.)].

bezant: **bez'ant**¹; **bēz'ant**², *Standard, C., M., & W.*, also noted by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); *E. & St.*, **be-zant**¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Brande (1842), and Clark (1855); *I.*, **bez'ant**¹; *W.*, **bē-zant**¹; *not bī'zant*¹ [Turk. coin].

Bèze: **bēz**¹; **bēz**² [Fr. theologian (1519–1605). Called in Eng. BEZA].

Bezek: **bī'zek**¹; **bē'zēk**² [Bible].

bezel: **bez'el**¹; **bēz'ēl**²—Johnson (1755) and Perry (1775) so stressed the word, the latter noting this pronunciation; but it is frequently heard **bez**¹ as indicated by Smart (1840); *not bī'zel*¹ as noted by Jameson (1827).

Bezeleel: **bi-zī'h-el**¹; **be-zē'le-ēl**² [Douai Bible].

Bezer: **bī'zār**¹; **bē'zēr**² [Bible].

Bezeth: **bi'zēth**¹; **bē'zēth**² [Apocrypha].

Béziers: **bē'zyē**¹; **bē'zyē**² [Fr. city where Albigenses were massacred in 1209].

bezil: **bez'il**¹; **bēz'il**² [Same as BEZEL: a spelling noted by Blount (1656), Bailey (1724), Perry (1775)].

bezique: **bi-zīk**¹; **be-zīk**²; *not bez'ik*¹ [A game with cards].

bezoar: **bī'zōr**¹; **bē'zōr**²; *not bez'ōr*¹ [A concretion found in the stomach of certain animals, as the goat, chamois, llama, etc.].

bezugo: **bē-zū'go**¹; **bē-zū'gō**²; *not bez'iū-go*¹ [The buffalo-fish].

Bhaga: **bhā'ga**¹; **bhā'gā**² [In Vedic myth, a son of Aditi (**ad'i-tī**¹; **ād'i-tī**²), a Vedic deity]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagalpur: **bā'gal-pūr**¹; **bā'gal-pūr**² [A Bengali city on the Ganges].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, loe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Bhagavad Gita: bhā'ga-vad gī'ta¹; bhā'gā-vād gī'tā² [A Sanskrit philosophical poem]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagavan: bhā'ga-van¹; bhā'gā-vān² [In Sanskrit, the Supreme Being]. See ASK.

Bhāgavata Purana: bhā'ga-vā'ta pu-rā'na¹; bhā'gā-vā'tā pu-rā'nā² [Sanskrit sacred verse devoted to the glorification of Vishnu].

Bhandarkar: bhūn'dar-kār¹; bhān'dār-kār² [Hindu Oriental scholar].

Bharata: bhār'a-ta¹; bhār'ā-tā² [One of several characters in Hindu myth]. See ASK.

Bhartrihari: bhār'tri-har'ī¹; bhār'trī-hār'ī² [Hindu writer of 1st cent. B. C.].

bi-: bai-¹; bi-² [Prefix].

Blanca: bi-an'kæl¹; bi-ān'ea²; frequently, erroneously, bi'an-kæ¹ [A feminine character in Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Taming of the Shrew"].

Biard: bi'ār'¹; bi'ār'²; not bai'ærd¹ [Fr. painter (1798-1882)].

Blarritz: bi'ā'rits'¹; bi'ā'rits'². As pronounced by the French three distinct syllables are heard and are recorded by *Standard, Century, Lippincott's Gazetteer*, & *W.* (1890) [Fr. watering-place].

Bias¹: bai'æs¹; bi'as² [One of the seven Greek sages, 6th century B. C.].

Bias²: bi-ās'¹; bi-ās'² [A river in the Punjab, India].

bias: bai'æs¹; bi'as² [Prejudice].

blasted: bai'æst¹; bi'ast². Spelled *byast* by Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel", 1681) but pronounced as indicated above.

Blatas: bai'æ-tas¹; bi'a-tās² [Apocrypha].

blaxial: bai-aks'i-æl¹; bi-āks'i-āl²; not bai-ak'shæl¹.

bib (v.): bib¹; bīb² [To drink; tippie]. The *i* in the first syllable of all the derivatives of this word, as *biba'cious*, *biba'city*, *biba'tion*, *bib'ativeness*, etc., is correctly pronounced short.

bibelot: bib'lo¹; bīb'lo²; not bai-blet'¹ [Fr. object of art].

Biblicist: bib'h-sist¹; bīb'li-ġist².

bibliognost: bib'h-og-nest¹; bīb'li-ōg-nōst² [An adept in bibliography].

bibliographer: bib'h-og-ræ-fær¹; bīb'li-ōg-ra-fēr²; not bib'h-o-graf'ær¹. See next.

bibliographic: bib'h-o-graf'ik¹; bīb'li-o-ġrāf'ie². See preceding and the following.

bibliography: bib'h-og-ræ-fi¹; bīb'li-ōg-ra-fi².

bibloklept: bib'h-o-klept¹; bīb'li-o-klēpt²; not bib'h-o'klept¹ [A book-thief].

bibliophagic: bib'h-o-faj'ik¹; bīb'li-o-fāġ'ie² [Book-devouring].

bibliophagist: bib'h-o-f'æ-jist¹; bīb'li-ōf'a-ġist² [An omnivorous reader of books].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

bibliophile: bib'li-o-fil¹; bib'li-o-fil², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., & M.; I., W., & Wr.*, bib'li-o-fail¹. This word came into the language through the Fr. in 1824. It was first recorded in American dictionaries and mispronounced by Joseph Worcester in 1859. This error is to be found in Webster's International (1890) and has been repeated in the New International (1909). The editors of the *Standard* (1913) fell into the same mistake, which has recently been corrected. Fr. words ending in *-ile*, when Anglicized, are commonly pronounced -il¹; -il²; not -ail¹; -il². An exception to this rule is *automobile*. Who to-day would speak of an *ā'to-mō'bail*?

bibliotheque: bib'li-o-thēk¹; bib'li-o-thē², *Standard, C., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thāk¹; *M.*, bib'li-eth'ek¹ [A library or librarian].

bibliothecal: bib'li-o-thī'kal¹; bib'li-o-thē'al², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thī'kal¹; *I.*, bib'li-o-thī'kal¹; *St.*, bib'li-eth'e-kal¹; *Wr.*, bib'li-eth'a-kal¹. Phyfe erroneously states *Wr.* prefers bib-li-eth'e-kal. *Wr.* gives the penult the obscure sound and not that of *e* in "eve." Sheridan (1780) indicated bib-li-o-thī'kal¹, but Walker noted bib-li-eth'i-kal¹.

bibliothèque [Fr.]: bī'blī'o'tēk¹; bī'blī'ō'tek²; not -tek¹ [Library].

Biblism: bib'lizm¹ or bai'blizm¹; bib'līsm² or bī'blīsm. *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* prefer the first; *I. & M.* prefer the second. So, also, **Biblist**.

bicentenary: bai-sen'tə-nə-rī¹; bī-çen'te-na-ry².

bicentennial: bai'sen-ten'i-əl¹; bī'çen-tēn'i-əl². Note the accentuation of this and of the preceding word.

Bicester: bis'tər¹; bīs'tēr² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

Bicêtre: bī'sē'tr¹; bī'çē'tr² [Suburb of Paris, France].

Site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise, bishop of Winchester (Winchester), whence, by corruption, it took its name. *New Standard Dict.* p. 270, col. 3.

Bichat: bī'shā'¹; bī'çhā'²; not bai'chat¹ [Fr. anatomist (1771-1802)].

bichir: bīch'ər¹ or bī-shīr¹; bīch'ēr² or bī-çīr² [A fish of the Nile].

Biehl: bik'rai¹; bīe'rī² [Bible].

Bickerstaff, } bik'ər-staf'¹; bik'ēr stáf'² [Ir. author of light comedy
Bickerstaffe: } (1735-1812)].

Bickersteth: bik'ər-steth¹; bik'ēr-stēth² [Eng. family name].

bicuspis: bai-kus'pid¹; bī-eūs'pid² [Double-pointed].

bicycle: bai'si-kl¹; bī'cy-el²; not bai-sai'kl¹, a pronunciation widely used in the United States thirty years ago.

bicycling: bai'si-klīn¹; bī'cy-elīng²; not bai-sai'klīn¹. See CYCLING.

Bidassoa: bī'da-sō'a¹; bī'dä-sō'ä² [A river between France & Spain; the scene of severe engagements between Soult and Wellington in 1813].

Biddulph: bid'ulf¹; bīd'ūlf²; frequently bid'əlf¹ [Eng. town].

Bideford: bid'i-fərd¹; bīd'e-ford² [Eng. seaport].

bidet: bi-det'¹; bi-dēt'², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E.*, bid-et'¹; *M.*, bī'dē'¹; *St.*, bid'et¹; *Wr.*, bā-det'¹ [Fr., a small horse].

Bidkar: bid'kār¹; bīd'kär² [Bible].

Bidpai: bid'pai¹; bīd'pī [Author of a collection of Sanskrit fables; the source of Lafontaine's "Fables"].

1: a = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

biduous: bid'yū-us¹; bīd'yū-ūs²; *not* bai-diū'us [Lasting two days].

Biel: bīl¹; bēl²; *not* bai'al¹ [Ger. scholastic of 15th cent.].

Biela (von): bī'la¹; bē'la² [Ger. astronomer (1782-1856)].

Bielopol: bī-ē'lo-pol¹; bī-e'lo-pōl² [Rus. town].

Bielostok: bī-ē'lo-stōk¹; bī-e'lo-stōk² [Rus. town].

biennial: bai-en'i-al¹; bī-en'i-al².

bienséance [Fr.]: byān'sē'āns¹; byān'sē'ānç² [Propriety].

Bienville: byān'vil¹; byān'vil² [Canadian captain of Fr. origin (1680-1765); founder of New Orleans].

Bierstadt: bir'stat¹; bēr'stāt² [Ger.=Am. painter (1830-1902)].

Bies-Bosch: bīs'-bōsk¹; bīs'-bōse² [A marsh in the Netherlands].

bifer: bai'fēr¹; bīfēr² [A plant that bears twice a year]. See next word.

biferous: bif'er-us¹; bīf'ēr-ūs².

We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.)

bifid: bai'fid¹; bīfid² [Two=cleft].

bifilar: bai-fai'lar¹; bī-fi'lar²; *not* bai-fil'ar [Two=threaded].

Bifrost: bif'rest¹; bīf'rōst² [In Norse myth, a bridge between ASGARD and MIDGARD; the "trembling way"].

bifurcate (*v.* & *a.*): bai-fūr'kēt *or* bai-fur-kēt¹; bī-fūr'eāt *or* bīfūr-eāt².

biga [L.]: bai'gā¹; bīgā²; *not* bī'gā¹ [A Roman two-horse chariot].

bigamy: big'a-mī¹; bīg'a-my². See BIFEROUS.

bigarreau: big'a-rō¹; bīg'a-rō²; *not* big'a-rū¹ [A variety of cherry].

Bigelow: big'i-lo¹; bīg'e-lo² [American family name].

bigential: bai-jen'shāl¹; bī-gēn'shāl².

Biggar: big'ar¹; bīg'ar² [Ir. statesman].

Biggleswade: big'lz-wēd¹; bīg'lz-wād² [Eng. town].

Bignon: bi'nyōn¹; bī'nyōn² [Fr. diplomat].

bigoted: big'at-id¹; bīg'ot-ed²; *not* big-gut'ed¹ as Walker. See below.

Sir James Murray notes that in the 17th century the accent was put on the penult. This was due to the spelling, for altho Evelyn rendered it *bigoted* in his "Memoirs" (i, 192) in 1645, John Kersey entered the word as *bigotted* in his "Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum" (1708). Bailey adopted this spelling in his "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" (1724), but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) reverted to the original *bigoted*, and indicated the accent on the first syllable. Walker remarks:

This word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. . . . This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *bullet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, rule; but, **börn**;

on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable. *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.). [1791.]

Bigtha: big' *thā*¹; big' *thā*² [Bible].

Bigthan: big' *than*¹; big' *thān*² [Bible].

Bigthana: big-*thē'nā* or big' *thā-nā*¹; big-*thā'na* or big' *thā-na*² [Bible].

Bigval: big' *vi-ai*¹; big' *va-i*² [Bible].

bijou [Fr.]: bi' *zū*¹; bi' *zhū*²; *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.*, bi' *zū*¹; *E. & M.*, bi' *zū*¹ [A jewel].—**bijouterie** [Fr.]: bi' *zū-tā-rī*¹ or bi' *zū-trī*¹; bi' *zhū-te-rē*² or bi' *zhū-trē*² [Jewels collectively].—**bijoux**: Plural of *BIJOU*; pronounced as the singular.

bijugate: bai-*jū-gēt*¹; bi-*jū-gāt*², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai-*jiū-gēt*¹; *I.*, bai-*jū-gēt*¹; *St.*, bai-*ju-gēt*¹; *W.*, bai-*ju-gēt*¹; *Wr.*, bai-*jiū-gat*¹ [Two-paired].—**bijugous**: bai-*jū-gus*¹; bi-*jū-gūs*², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai-*jiū-gus*¹; *I.*, bai-*jū-gus*¹; *W.*, bai-*ju-gus*¹; *Wr.*, bai-*jiū-ges*¹.

Bikathaven: bik' *ath-ē-ven*¹; bik' *ath-ā-vēn*² [Bible].

bikh: bik¹; bik²; not bik¹ [Nepal aconite].

bilabial: bai-*lē-br-əl*¹; bi-*lā-bi-al*².

bilaciniate: bai' *lā-sin-i-ēt*¹; bi' *la-çin-i-āt*².

bilan: bi' *lān*¹; bi' *lān*² [Fr., a record of commercial standing].

bilander: bil' *an-dār*¹; bil' *an-dēr*²; *I.*, bil' *an-dūr*¹. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give bai' *lan-dār*¹; bi' *lān-dēr*² as an alternative [Dutch sailing vessel].

bilboquet [Fr.]: bil' *bō-kē*¹; bil' *bō-ke*²; not bil' *bo-ket*¹ [A cup-and-ball]. See CROQUET.

Bildad: bil' *dad*¹; bil' *dād*² [Bible].—**Bileam**: bil' *i-am* or bai' *li-am*¹; bil' *e-ām* or bi' *le-ām*² [Bible].—**Bilgah**: bil' *gā*¹; bil' *gā*² [Bible].—**Bilgat**: bil' *gi-ai*¹; bil' *gā-i*² [Bible].—**Bilha**: bil' *hā*¹; bil' *hā*² [Bible].—**Bilbah**: bil' *hā*¹; bil' *hā*² [Bible].—**Bilhan**: bil' *han*¹; bil' *hān*² [Bible].

billc: bil' *ik*¹; bil' *ie*². *W.* prefers bai' *ik*.

billngual: bai-*lin-gwāl*¹; bi-*līn-gwal*².

billous: bil' *yus*¹; bil' *yūs*²—two syllables, not three.

Billaud-Varenne: bi' *yō-vā-ren*¹; bi' *yō-vā-rēn*² [Terrorist of Fr. Revolution].

Billerica: bil' *ri-ka*¹; bil' *ri-ea*²; not bil' *lar-i-ka*¹ [Town in Mass.].

billet=doux [Fr.]: bil' *ē-dū*¹ or (*Fr.*) bil' *yē-dū*¹; bil' *ē-du*² or (*Fr.*) bil' *yē-du*², both for sing. & pl. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) were careful to indicate that the two *l's* should be pronounced—bil' *h-dū*¹. Smart (1840) indicated bil-*yi-dū*¹ [Fr., love-letter].

The . . . letter *t*, when a final consonant, is invariably heard, save in some imperfectly naturalized words. Of these *eclat* and *billet-doux* may be taken as examples.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, p. 169 [H. '09].

billiards: bil' *yārdz*¹; bil' *yārdz*².

billion: bil' *yān*¹; bil' *yōn*².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

billon: bil'en¹; bil'on² [An alloy].

Billroth: bil'rōt¹; bil'rōt² [Ger. surgeon (1829-94)].

Bilshan: bil'shan¹; bil'shān² [Bible].

Bimana: bim'a-nə¹ or bai-mē'nə¹; bim'a-na² or bi-mā'na² [An order of mammals including man alone].

Bimhal: bim'hal¹; bim'hāl² [Bible].

Bimini: bi'mi-ni¹; bi'mi-ni²; not bim'i-ni¹ [Imaginary island sought by Ponce de Leon].

bimodal: bai-mō'dəl¹; bi-mō'dal² [Having two modes].

bimodular: bai-mōd'iū-lər¹; bi-mōd'ū-lar².

binary: bai'nə-ri¹; bi'na-ry² [Made up of two; as, a *binary* star (a pair of stars revolving around their own center of gravity)].

Binea: bin'i-a or bai'mi-a¹; bin'e-a or bi'ne-a² [Bible].

Bingen: bin'en¹; bing'en²; often erroneously bin'gen¹ [Hessian town].

Bingham: bin'am¹; bing'am²; not bin'ham¹ [Eng. antiquary (1668-1723)].

Binghamton: bin'am-tən¹; bing'am-ton²; not bin'ham-tən¹ [City in N. Y. State].

Binnui: bin'yu-ai or bi-niū'ai¹; bin'yū-i or bi-nū'i² [Bible].

binocle: bin'o-kl¹; bin'o-el²; *E.*, bin'ʊ-kl¹; *I.*, bai'ne-kl¹; *Wr.*, bin'a-kl¹ [A binocular or field-glass].

binocular: bin-ok'yu-lər¹ or bai-nək'yu-lər¹; bin-ōe'yu-lar² or bi-nōe'yu-lar²; *I.*, bai-nək'yū-lər¹; *M.*, bi-nək'yu-lər¹; *Wr.*, bai-nək'yū-lər¹.

binodal: bai-nō'dəl¹; bi-nō'dal² [Having two nodes, as a stem].

binode: bai'nōd¹; bi'nōd².

binomial: bai-nō'mi-əl¹; bi-nō'mi-al².

Binue: bin'wī¹; bin'wē²; not bin'ū-i¹ [Afr. river].

biogen: bai'o-jen¹; bi'o-gēn².

biogeny: bai-øj'i-ni¹; bi-ōg'e-ny² [The evolution of living things].

biographer: bai-өг'ra-fər¹; bi-ōg'ra-fēr².—**biographic:** bai'o-graf'ik¹; bi'o-ğrāf'ie².—**biography:** bai-өг'ra-fi¹; bi-ōg'ra-fy².

biokinetics: bai'o-ki-net'iks¹; bi'o-ki-nēt'ies² [Organic change during development].

biology: bai-el'o-ji¹; bi-öl'o-ğy² [The science of life].

biolysis: bai-el'i-sis¹; bi-öl'y-sis² [Dissolution of life].

biometry: bai-em'i-tri¹; bi-öm'e-try².

Blondello: bi'en-del'o¹; bi'ōn-dēl'o² [A servant in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*].

bionomics: bai'o-nēm'iks¹; bi'o-nēm'ies².

bionomy: bai-en'o-mi¹; bi-ōn'o-my².

2. wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; oil, boy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

biphagous: bai-ef'-ə-gus¹; bī-ōf'-a-ġūs².

biophore: bai'o-fōr¹; bī'o-fōr².

bioplasm: bai'o-plazm¹; bī'o-plāsm².

bioscope: bai'o-skōp¹; bī'o-seōp². Note position of accent and see next.

bioscopy: bai-es'ko-pī¹; bī-ös'eo-py². See preceding.

Blot: bī'ō¹; bī'ō² [Either of two Fr. scholars (1774-1862)].

biotics: bai-et'iks¹; bī-ōt'ies² [The science of living organisms].

biparous: bip'ə-rus¹; bip'a-rūs²; *not* bai-pār'us¹; *nor* bai'pə-rus¹ as indicated by Sheridan (1780). *M.*, bip'ə-ras¹ [Producing two at once].

bipartient: bai-pār'ti-ent¹; bī-pār'ti-ēnt², *Standard, C., I., & W.* (1909); *E. & M.*, bai-pār'ti-ent¹; *W.* (1890) bai-pār'shent¹; *W.r.*, bai-pār'shant¹. See next entry.

bipartite: bai-pār'tait¹; bī-pār'tit², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *St. & W.* (1890), bip'er-tait¹; *W.r.*, bip'er-tait¹; *Walker*, bip'par-tait¹. See quotation.

Every Orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entleke [1764], who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan [1780] and Scott [1797] have them both long. Nares [1784] the last long, Perry [1777] both short, and Buchanan [1757] and W. Johnston [1764] as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (v.) [1806].

Of the modern dictionaries six follow Sheridan and Scott, while but two follow Walker.

bipedal: bai'ped-əl¹; bī'pēd-al², *C. & E.*; *Standard, W.* (1890), & *W.r.*, bip'i-dəl¹ or bai'pi-dəl¹; bip'e-dal² or bī'pē-dal²; *I.*, bai'pī-dəl¹; *M. & W.* (1909), bai'pī-dəl¹; *St.*, bip'e-dal¹; *Walker*, bip'pī-dal¹. See PEDAL.

biplane: bai/plēn¹; bī/plān² [A two-planed aeroplane]. See MONOPLANE; TRIPLANE.

biplicate: bai'pli-kit¹; bī/plī-eat², *Standard, C., & W.r.*; *E.*, bai-plī'kēt¹; *M. & St.*, bip'li-kēt¹; *I.*, bai'pli-kēt¹; *W.* (1890), bip'li-kit¹; *W.* (1909), bip'li-kēt¹. See TRIPLICATE.

bipyramid: bai-pir'ə-mid¹; bī-pŷr'a-mīd². See next.

bipyramidal: bai'pi-ram'i-dəl¹; bī'py-rām'i-dal²; *not* bai-pir'ə-mī-dəl¹.

biquadrate: bai-kwed'rēt¹; bī-kwad'rāt². Perry (1775) indicated bik'-wa-drēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) bai-kwo'drēt¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) bai-kwed'rēt¹.

biquaternion: bai'kwə-tūr'ni-an¹; bī'kwa-tēr'ni-on².

Bir: bīr¹; bīr²; *not* bir¹, *nor* būr¹ [Turk. town, near Aleppo].

birational: bai-rash'an-əl¹; bī-rāsh'on-al² [Term in mathematics].

Birch-Pfeifer: bīrH-pfai'fər¹; bīrH-pfi'fēr² [Ger. actress and playwright].

biretta: bi-ret'ə¹; bi-rēt'a²; *not* bir-et'a¹.

Birinus: bi-rai'nus¹; bī-rī'nūs² [A Benedictine missionary in Eng. in 7th cent.].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Birmingham: bŭr'mɪŋ-əm or -ham¹; bŭr'ming-am or -hām² [Geographic name].

biron: bai'rən¹; bī'rōn² [A printers' dabber].

Biron¹: bī'rōn¹; bī'rōn² [Fr. dukedom].

Biron²: bī'rən¹; bī'rōn² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost*, a madcap lord in love with Rosaline].

Birsha: bir'shə¹; bŭr'sha² [Bible].

Birstal: bŭr'stōl¹; bŭr'stāl² [Eng. town].

Birzaith: bir-zē'ifh¹; bŭr-zā'ith² [Bible (R. V.)].

Birzavith: bir-zē'vifh¹; bŭr-zā'vith² [Bible].

Biscayan: bis-kē'an¹; bŭs-eā'an², *Standard & Wr.*; C., bis'kɪ-an¹; E., bis'kē-an¹; I., bis-kē'an¹; M. & W., bis'kē-an¹.

Bisceglia: bī-shē'lyā¹; bī-shē'lyā² [It. seaport]. Note that in Italian *sc* before *e* and *i* are equivalent to *sh*.

Bischoff: bish'of¹; bŭsh'ōf² [Ger. family name]. **Bischoff.**

Biscop: bis'kəp¹; bŭs'eop² [Eng. Benedictine of 7th cent.].

biscuit: bis'kit¹; bŭs'eit². From the 16th to the 18th century the spelling *bisket* prevailed; the current *biscuit* is an affectation adopted from the Fr. without the pronunciation. As *drie* as the remainder *bisket*

After a voyage.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7.

bisexual: bai-sek'shu-al¹; bī-sĕk'shŭ-al².

Bishamon: bī-shū'mon¹; bī-shā'mon² [Jap. god of war].

Bisharin: bŭsh'ə-rin¹; bŭsh'a-rin² [One of a Nubian tribe].

Bishlam: bŭsh'lām¹; bŭsh'lam² [Bible].

bisk: bisk¹; bŭsk². See **BISQUE**.

bisnuate: bai-sin'yu-ēt¹; bī-sŭn'yŭ-āt².

bismal: biz'məl¹; bŭs'mal² [A medicinal powder].

Bismarek: bis'märk¹; bŭs'märk²; *not* biz'märk¹ [Ger. statesman].

bismite: biz'mait¹; bŭs'mit² [A mineral].

bismuth: bis'muth¹; bŭs'mŭth².

The pronunciation biz'muth¹; bŭs'mŭth², introduced by *Walker*, is preferred by C., E., *Standard*, W., & W.; but that preferred here is supported by Edward Phillips, who first included the word in his "New World of Words" in 1678, by Bailey (1724), by Johnson (1755), by Perry (1777), by John Ogilvie in the *Imperial Dict.* (1850), and by Sir James Murray's *New English Dict.* (1888). In several years' close association with chemists and wholesale druggists the writer has no recollection of having heard the *s* pronounced as *z*.

bismuthic: bis'muth-ik¹; bŭs'mŭth-ie², I., M.; *Standard*, C., E., St., & W., biz'muth-ik¹; M., bis-miŭ'thik¹; W., biz'məth-ik¹. See **BISMUTH**.

bisoc=plow: bai'sek=plau¹; bŭs'œ=plow².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

blson: bai'sən¹; bi'son², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E.*, bai'sun¹; *I.*, bai'sen¹; *St.*, bai'zen¹; *W.* (1890), bai'sen¹—the *o* as *o* in odd; *W.* (1909), bai'sun¹—the *o* as *u* as in "circus." Abernethy warns us against biz'un¹, now seldom (if ever) heard, but indicated by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). Craig (1849) and Ogilvie (1850) preferred bai'zun¹, Knowles (1835) and Reid (1844) bai'sen¹.

blsontine: bai'sən-tin¹; bi'son-tin²; not -tain¹; -tīn².

Bispham¹: bis'fəm or -pəm¹; bis'fam or -pam² [Am. singer].

Bispham²: bisp'ham¹; bisp'häm² [Eng. family name].

bisque [Fr.]: bisk¹ or bisk¹; bisk² or bisk².

bissextile: bi-seks'til¹; bi-sëks'til²; not bis'seks-tail¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773). From Perry (1775) to Smart (1840) care was taken by lexicographers to note the doubling of the *s* in this word.

bistoury: bis'tū-rī¹; bis'tu-ry²; not bis'tau-rī¹ [Surgeon's knife].

biter: bai'tar¹; bi'tēr².

Bithiah: bi-thai'ā or bi-th'i-ā¹; bi-thī'ā or bi-th'i-ā² [Bible].

Bithron: bi-th'rən¹; bi-th'ron² [Bible].

Bithynia: bi-thin'i-ə¹; bi-thŷn'i-a² [Country in Asia Minor].

Bitlis: bit-lis'ī¹; bīt-lis'ī² [Turk. vilayet & city].

bito: bi'to¹; bi'to² [A small thorny tree].

bitoc: bi'tek¹; bi'tœ² [A tree of the Philippine Isls.].

Biton: bai'ton¹; bi'tōn² [Gr. myth, son of Cydippe].

Bitseh: bičh¹; bičh²; not bišh¹ [Ger. town].

bitullthic: bit'yū-lith'ik¹; bīt'yū-lith'ie²; not bai'tiū-lith'ik¹ [Composed of bitumen & stone].

bitumen: bi-tiū'men¹; bi-tū'mēn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* (1890); *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*, bi-tiū'men¹; *Walker*, bi-tiū'men¹; not bit'iū'men¹. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* as in "aisle"; Ash (1775) was the only lexicographer to put the stress on the first syllable. [Asphalt.]

blur [Heb.]: bi'ur¹; bi'ur² [A commentary].

biurate: bai-yū'rēt¹; bi-yū'rāt² [Salt of uric acid].

bivalence: bai-vē'lens¹; bi-vā'lēnç². *C.*, bai'vē-ləns¹; *W.*, bai'vē'lens¹. An alternative, biv'a-lens¹; biv'a-lēnç², is sometimes heard.

bivalent: bai-vē'lent¹; bi-vā'lēnt². *C.*, bai'vē-lənt¹; *M.*, biv'a-lənt¹; *W.* (1890), biv'a-lənt¹; *W.* (1909), bai'vē'lent¹.

bivalve: bai'valv¹; bi'vālv² [A shell-fish].

bivial: biv'i-əl¹; biv'i-al² [Going two ways].

blvious: biv'i-ūs¹; biv'i-ūs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.*, bai'vi-ūs¹; *M.*, biv'i-ās¹; *Wr.*, bai'vi-ūs¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson, Smart, and Reid. Knowles noted only two syllables: biv'yəs¹ [Having or going two ways, as a forked road].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wòn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

bivouac: biv'u-ak¹; biv'u-æc², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E.*, biv'ū-ak¹, also indicated by Jones (1798); *M., W., & Wr.*, biv'wak¹—preferred by Jameson (1827), but Smart (1840) recorded biv'vū-ak¹ as his preference.

Wake, soldier, wake, thy war-horse waits

To bear thee to the battle back;

Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates,—

Thy dog would break thy biv'ou-ac.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY *The Dead Trumpeter.*

Bizantine. Same as BYZANTINE.

bizarre: bi-zār'¹ or (*Fr.*) bi''zār'¹; bi-zār'² or (*Fr.*) bi''zār'².

Bizerta or French, **Bizerte:** bi-zer'tə'¹ or (*Fr.*) bi''zärt'¹; bi-zēr'ta² or (*Fr.*) bi''zért'² [*Fr. port in Tunis*].

Bizet: bi''zē'¹; bi''zē'² [*Fr. composer*].

Bizjothjah: biz-yeth'yā or biz-jeth'jā¹; biz-yōth'yā or biz-jōth'jā² [*Bible*].

Björnson: byörn'sən¹; byörn'son² [*Norw. poet*].

blackguard: blag'ard¹; blāg'ārd²—the *ck* is silent [*A low, coarse fellow*].

Blackstone: blak'stōn¹; blāk'stōn² [*A family and geographic name*].

blae: blē¹ or blī¹; blā² or blē². *M.* also records blā [*Scot., bluish-gray or blackish-blue*].

Blaenavon: blen-av'an¹; blēn-āv'on² [*Eng. mining town*].

Blaenhonddan: blain-hen'dan¹; blīn-hōn'dän² [*Welsh town*].

Blaeu: blā-ū'¹; blā-ū'² [*Dutch cartographers*].

blague [*Fr.*]: blāg¹; blāg²; *not* blag¹ [*Pretentious falsehood*].

blählaut: blē'laut¹; blā'lout² [*In phonetics, a prolonged sound preceding explosion as before m*].

blain: blēn¹; blān² [*Blister*].

Blaise (*St.*): blēz¹; blāz² [*Same as BLASIUS*].

blanc [*Fr.*]: blan¹ or blān¹; blānē² or blān² [**1.** Ancient Eng. or Fr. coin.
2. A white face-paint. **3.** A rich gravy. **4.** A piece of white pottery].

Blanc: blān¹; blān²; *not* blan¹ [*Fr. geographic & family name*].

blanch: blān¹; blān²; *E.*, blān¹; *I., St., & Walker*, blān¹; *M.*, blān¹. In American usage, as reflected by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, the digraph *ch* is pronounced as in "church." English & Scottish usage, as recorded by *I., St., M., & Walker*, gives it the sound of *sh*, as in "ship."

Blanch: blān¹; blān² [*Feminine personal name*]. *Dan., D., Ger., & Sp.*, **Blanca:** blān'kā¹; blān'cā²; *Fr.*, **Blanche:** blān¹; blān²; *It.*, **Bianca:** bi-ān'ka¹; bi-ān'cā²; *L.*, **Blancha:** blān'che¹; blān'cha²; *Sw.*, **Blanka:** blān'ka¹; blān'kā².

blanc-mange: blā-mānzh'¹; blā-mānzh'². *Standard* (1893), blā-mānzh'¹; *New Standard* (1913), blā-mānzh'¹; *C.*, blā-mānzh'¹; *E.*, blā-mānzh'¹; *I.*, blā-mānzh'¹; *M.*, blā-mānzh'¹; *St.*, blā-mānzh'¹; *W.* (1890), blā-mānzh'¹; *W.* (1909), blā-mānzh'¹; *Wr.*, blā-mānzh'¹. The pronunciation recorded by *Stormonth* approximates more closely to the French pronunciation than any other of the various pronunciations recorded. Ash (1775) indicated blēn-mōnzh¹.

Blanco y Arenas: blān'ko i ā-rē-nās'¹; blān'eo ŷ ā-rē-nās'² [*Sp. general*].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *grëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

blanquette [Fr.]: blān'ket¹; blān'kët² [1. A dish of white meat served with a white sauce. 2. A variety of pear. 3. Soda-ash].

Blanqui: blān'ki¹; blān'ki² [Fr. family name of an economist and of a communist].

blanquillo [Sp.]: blaŋ-kil'yō¹; blān-kil'yō² [A fish of Floridian & West-Indian waters].

blasé [Fr.]: blā'zē¹; blā'sē²—the *a* as in "arm," not as in "ask" [Sated with pleasure].
He sighed; then bared his temples, dashed with gray,
Then mocked, as one outworn and well *blasé*.

JOAQUIN MILLER *Como st.* 2.

Blasius¹: blā'zi-us¹; blā'zi-us² [Ger. zoologist].

Blasius²: blē'si-us¹; blē'si-ūs² [Christian martyr in 316].

blaspheme: blas-fīm¹; blās-fēm².—**blasphemer**: blas-fīm'ər¹; blās-fēm'ēr²; *a* as in "at," not as in "ask"—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant; not blas-fī-mēr¹.—**blasphemous**: blas-fī-mūs¹; blās-fē-mūs²; not as *Walker* and *Phyfe*, blas-fī-mūs¹; blās-fē-mūs², for the *e* of the penult is now unstressed, but *Spenser* (1552-99), *Sidney* (1554-86), and *Milton* (1608-74) accented it in harmony with the usage of the educated men of their times.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst, now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more blasphemous? which expect to rue.

MILTON *Paradise Regained* bk. iv, l. 177.

Walker pointed out that "placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphemous is by much the most polite."

blasphemy: blas'fi-mī¹; blās'fe-my²; not blas'fi-mī¹; blās'fē-my², as *Phyfe*; nor blas'fi-mī¹; blās'fē-my², as *Walker*.

blast: blast¹; blāst², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, blāst¹; *I.* & *St*, blast¹. So also **blaster**, **blasty**. See **ASK**.

blastide: blas'tid¹ or -taid¹; blās'tid² or -tīd² [Term in biology].

blastula: blas'tiu-lə¹; blās'tū-lə². *New Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* record blas'-chu-lə¹ as alternative.

Blastus: blas'tus¹; blās'tūs² [Bible].

blatant: blē'tənt¹; blā'tant²; not blat'ənt¹.

blather: blath'ər¹; blāth'ēr²; not blē'thər¹.

blaufish: blō'fish¹; blā'fish²; not blau'fish¹.

Blauvelt: blō'velt¹; blā'velt²; not blau'velt¹ [Am. operatic singer].

Blavatsky (*Helena Petrovna*): blā-vat'skī¹; bla-vāt'sky², *Standard*; *C.* & *W.*, blā-vāt'skī¹; blā-vāt'skŷ² [Rus. theosophist].

Blefuscu: bh-fus'kiū¹; ble-fūs'eū² [An island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

Blekinge: blē'kiŋ-ə¹; blē'king-e² [Sw. province].

Blenheim¹: blen'haim¹; blēn'hīm² [Bavarian village].

Blenheim²: blen'im¹; blēn'im² [1. Town in Canada and in New Zealand. 2. A breed of spaniel].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fāst, what, ǵ; mē, gēt, grëy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

blessed (a): bles'ed or blest¹; blēs'əd or blēst². *E., I., & St.*, bles'sed¹.

blessed (pp): blest¹; blēst². In Biblical and ritualistic reading and in verse, sometimes pronounced bles'ed¹; blēs'əd².

O holy, *bles'sed* and glorious Trinity.

Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

Bless'ed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. *Matthew v, 9.*

Dian's bud or Cupid's flower

Hath such force and *bles'sed* power.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

Blessington: bles'ɪŋ-tən¹; blēs'ing-ton²—pronounce the *g* [Marguerite Power, an Irish countess; patron of literature].

Bliffl: blai'fil¹; bli'fil²; *not* blif'il¹ [A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones"].

Bligh: blai¹; bli² [Eng. admiral].

blind (v., a., & n.): blaind¹; blīnd². Compare BLIND.

Blind (Karl): blint¹; blīnt² [Ger. political writer]. See the preceding.

blithe: blaith¹; blīth¹. *C. & Standard* allow blaith¹ as alternative, but prefer the first pronunciation recorded here, which was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840). [Colo.].

Blodget Peak: bləd'jet pik¹; blöd'gēt pēk²; *not* bløj'et¹ [Mountain in

Bloemfontein: blūm'fən-tēn¹; blōōm'fōn-tēn²; *not* as too frequently heard, blūm'fən-tain¹ [Capital of Orange Free State, Union of South Africa].

Blois: blwā¹; blwā² [Fr. city].

Blomefield: blūm'fild¹ or blōm'fild¹; blūm'fēld² or blōm'fēld²; *not* blum'fild¹ [Eng. churchman (1705-52); discoverer of the *Paston Letters*]. See BLOMFIELD.

Blomfield: blūm'fild¹ or blūm'fild¹; blūm'fēld² or blōm'fēld²; *not* blēm'fild¹ [Eng. divine (1786-1857)]. See BLOOMFIELD.

Blommaert: blēm'art¹; blōm'ärt² [Flemish philologist].

blond: blēnd¹; blōnd²—the *d* is sounded. See the next.

Blond: blōñ¹; blōñ² [Ger. reputed inventor of color-printing (1670-1741)].

Blondel de Nesle: blōñ'del' də nēl¹; blōñ'dəl' de nēl² [Fr. trouvère; minstrel of Richard I. of England].

Blondin: blēn'din¹ or (Fr.) blōñ'dāñ¹; blōn'din² or (Fr.) blōñ'dāñ² [Jean François Gravelet, a Fr. acrobat].

Bloomfield: blūm'fild¹; blōōm'fēld² [Eng. poet].

Blouët: blū'ē¹; blū'ē² [Fr. author].

Bloundelle-Burton: blund'əl-būrt'ən¹; blünd'el-būrt'on² [Eng. novelist].

Blount: blunt¹; blūnt² [1. Eng. statesman (1563-1605). 2. A county in Ala. or Tenn.].

blouse: blauz¹ or blūz¹; blous¹ or (Fr.) bluz². *W.* also sanctions blaus¹; blous², which Abernethy condemns (*Correct Pronunciation* p. 19 [MERRILL '12]), and Phye gives as permissible, but it is a mere localism.

Blucher (von): blū'char¹, blū'kär¹, or (Ger.) blū'här¹; blū'chär², blū'ēär², or (Ger.) blū'hēr² [Prus. field-marshal, born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1742, died in Silesia in 1819].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çœr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

blue: blū¹; blų²; *not* as Walker & Wr., blü¹. Seven out of eight of the modern dictionaries register the diphthong *ue* pronounced like long open *u*, as in "rule," *not* like what is popularly termed "long *u*," as in "tube," the sound of which is described in Eng. as *y*+*oo*; *music*=*myoozic* (see *MUSIC*). While *W.* (1890) preferred blü¹; blų², giving the diphthong *ue* the sound of *u* in "unite," "music," "tube," etc., as did all the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Knowles (1835), *W.* (1909) prefers blū¹; blōō². [Nov. 9, 1848].

Blum: blūm¹; blųm²; *not* blum *nor* blum¹ [Ger. orator; shot as insurgent

Blumenau: blū'mə-nau¹; blų'me-nou² [A colony of more than 30,000 Germans in Santa Catharina state, Brazil; also, its capital].

Blumenbach: blū'men-baH¹; blų'měn-bāH² [Ger. ethnologist].

Blumenthal¹ (von): blū'men-tal¹; blų'měn-tāl² [Prus. field-marshal].

Blumenthal²: blū'men-thal¹; blų'men-thāl² [Family name].

Blyth: blai¹ or blaiH¹; blȳ² or blȳH² [A British family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [See BLȳTH.

Blythe: blai¹, blaiH¹, or blaiH¹; blȳ², blȳH², or blȳH² [Family name].

boa: bō'a¹; bō'a²; *not* bō'a¹; *nor* bō'ē¹.

Boabdil: bō'ab-dil¹; bō'āb-dil² [Sultan of Granada, d. 1536]. Compare BOBADIL.

Boadicea: bō'ə-di-sī'ə¹; bō'a-di-çē'a²; *not* bō'a-dis-i'ə¹ [Brit. queen, who fought against the Romans, d. A. D. 62].

Boanerges: bō'ə-nŭr'jiz¹; bō'a-nēr'gēs² [Bible].

boatswain: bō'sn or bōt'swēn¹; bō'sn or bōt'swān². The nautical has practically displaced the longer form, which may be found noted as preferred in Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724). Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated the nautical pronunciation; Enfield (1807) preferred bōt'sn¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) noted bōt'swēn¹. See VICTUAL and its derivatives.

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a *bo'sun* tight and a midship mite
And the crew of the captain's gig.

W. S. GILBERT *The Yarn of the "Nancy Bell."*

Boaz: bō'az¹; bō'āz² [Bible].

Bobadil: bōb'ə-dil¹; bōb'a-dil² [A swaggering fellow in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humor*].

Bobadilla: bō'va-dil'ya¹; bō'vā-dil'yā²; *not* bō'ba-thil'ya¹. In Sp. *b* between vowels becomes a bilabial *v*, and *d* equals Eng. *d*, except when final, and then it approximates to *th* [Sp. viceroy who arrested Columbus].

bobbinet: bōb'i-net¹; bōb'i-nēt², *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.*, bōb-in-et¹; *E.*, bōb'in-et¹; *M.*, bōb'i-net¹; *St.*, bōb'bi-net¹; *Wr.*, bōb'bi-net¹ [A machine imitation of pillow-lace]. [revolution of 1821].

Bobolina: bō'bo-li'na¹; bō'bo-li'nā²; *not* bōb'ə-li'na¹ [Gr. heroine of the

Bobrka: bō'br-ka¹; bō'br-kā² [Galician town].

Boccaccio: bok-kā'cho¹; boe-cā'cho²; *not* bo-kā'chi-o¹ [It. novelist].

Boccace [Fr.]: bō'kās¹, bō'ēāç² [Boccaccio; also, old Eng. name].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Boccas: bek'as¹; böe'as² [Apocrypha].

Bocciau: bek'si-ē'ū¹; böe'çi-ā'ū² [Douai Bible].

Bochart: bō'shūr¹; bō'çhār² [Fr. scholar; theologian (1599-1667)].

Bocheru: bō'kū-rū or bek'ī-rū¹; bō'ee-ry or böe'e-ry [Bible].

Bochim: bō'kim¹; bō'eim² [Bible].

Böckh: būk¹; bûk² [Ger. philologist (1785-1867)].

Bode: bō'da¹; bō'de² [Ger. astronomer (1747-1825)].

bodega: bo-dē'gā¹; bo-dē'gā²—e as in "prey," not as in "eel." [Sp., wine-^[shop]

Bodhbh Dearg: bōv di-ärg¹; bōv de-ärg² [In Celtic myth, a king of the Tuatha De Danaan].

Bodleian: bed-li'an¹; bōd-lē'an², *Standard, C., M., & W.; I.,* bed'li-an¹; *St.,* bed'li-an¹; *Wr.,* bed'li-an¹ [Library founded at Oxford University, England, by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1613) in 1602].

Bœotia: bi-ō'shī-a¹; bē-ō'shī-a² [Ancient republic north of Attica].—**Bœotian:** bi-ō'shēn¹; bē-ō'shān².

Boer: būr¹; bōōr²; not, as commonly heard, bō'ar¹; nor bōr¹.

Boerhaave: bōr'hav¹ or (*Dutch*) būr'ha-vā¹; bōr'häv² or (*Dutch*) bōōr'hä-ve [Dutch physician and botanist (1668-1738)].

Boethius: bo-ī'thi-us¹; bo-ē'thi-ūs² [Rom. statesman and philosopher].

Bœuf Bayou: bōf bai'ū¹; bûf bȳ'ū² [A bayou in Ark. & La.].

Boghaz-köi: bo-gāz'=kū'ī¹; bo-gāz'=kū'ī² [A village in Angora, Asia Minor, famed for its Hittite remains].

Bogota: bō'go-tā¹; bō'go-tā² [Capital of Colombia, S. Am.].

Bohan: bō'han¹; bō'hān² [Bible].

bohea: bo-hī¹; bo-hē² [Black tea].

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea,
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

POPE *To Miss Blount* l. 15.

Bohème (La): la bō'ēm¹; lä bō'ēm² [An opera by Puccini].

Bohn: bōn¹; bōn² [Eng. publisher, founder of Bohn's Libraries of classic writers (1796-1884)].

Bolardo: bo-yār'do¹; bo-yār'do² [It. poet (15th cent.)].

[1834].

Boieldieu: bōwāl'dyū¹; bwāl'dyū²; not bo'yel'dyū¹ [Fr. composer (d.

boil: boil¹; böil². In the last quarter of the 18th century the sound of the diphthong *oi* was corrupted to *ai*, as in "aisle," and *boil*, *join*, *toil*, etc., became *bail*, *bil*, *join*, *jil*, *tail*, *til*. Lounsbury says "there was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated" (*Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. ii, p. 98). This may, perhaps, be attributed in part to Kenrick, who deplored the loss of the correct sound of the diphthong *oi*, for in 1773 he wrote "such [words] are *boil*, *join*, and many others, which it would appear affected to pronounce otherwise than *bile* and *jine*." For the sound of *oi* Walker claimed a

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *grēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

combination "of *a* in *water*, and the first *e* in *metre*"—a double sound which is "very distinguishable in *boil*, *toil*, etc." Nares (1784) points out that Dr. John Wallis noted the pronunciation *boile* in his day (1616-1703), and adds "but it is, in my opinion, highly improper."

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive divine.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 525.

Bolleau: bwā'lō¹; bwā'lō² [Fr. poet (1636-1711)].

Boisragon: ber'ə-gən¹; bōr'a-gon² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER;
BEAUCHAMP. [of Idaho].

Boise City: bei'zi¹ or (Fr.) bwā'zē¹; bōi'sē² or (Fr.) bwā'sē² [The capital

Bois-le-Duc: bwā'lə-dük¹; bwā'le-düe² [A city of the Netherlands].

bolsterous: boi'stər-us¹; bōis'tēr-ūs²—three distinct syllables, not beis'-
trus¹.

Boisserée: bwās'sə-rē¹; bwās'se-rē² [Prus. architect (1783-1854)].

Boissier: bwā'syē¹; bwā'syē² [Fr. scholar (1823-1908)].

Boito: bō'i-tō¹; bō'i-tō² [It. poet (1842-)].

Bojano: bo-yā'no¹; bo-yā'no²; not bo-jē'no¹ [It. city].

Bokhara: bo-kā'ra¹; bo-kā'ra² [State and town in Turkestan].

bolero: bo-lē'ro¹; bo-lē'ro² [Sp. dance].

Boleyn (Anne): bul'in¹ or bo-lin¹; bol'yn² or bo-lŷn² [Eng. queen; wife
of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth].

bolide: bō'lid¹; bō'lid², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. & M., bel'aid¹; I., bō'laid¹;
St., be-laid¹ [A shooting star].

Bolingbroke: bol'in-bruk¹ (Eng.) or bel'ŋ-bruk¹; bōl'in-brōk² (Eng.) or
bōl'ing-brōk² [1. Eng. village in Lincolnshire, site of castle where Henry IV. was
born. 2. Eng. viscount (1678-1751)].

Bolitho: bo-lai'tho¹; bo-li'tho² [Eng. family name and town].

Bolivar: bel'i-var¹ or (Sp.) bo-li'var¹; bōl'i-var² or (Sp.) bo-lī'vār² [Ven-
ezuelan patriot (1783-1830) or (b-) coin].

Bolivia: bo-liv'i-a¹ or (Sp.) bo-lī'vī-a¹; bo-lŷv'i-a² or (Sp.) bo-lī'vī-ā² [S.-
Am. republic].

boliviano: bo-lī'vī-ā'no¹ or bo-li-vyā'no¹; bo-lī'vī-ā'no² or bo-li-vyā'no².
[Same as BOLIVAR.]

boll: bōl¹; bōl²; not, as frequently heard, bel¹ [The pod of the cotton-plant,
infested by the boll-*weevil*].

bollman: bō'man¹; bō'män² [A Scottish cotter].

Bologna: bo-lō'nya¹; bo-lō'nyā²; not bo-lō'nī¹, an almost universal cor-
ruption applied to the Bologna sausage [It. province & city].

NOTE: As Italian *on* equals Eng. *ny*, or *ni* as in "union." It should never be separated
when indicated phonetically—lō'nya¹, not lōn'yā² as Phye.

Bolognese: bō'lo-nyīs¹; bō'lo-nyēs², *Standard* & C.; I., bō-lō-nyīz¹; W.,
bō'lo-nyīz¹; Wr., bō-lən-yīz¹ [Pertaining to Bologna].

bolograph: bō'lo-grāf¹; bō'lo-ŷrāf [Temperature record]. See BOLOMETER.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

bolometer: bo-ləm'ɪ-tər¹; bo-ləm'e-tēr² [An instrument for measuring temperature]. See BOLOGRAPH.

Bolsover: bau'zər¹; bou'šēr² [Eng. town & castle]. Altho the lexicons record bōl'so-vər¹; bōl'so-vēr², the first pronunciation given here prevails in the locality. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [lands].

Bolsward: bōls'vārt¹; bōls'vārt²; not bōlz'wārd¹ [A town in the Nether-

Bolthorn: bōl'thōrn¹; bōl'thōrn²; not bēlt'hōrn¹ [A giant in Norse myth].

bomb: bəm¹; bōm², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), *Wr., & Walker*, bum¹. The foregoing presentation, excluding Walker, shows that the preference in England is for bəm¹ and not bum¹, which *Webster* (1909) states, citing Walker (1732-1807) and Smart (1786-1872)—the most recent at least half a century old—"is still preferred by some, esp. in England."

bombard (v.): bəm'bārd¹; bōm'bārd², *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Walker & Wr.*, bum'bārd¹. See the noun.

bombard (n.): bəm'bārd¹; bōm'bārd², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E.*, bəm'bārd¹; *Wr.*, bum'bārd¹. See the verb.

bombardier: bəm'bār-dīr¹; bōm'bār-dēr².

bombast: bəm'bast¹; bōm'bāst², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & I.*, bəm'bast¹; *St. & Wr.*, bum-bast¹. Ash (1775) and Walker (1791) indicated bum'bast¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bum-bast¹; Perry (1777), bum'bāst¹; Jones (1798), bum-bāst¹.

Bombast, the Cotton-plant growing in Asia; also a form of Cotton or Fustian: Also affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff.

JOHN KERSEY *Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum* [London, 1708].

Bombastes Furioso: bəm-bas'tīz fiū'rī-ō'so¹; bōm-bās'tēs fū'rī-ō'so²—*u* as in "feud," not as *oo* in "ooze" [The hero of a farce by W. B. Rhodes].

Bombay: bəm'bē¹; bōm'bā²; *Standard*, bəm'bē¹; bōm'bā² [Presidency, province, and spt. in Brit. India].

bombazine: bəm'bā-zīn¹; bōm'ba-zīn², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.*, bəm'bā-zīn¹; *E.*, bəm'bā-zīn¹; *I. & St.*, bəm'ba-zīn¹; *Wr.*, bum-bā-zīn¹ [A twilled fabric].

bombycine: bəm'bī-sin¹; bōm'by-çīn² [Silken; also, pert. to silkworms].

bombycinous: bəm-bis'ɪ-nus¹; bōm-býç'i-nūs² [Pale yellow].

Bompas: bum'pəs¹; bōm'pas² [Eng. family name].

Bona Dea: bō'nā dī'ə¹; bō'nā dē'ə² [In Roman myth, the goddess of fertility & chastity].

bona fide [Lat.]: bō'nā fai'dī¹; bō'nā fī'dē²; not bō'nā faid¹ [Lat., with good faith].

bonanza [Sp.]: bo-nan'zə¹; bo-nān'za²; *M.*, bo-nan'sə¹; *Sp.*, bō-nān'tha¹.

Bonaparte: bō'nā-pārt¹; bō'nā-pārt² [Name of Corsican family that became imperial family of France 1804-1815; 1851-1870]. [(1221-74)].

Bonaventura (Saint): bō'nā-ven-tū'ra¹; bō'nā-vēn'tu'rā² [It. cardinal

bonbon: bon'bən¹; bōn'bōn²; *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*; *Standard* (1893) & *W.*, bēn'bēn¹; *E.*, bēn'bēn¹; *I. & Wr.*, bēn'bēn¹; *St.*, bēn'bēn¹.

bonbonnière: bēn'bēn'nyār¹; bōn'bōn'nyēr² [A dish for confections].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Bonchamp (Marquis de): *bēn"shān"¹*; *bōn"çhān"²* [Charles Artus, Fr. officer in Am. Revolution].

Boness: Same as BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Bonfils: *bēn"fis"¹*; *bōn"fis"²* [Fr. family name].

bonfire: *bēn'fair"¹*; *bōn'fir"²*.

NOTE.—Originally pronounced *bōn'fair¹* from the fact that it was a large fire for burning the bones of a martyr (the word dating back to Henry VIII.). Sheridan so pronounced it; but W. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound it has in "not," while Walker (1791) gave it the sound it has in "ton," which he corrected in a later edition to *o* as in "not." Since 1600 the word, used to designate a large fire kindled to celebrate some event, has been traced to *boon*, a blessing, gift, etc.

Bon Gaultier: *bēn gāl'ti-ər¹*; *bōn gāl'ti-ēr²*; *not bēn gō'tyē¹* [Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun & Theodore Martin, authors of the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*].

Bonheur (Rosa): *bēn"ūr¹*; *bōn"ūr²*—the *h* is silent [Fr. painter (1822–1899)].

bonhomie, bonhomme: *bēn"o-mī¹*; *bōn"o-mē²*—the *h* is silent [Fr., good-fellowship].

Bonhomme Richard: *bēn"ēm' rī"shār¹*; *bōn"ōm' rī"çhār²* [A vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he defeated the "Serapis" in 1779].

Boniface: *bēn'i-fēs¹*; *bōn'i-fāç²* [A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. **Bonifacius**: *bō"nī-fū'si-ūs¹*; *bō"nī-fā'ci-us²*; It. **Bonifacio**: *bō"nī-fā'cho¹*; *bō"nī-fā'cho²*; Lat. **Bonifacius**: *bēn'i-fē'shus¹*; *bōn'i-fā'shūs²*; **Bonifacio**: Pg. *bō"nī-fā'si-o¹*; *bō"nī-fā'ci-o²*; Sp. *bō"nī-fā'thi-o¹*; *bō"nī-fā'thi-o²*.

Boni Homines [Lat.]: *bō'nai hem'i-niz¹*; *bō'nī hōm'i-nēs²* [Members of the monastic orders].

bonito: *bo-nī'to¹*; *bo-nī'to²*; *not bo-nai'to¹* [Sp., agreeable; also, as a noun, a variety of fish].

bon marché [Fr.]: *bēn mar"shē¹*; *bōn mär"çhē²* [Fr., department store].

bon mot [Fr.]: *bēn mō¹*; *bōn mō²* [Fr., a witticism]. In the pl. *bons mots* the pronunciation is the same, the *s* being silent, but by those who Anglicize the phrase it is frequently sounded.

Bonn: *bēn¹*; *bōn²* [Prus. town].

Bonnat: *bō'nā¹*; *bō'nā²*—the *t* is silent [Fr. painter (1833–)].

bonnet [Eng.]: *bēn'et¹*; *bōn'ēt²*; *not bēn'it¹*.

bonnet [Fr.]: *bēn'nē¹*; *bōn'ne²*.

Bonnet: *bō'nē¹*; *bō'ne²* [Swiss philosopher (1720–1793)].

bonne bouche [Fr.]: *bēn būsh¹*; *bōn buçh²* [A tidbit].

Bonnivard (de): *də bēn"nī"vār¹*; *de bōn"nī"vār²*—the *d* is silent [Fr. reformer (1496–1570)].

Bonpland: *bēn"plān¹*; *bōn"plān²*—the *d* is silent [Fr. naturalist (1773–1858)].

Bonsignori: *bēn"si-nyō'rī¹*; *bōn"si-nyō'rī²* [It. painter (1453–1519)].

Bon Silène [Fr.]: *bēn si"lēn¹*; *bōn si"lēn²*; *not sai"lin¹*, note the accented *è* [Tea-rose].

Bonsor: *bēn'sər¹*; *bōn'sor²* [Eng. family name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

bon-ton [Fr.]: bēn"=tēn'¹; bôn"=tôn'² [The fashionable world].

bon-vivant [Fr.]: bēn"=vī-vān'¹; bôn"=vī"vān'² [An epicure].

Bonython: ben'ɪ-ʧən'¹; bōn'y-thon'² [Eng. family name].

bonze: benz'¹; bōnz'². *W.* (1890), ben'zɪ'; *Wr.*, ben'zə'¹ [Buddhist monk].

book: buk'¹; bōōk'². Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated bŭk'¹; while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) preferred buk'¹.

book=learned: buk'='lŭrn"ed'¹; bōōk'='lĕrn"ĕd'². Altho *Standard & W.* prefer buk'='lŭrnd'¹, *C., I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, which reflects educated rather than colloquial usage.

Bootes: bo-ō'tiz'¹; bo-ō'tēs'²; not bū'tiz'¹ [In Gr. myth, the son of Jupiter & Callisto].

booth: būth'¹; bōōth'². *C.* prefers būth'¹, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative, but *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here.

Booth: būth'¹; bōōth'² [Eng. & Am. family name].

Booz: bō'əz'¹; bō'ōz'² [Bible].

boquin: bō-kīn'¹; bō-kīn'²; not bō'kwīn'¹ [Sp., baize].

Bora: bō'ra'¹; bō'rā'² [Family name of Ger. nun who married Luther].

borage: bur'ij'¹; bōr'ag'², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.*, ber'əj'¹; *I.*, ber'ēj'¹; *St.*, bō'rēj'¹; *Wr.*, bur'əj'¹—the preference of Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) indicated bō'raj'.

Bor=ashan: ber"=ašh'an'¹; bōr"=āsh'an'² [Bible].

borate: bō'rēt'¹; bō'rāt'²; not ber'it'¹.

borax: bō'raks'¹; bō'raks'²; not bēr'aks'¹.

Borda: bēr"dū'¹; bōr"dā'² [Fr. engineer in Am. Revolution].

Bordavan (stew): bēr-dā'vān'¹; bōr-dā'van'²; not ber-dē'vān'¹ [East=Ind. ^[dish]].

Bordeaux: bēr"dō'¹; bōr"dō'² [Fr. city or wine from there].

bordereau [Fr.]: bēr"də-rō'¹; bōr"de-rō'² [Memorandum or summary of contents of other documents].

Bordone: bēr-dō'nē'¹; bōr-dō'ne'² [It. painter of 16th cent.].

bore¹: bōr'¹; bōr'²; not bēr'¹ [A tiresome person].

bore²: bōr'¹; bōr'²; not bōr'¹ [A hole, as the interior diameter of a firearm].

boread: bō'rī-ad'¹; bō're-ād'²; not bēr'ī-ad'¹.—**boreal**: bō'rī-əl'¹; bō're-al'²; not bēr'ī-əl'¹. ^[north wind].

Boreas: bō'rī-as'¹; bō're-as'²; not bo-rī'as'¹ [In Gr. myth, the god of the

Borghese: ber-gē'zē'¹; bōr-gē'ge'²; not bēr"jiz'¹ [Famous It. family (16th to 18th centuries) who owned the Palace and Villa Borghese, and the Borghese Gladiator (4th cent. B. C.)].

Borgia: bēr'ja'¹; bōr'gā'² [Famous Sp. family that migrated to and flourished in Italy (14th to 16th centuries). See *LUCREZIA BORGLA*. ^[1605]].

Boris-Gudenof: bō'ris-gū"dē-nef'¹; bō'ris-gŭ"de-nōf'² [Rus. Czar (1598–

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnɔ; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Borith: *bō'rifh¹*; *bō'ri²h*² [Apocrypha].

Borlase: *bēr'lēs¹*; *bōr'lās²*; *not* *bēr'lās¹* [Eng. antiquary of 18th cent.].

Börne: *būr'nä¹*; *būr'ne²* [Ger. satirist (1786-1837)].

Borodin: *ber"o-din¹*; *bör"o-din²*; *not* *bo-rō'din¹* [Rus. physician & composer (1834-87)].

Borodino: *ber"o-di'no¹*; *bör"o-di'no²* [Rus. village where Napoleon I. defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812].

boron: *bō'ren¹*; *bō'rön²*; *not* *bōr'en¹* [A non-metallic chemical element].

borough: *bur'o¹*; *bör'o²*, *Standard & W.*; *C., E., M., St., & Wr.*, *bur'ō¹*; *Walker*, *bur'rō¹*. When speaking of the thoroughfare known in the English metropolis as *The Borough*, the Londoner pronounces it *bur'a¹*. Altho all the British authorities cited above give the ultima as long (ō), the writer has never heard it so spoken either alone or in combination.

Borriboolagha: *ber'i-o-bū'lā-gā¹*; *bör'i-o-boō'lā-gā²* [In Dickens's "Bleak House," an imaginary Afr. missionary station].

Borromeo: *ber"o-mī[or -mē]än¹*; *bör"o-mē[or -mē]än²* [Pertaining to Borromeo & his family]. See the next word.

Borromeo (St. Charles): *ber"ro-mē'o¹*; *bör"ro-mē'o²* [It. cardinal of 16th cent.].

borrow: *ber'o¹*; *bör'o²*; *not* *ber'ä¹*, a common corruption.

Borrows: *bur'ōz¹*; *bör'ōz²* [Eng. family name].

Borrowstowness: *ber"o-stän-nes¹* or (locally) *bō'nes¹*; *bör"o-stön-nēs²* or (locally) *bō'nēs²* [Se. seaport 17 m. N. W. of Edinburgh]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

Borthwick: *börth'wīk¹*; *börth'wīk²* [Scottish family name].

Bosanquet: *bō'sän-kē¹* or *bō'sän-ket¹*; *bō'sän-ke²* or *bō'sän-kēt²* [Eng. family name].

Boscath: *bös'kath¹*; *bös'eäth²* [Bible].

[admiral (1711-61)].

Boscawen¹: *bös'ō-en¹* or *bös'kə-wen¹*; *böse'ō-ën²* or *bös'ea-wën²* [Eng.

Boscawen²: *bös'wo-in¹*; *böse'wo-ín²* [A village in N. H.].

Boscobel: *bös'ko-bēl¹*; *bös'eo-bēl²* [An English residence where King Charles II. sought refuge after being defeated at Worcester in 1651].

Bosnia: *boz'mi-a¹*; *böş'ni-a²* [Austrian province].

bosom: *buz'um¹*; *boş'öm²*, *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), *bū'zūm¹* or *bū'zām¹*; *I. & Walker*, *bū'zūm¹*; *Wr.*, *būz'am¹*. In 1833 *bō-zūm¹* and *bū'zūm¹* were pronounced gross vulgarisms by W. H. Savage, who declared that "it is not possible to convey graphically the sound of this word: it is neither *bozum* nor *boozum*. The sound of *o* in *woman* is the best approximation." Nearly half a century before this Walker insisted that the sound is that "supported by the Anglo-Saxon original *bosum*, in which language the *o* was generally sounded as *oo* in *mood*." This is the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844).

Bosor: *bō'ser¹*; *bō'sör²* [Bible].

Bosora: *bös'o-ra¹*; *bös'o-ra²* [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, *äl*; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪŋ = sing; chin, this.

Bosphorus: bə'sfo-rus¹; bɔs'fo-rūs² [Douai Bible]. Same as BOSPORUS.

Bosporus: bə'spo-rus¹; bɔs'po-rūs²; *not* bə-spō-rus¹ [A strait in European Turkey].

Bosque: bɔs'kē¹; bɔs'ke² [A county and river in Texas].

Bosquet: bɔs'kē¹; bɔs'ke² [Fr. marshal (1810-61)].

boss¹: bēs¹; bōs² [A proprietor, manager, or leader]. See the next word.

boss²: bēs¹; bōs² [A knob, knoll, or other rounded mass]. See preceding.

Bossier: bə-sīr¹ *or* bōs'syār¹; bɔs-sēr² *or* bōs'syēr² [A parish in Louisiana].

Bossuet: bɔ'sü'ē¹ *or* bɔ'swē¹; bɔ'sü'ē² *or* bɔ'swē² [Fr. divine & pulpit orator (1627-1704)].

Bossut: bɔ'sü¹; bɔ'sü²; *not* bə'sut¹ [Fr. mathematician (1730-1814)].

Boston¹: bə'stun¹; bɔs'tón². Abernethy says "the *o* should be sounded as in *soft*," but does not specify which *o*, and *Phyfe* gives *o* as in "orange" in the first syllable. *W.* (1909) gives *o* of the first syllable as in "soft," but *W.* (1890) gives it as in "for." It is scarcely credible that the pronunciation has changed so markedly in so short a time [1. Eng. seaport. 2. The capital of the State of Mass.].

Boswell: bəz'wel¹; bɔz'wél²—give the *s* the sound of *z* [Scot. biographer (1740-95)].

Bosworth: bəz'wərth¹; bɔz'worth²—pronounce *s* as *z* [Eng. town & battle-field Aug. 22, 1485].

Botetourt: bə't-tərt¹; bɔt'e-turt² [A county of Va.].

Both: bōt¹; bōt²; *not* bōth¹ [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Botha: bō'ta¹; bō'tā²; *not* bō'thə¹ [Boer generals & statesmen].

Botta: bə'ta¹; bɔt'tā²; *not* bə'tə¹ [It. family name].

Böttger: büt'gər¹; büt'gēr [Ger. inventor of Dresden china (1682-1719)].

Botticelli: bə'ti-čel'li¹; bɔt'ti-čel'li² [It. painter (1447-1515)].

Boubekir Muezin: bau'hə-kīr' miū-ez'in¹; bou'be-kīr' mū-ēz'in² [An imam in "The Arabian Nights"].

Bouchardon: bū'shūr'dəŋ¹; bu'çhär'dəŋ² [Fr. sculptor of 18th cent.].

Boucher¹: bau'chər¹; bou'chēr² [Eng. philologist (1738-1804)]. See next.

Boucher²: bū'shē¹; bu'çhe² [Fr. sculptor (1850-)]. See preceding.

Boucher de Crèveœur de Perthes: bū'shē' də krēv'kūr' də pārt¹; bu'çhe' də erēv'eūr' də pērt² [Fr. archeologist (1788-1868)].

Boucherie: būsh'ri¹; buçh'rē² [Fr. chemist (1801-71)].

boucherism: bū'shər-izm¹; bu'çhēr-izm² [Impregnation of timber to prevent decay].

boucherize: bū'shər-aiz¹; bu'çhēr-iz²; *not* bau'chər-aiz¹ [To impregnate timber to preserve it].

Bouches-du-Rhône: būsh'=dū-rōn¹; buçh'=dū-rōn² [Fr. dept.].

Boucicault: bū'si'kō¹; bu'çi'eō² [Ir. dramatist (1822-1890)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; füll, rüle, cūre, büt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Boudewijn [Dutch]: *bau'də-wain*¹; *bou'de-win*² [Baldwin].

boudoir: *bū'dwār*¹; *bū'dwār*² [A private sitting-room].

Bougainvillea: *bū'gēn-vil'ī-ə*¹; *bū'gān-vil'e-ə*²; more commonly *bū-gēn'-vil-yə*¹ [A flowering, climbing shrub of S.-Am. origin].

bouget: *bū'jet*¹ or *bū-žē*¹; *bū'gēt*² or *bū-zhe*². *M.*, *bū'jit*¹ [An ancient water-vessel].

bough: *bau*¹; *bou*².

Bouhey: *bau*¹; *bou*² [Eng. family name].

bought: *bēt*¹; *bôt*².

Boughton: *bau'tan*¹ or *bēt'tan*¹; *bou'ton*² or *bôt'ton*² [Eng. family name].

bougle: *bū'ji*¹ or *bū'žī*¹; *bū'gi*² or *bū'zhē*². *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.* prefer the first; *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* & *Wr.* prefer the second. [A surgical instrument.]

Bougle: *bū'ji*¹; *bū'gē*² [Algerian sp.].

Bouguer: *bū'gē*¹; *bū'gē*² [Fr. inventor of heliometer (1698-1758)].

Bouguereau: *bū'gə-rō*¹; *bū'gē-rō*²; not *būg'rō*¹ [Fr. painter (1825-1905)].

bouillabaisse [Fr.]: *bū'yā'bēs*¹; *bū'yā'bās*²; not *bū'ya-bes*¹.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,
A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,
Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,
That Greenwich never could outdo.

THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse*.

bouilli [Fr.]: *bū'yī*¹; *bū'yī*². *Standard* (1893), *St.*, & *Wr.* *bū'yī*¹; *C.* *bū-lyī*¹; *Standard* (1913), *bū'yī*¹; *E.* *bū'ī*¹; *I.* *bū-yī*¹; *M.* *bū'yī*¹; *W.* *bū'yī*¹ [Boiled meat, espec. that from which bouillon has been made].

bouillon [Fr.]: *bū'yōn*¹ or *bū'yōn*¹; *bū'yōn*² or *bū'yōn*². *M.* & *W.* prefer the former, while *Standard* & *St.* prefer the latter, and *C.* *bū'lyōn*¹; *E.* *bū-ī-yen*¹. Abernethy prefers *bū'lyōn*¹ [Clear soup].

Bouillon (Godefroi de): *gōd'frwā' də bū'yōn*¹; *gōd'frwā' də bū'yōn*² [A Duke of Lorraine; leader of First Crusade (1053-1100)].

Boulanger: *bū'lañ'žē*¹; *bū'lāñ'zhe*² [Fr. general (1837-91)].—**Boulangerism**: *bū-lan'jizm*¹; *bū-lāñ'gizm*² [The principles practised by Gen. Boulanger].

boulangerite: *bū-lan'jər-ait*¹; *bū-lāñ'gēr-īt*². *C.* *bū-lāñ'jər-ait*¹; *E.* *bū-lāñ'jər-ait*¹; *I.* *bū-lāñ'jūr-ait*¹. *Standard* (1893), *M.*, & *W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, but *Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* prefer *bū-lan'jər-ait*¹.

boulder: *bōl'dər*¹; *bōl'dēr*²; not *būl'dər*¹.

Boulder: *bōl'dər*¹; *bōl'dēr*² [County and city in Colo.].

boule: *bū'lī*¹; *bū'lē*²; not *būl*¹; nor *bū'lē*¹ [Gr. legislative assembly].

boulevard: *bū'lə-vārd*¹ or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār*¹; *bū'le-vārd*² or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār*². *C.* *bū'le-vārd*¹; *E.* *būl'vārd*¹; *I.* *būl-vār*¹; *M.* *bū'lə-vār*¹; *St.* *būl-vār*¹; *W.* *bū'lə-vārd*¹; *Wr.* *bū'lə-vārd*¹. Here are eight different ways of pronouncing this word. If our leading lexicons can not agree, what safer guide can we offer the public than the original French, which has but two syllables and not three as given it in the United States, where the final *d* is always sounded?

boulevardier: *bū'lə-var-dīr*¹ or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār'dyē*¹; *bū'le-vār-dēr*² or (*Fr.*) *būl'vār'dyē*² [A man about town].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

bouleversement [Fr.]: bŭl"vārs"mān¹; bŭl"vêrs"mān²; C. bŭ-le-vŭrs'-ment¹; M. bul-vārs-meñ¹; W. bŭl"ver"sə-niān¹ [Turning topsy-turvy]. Dr. Murray shows that the word was introduced into Eng. literature by Sir Walter Scott in a letter published in his "Life and Letters" in 1814. The word is of such rare use that it is not yet fully Anglicized.

Boulger: bŏl'jər¹; bŏl'gēr² [Eng. family name].

Boulogne: bu-lŏn' or (Fr.) bŭlŏ'nyə¹; bu-lŏn' or (Fr.) bŭlŏ'nye² [Fr. seaport].

boundary: baund'ə-rɪ¹; bound'a-ry²—three syllables, not baun'drɪ¹.

bounden: baund'en¹; bound'en², *Standard, E., M.; C. & W. baun'dən¹; I. baund'en¹; St. baun'den¹; W. baun'd'n¹*. The earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Smart (1840), indicated the stress after the *n*. [Obliged; morally or legally bound.]

bounteous: baun'ti-ʊs¹; boun'te-ʊs²—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel."

This word has suffered for years. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) pronounced it as here indicated. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) pronounced it baun'tyus¹; Walker (1791) gave it as baun'chu-ʊs¹, and Smart (1840) as baunt'yus¹.

bouquet: bŭ-kē¹; bŭ-kē², *Standard, C., M., W., & W. r.; E. & St. bŭkē¹; I. bŭ-kē¹; not bō-kē¹*.

bouquetin: bŭ"ka-tān¹; bŭ"ke-tān², *Standard, C., M., & W. (1890), E. & W. r., bŭkə-tin¹; I. bŭk-tān; W. (1909) bŭk'tān¹*. Pronounced correctly this word has three syllables; but not as Phylfe, bŭ'ket-in¹; bŭ'kēt-in².

Bourbon¹: bŭr'bən or (Fr.) bŭr'bŏn¹; bŭr'bon or (Fr.) bŭr'bŏn² [A former royal house of France].

Bourbon²: bŭr'bən¹ or bŏr'bun¹; bŭr'bon² or bŏr'bŏn² [County in Ky.].

Bourchier: bau'chər¹; bou'chēr² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

Bourdaloue: bŭr"dā"lŭ¹; bŭr"dā"lŭ² [Fr. Jesuit of 16th cent.].

bourdon: bŭr'dən¹; bŭr'don² [To drone].

Bourdon: bŭr"dŏn¹; bŭr"dŏn² [Fr. painter].

Bourgelat: bŭrʒ"lŭ¹; bŭrʒh"lā² [Fr. military veterinary surgeon of 18th cent.].

bourgeois [Fr.]: bŭrʒwā¹; bŭrʒhwā² [The French middle class].

bourgeois: bər-jeis¹; bŭr-gŏis² [A size of type].

Bourgeois: bər-jeis¹; bŭr-gŏis² [Eng. painter (1756-1811)].

Bourgeois Gentilhomme [Fr.]: bŭrʒwā ʒaŋ"ti"yŏm¹; bŭrʒhwā zhān"-ti"yŏm² [Title of a comedy by Molière].

bourgeoisie [Fr.]: bŭrʒwā"zɪ¹; bŭrʒhwā"ʒē² [Fr. middle class].

bourgeois: bŭr'jən¹; bŭr'gŏn²; not bŏr'jən¹ [To bud].

Bourget: bŭrʒē¹; bŭrʒhē² [1. Fr. novelist (1852-). 2. Village N. E. of Paris: scene of battles, Oct. 30 & Dec. 21, 1870].

Bourguignon [Fr.]: bŭr"gi"nyŏn¹; bŭr"gi"nyŏn² [A Burgundian].

Bourignon: bŭ"rɪ"nyŏn¹; bŭ"rɪ"nyŏn² [Fr. mystic of 17th cent.].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏŏk, bŏŏt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, dŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fust; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Bourinot: bū"ri-nō'¹; bū"ri-nō'² [Canadian historian (1837-1902)].

Bourke: burk¹; bŭrk² [Ir. family name].

bourne: bōrn¹; bōrn², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* bŭrn¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated bŭrn¹; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) noted bōrn¹ [Limit; end].

The dread of something after death,

The undiscovered Country, from whose *Borne*

No Traveller returns.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* in first folio ed. (1623) act II, sc. 2, but in modern editions act III, sc. 1.

For tho' from out our *bourne* of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* st. 4.

bourne: bōrn or bŭrn¹; bōrn or bŭrn² [A brook: used especially in place-names].

Bourne: bōrn¹ or bŭrn¹; bōrn² or bŭrn² [Eng. family name].

bourré [Fr.]: bū"rē'¹; bū"rē'² [Padded; stuffed].

bourrée [Fr.]: bū"rē'¹; bū"rē'² [An old dance].

Bourrienne, de: bū"rī'en', dā¹; bū"rī'ën', de² [Fr. biographer of Napoleon I. (1769-1834)].

Boursault: bū"rō'¹; bū"rō'²—the *l* & *t* are silent [Fr. dramatist (1636-1701)].

Bourse [Fr.]: būrs¹; būrs²; *not* būrs¹ [The Paris stock exchange].

bouse (*v.* & *n.*): būz¹; būz², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* bauz¹ [Booze; drink; carouse].

NOTE.—This spelling was that first used, as shown by the "Early English Poems," written in 1300; the form in modern use, *booze*, was introduced by Walpole in his "Letters" issued in 1768. The pronunciation preferred by *C.* is undoubtedly that first given to the word, which Robert Browning used to rhyme with *carouse* and *drowse*. See "Picchiarotto," epilog.

bouse (*v.*): baus¹; bous², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* būz¹ [To raise with block & tackle: nautical].

Boustrapa: bū"strā"pā'¹; bū"strā"pā'² [Telescope word made from *Boulogne*, *Strassburg*, and *Paris*: applied derisively to Napoleon III. when, as Louis Napoleon, he attempted to secure the throne in the cities named in 1840, 1836, & 1848].

boustrophedon: bau"stro-fi'don¹; bou"stro-fē'dōn², *Standard, E., I., & M.; C.* bū-stro-fi'don¹; *W.* bū"stro-fi'den¹ [Alternate: from the early Greek method of writing].

boutade [Fr.]: bū"tād'¹; bū"tād'² [An old dance or fantastic musical composition].

Bouterwek: bū'tər-vek¹; bū'tēr-vēk² [Ger. philosopher & poet (1765-1828)].

boutgate: baut'gēt'¹; bout'gāt'² [A mine-passage].

boutique [Fr.]: bū"tik'¹; bū"tik'² [A shop or booth].

boutonnière: bū'ten"nyār'¹; bū'tōn"nyēr'² [A buttonhole-bouquet].

Bouvier: bū-vīr' or (*Fr.*) bū"vyē'¹; bū-vēr' or (*Fr.*) bū"vyē'² [A family name].

Bouvines: bū"vīn'¹; bū"vīn'² [Fr. town where Philip Augustus of France defeated the English, Flemish, and Germans in 1214].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, 6r, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

bovine: bō'vain¹; bō'vin², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.*, bō'-vin¹. A third pronunciation bō'vin¹; bō'vin², is occasionally heard & is approved by Dr. Samuel Fallows.

bow¹ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To incline the body, as in making a curtsy].

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

DRYDEN *The Flower and the Leaf* l. 190.

[Quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary (s. v.).]

bow² (v.): bō¹; bō² [To bend, or cause to bend].

Marriage at best, is but a vow
Which all Men either break or bow.

BUTLER *Hudibras, Lady's Answer* 156 (1678).

bow³ (v.): bō¹; bō² [To play with a bow, as a violin].

bow⁴ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To cut with the bow, as a ship sailing the sea].

bow¹ (n.): bau¹; bou² [A curtsy].

bow² (n.): bō¹; bō² [Something bent so as to form a curve, as a weapon for shooting arrows. See quotation].

The white faith of hist'ry can not show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

ALLEYNE *Henry VII.*

Of this word Johnson said "pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without regard to the *w*." He made no such distinction in the pronunciation of the *bow* verbs.

bow³ (n.): bau¹; bou². "*Bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*," said Walker, but Perry, Sheridan, Jones, and others indicated bō¹.

Bowdich, Bowditch: bau'dich¹; bow'dich²; *not* bō'dich¹ [Family names].

Bowdoin: bō'dn¹; bō'dn² [Am. patriot (1726-90)].

Bower: bau'ər¹; bow'ēr²; *not* bō'er¹ [Scot. historian (1385-1449)].

bowery: bau'ər-¹; bow'ēr-y²; *not*, as too frequently heard, bau'r¹ [Resembling a bower].

[Santa Anna in 1836].

Bowle¹: bō'l¹; bō'i² [Am. fighter; defender of the Alamo; put to death by

Bowle²: bū'l¹; bū'i² [Texan county & town].

bowing: bō'ɪŋ¹; bō'ing² [Art of handling a bow as in playing a violin].

bowingly: bau'ɪŋ-h¹; bow'ing-ly² [In the manner of making a bow or curtsy.]

bowl: bōl¹; bōl²—the accepted pronunciation as indicated by modern dictionaries, and noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844) noted baul¹; bowl². Walker noted that in his time he heard "many respectable speakers pronounce the word to rhyme with *howl*," and *E. & M.* record this pronunciation as in use as an alternative, but in usage to-day it rhymes with *hole* [1. A receptacle. 2. A wooden ball]. So also with its derivatives **bowler**, **bowling**. See **BOWLS**.

Bowland: bō'lənd¹; bō'land² [Eng. forest].

Bowles: bōlz¹; bōls² [Family name].

bowline: bō'lin¹; bō'lin², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.*, bō'lain¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), bau'lin¹. According to modern lexicons the difference of pronunciation appears to be national. See page xv of **INTRODUCTORY**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, ʃhɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

bowls: bōlz¹; bōls² [A game played with wooden balls].

Bowring: bau'rin¹; bow'ring² [Eng. family name].

bowsprit: bō'sprit¹; bō'sprit². *E.* bau'sprit¹. *C. & W.* give bau'sprit¹; bow'sprit², as an alternative which, if used, is seldom heard. It is not recorded by *Standard, I., M., St., or Wr.*

boyar: bei'ar¹; böy'ar² [A member of the former Russian aristocracy].

boyau [Fr.]: bwā'yō¹; bwā'yō², *W.*; *Standard*, bwa'yō¹; *C.* bwe-yō¹; *E.* bei'ō¹; *I.* bwē'ō¹; *M.* bei'ō¹; *St.* bei'ō¹; *Wr.* bō-yō¹ [A trench ditch].

Boyd: beid¹; böyd² [A family name].

Boyer¹: bei'ar¹; böy'ēr² [Eng. family name].

Boyer²: bwā'yē¹; bwā'ye² [Fr. family name].

Boyesen: bei'ä-sen¹; böy'e-sēn² [Norw. scholar (1848-95)].

[Lost*].

Boyett: bei-et¹; böy-ēt² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's"]

Boz: bez¹; böz² [Pen-name of Charles Dickens].

Bozez: bō'zez¹; bō'zēz² [Bible].

Bozkath: bez'kaθ¹; böz'kāθ² [Bible].

Bozrah: bez'rā¹; böz'rā² [Bible].

Bozzaris: bot'sū-rīs or boz-zar'is¹; bōt'sā-rīs or boz-zār'is² [Gr. patriot (1788-1823)].

Brabançonne: brā'bān'sen¹; brā'bān'çōn² [Belg. national song].

Brabant: brā'bant¹ or (*Fr.*) brā'bān¹; brā'bānt² or (*Fr.*) brā'bān² [Belg. province].

Brabazon: brab'ä-zən¹; brāb'a-zon² [Eng. family name].

Brabourne: brē'barn¹; brā'burn² [Eng. family name].

brach: brach¹; bräch², *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. & St.* brak¹; *I.* gives braš¹ as alternative [A hound bitch].

brachia: brē'ki-ä¹; brā'ei-ä² [Pl. of BRACHIUM].

brachial: brak'i-äl¹; bräe'i-äl², *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-äl¹; *Wr.* brak'yel¹ [Pertaining to the arm].

brachiate: brak'i-ēt¹; bräe'i-ät², *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-ēt¹; *Wr.* brak'i-et¹ [Having brachia or arms].

brachiation: brē'ki-ē'shon¹; brā'ei-ä'shon²; not brak'i-ē'shon¹ [Method of swinging from tree to tree by the arms, as monkeys].

brachium: brak'i-um¹; bräe'i-üm², *Standard, E., St., & W.* (1890); *C., M., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-um¹ [The upper arm or its substitute].

bracken: brak'n¹; brak'n², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & E.*, brak'en¹; *I. & St.*, brak'en¹; *Wr.*, brak'kn¹ [A fern].

braconnière [Fr.]: brā'kōn'nyār¹; brā'eōn'nyēr² [Thigh=armor].

Bradlaugh: brad'lō¹; brād'la²; not (as some foreign student of English might deduct by analogy) brād'laf¹ [An Eng. reformer (1833-91)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: *ə* = final; *ɪ* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *ell*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *ŋ* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

Braga: brū'gʌ¹; brā'gä²; *not* brē'gə¹ [Pg. statesman (1843–)].

Bragança: bra-gūn'sa¹; brā-gān'çä², but there is a tendency to Anglicize it and pronounce it bra-gan'zə¹ [Name of former Pg. royal family].

Braggadocchio: brag"ə-dō'shi-ō¹; brāg"a-dō'chi-ō² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a braggart].

braggadocio: brag"ə-dō'shi-ō¹; brāg"a-dō'chi-ō²; *M.* notes that the word was "formerly also pronounced -*kī*-o, which was perhaps Spenser's usage." [Boastful talk; also, one who uses it.]

Bragmardo (Janotus de): zā'nō'tüs' də brāg"mār"dō¹¹; zhā'nō'tüs' də brāg"mār"dō² [In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the representative of the citizens of Paris].

Brahan: brōn¹; brān²; *not* brē'an¹ [Family name]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Brahe (Tycho): tai'ko brū'hæ¹; tȳ'eo brā'he²; *not* brē¹; brā². In Dan. *h* before *j* & *v* is silent; elsewhere it is aspirated [Dan. astronomer (1546–1601)].

Brahm: brām¹; brām² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Soul of the Universe].

Brahma¹: brā'mæ¹; brā'ma² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Creator]. So also its derivatives: **Brahmanee**, **Brahmanhood**, **Brahmanic**, **Brahmanism**, **Brahmanist**.

brahma²: brā'mæ¹; brā'ma²; *not* brē'mæ¹ [A variety of domestic fowl].

Brahmalc: bra-mē'lk¹; brā-mā'ie² [Pert. to Brahmal]. [Baluchistan].

Brahmi: brā'mī¹; brā'mī²; *not* brā'mi¹ [A member of a race inhabiting

Brahms: brūms¹; brāms² [Ger. composer (1833–97)].

braille: brēl¹; brāl² [A system of printing for the blind]. [feeding.]

Braille: brā'ya¹; brā'yē² [Fr. educator of the blind (1806–52)]. See pre-

Braithwaite: brēth'wēt¹; brāth'wāt² [Eng. physician (1807–85)].

braize, braise: brēz¹; brāz²; *not* brēs¹.

Bramah: brā'mæ¹ or brē'mæ¹; brā'ma² or brā'ma² [Eng. inventor (1748–1814)].

Bramante: bra-mān'tē¹; brā-mān'te² [It. architect (1444–1514); designer of St. Peter's, Rome].—**Bramantesque:** brā'man-tesk¹; brā'man-tësk². Compare with preceding.

bramantip: brā'man-tip¹; brā'man-tīp², *Standard & M.*; *C.* bra-man'tip¹; *I.* bra-man'tip¹; *W.* bram'en-tip¹ [A mood in logic].

bramathere: brā'mə-θhīr¹; brā'ma-thēr²; *not* brē'mə-thār¹ [An extinct gigantic mammal].

branch: brānch¹; brānch², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* brānch¹; *I. & St.* brānsh¹; *M.* brānsh¹. See ASK. So also its derivatives, **branchage**, **branched**, **brancher**, **branching**, etc.

Branco: brūn'ko¹; brān'eo²; *not* bran'ko¹ [Braz. river].

Brandes: brūn'des¹; brān'dës² [Dan. literary critic (1842–)].

brand-new: brand'niū¹; bränd'nū²—pronounce the *d*. This word is often incorrectly written & pronounced *bran-new*.

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *bōok*, *bōot*; *full*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *oil*, *boy*; *gō*, *gēm*; *in̩k*; *thin*, *this*.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

brantle [Fr.]: brāñl¹; brāñl²; not bran'lə¹ [A dance].

Brantôme: brāñ'tōm¹; brāñ'tōm² [Fr. historian (1540-1614)].

brasier: Same as BRAZIER.

brass: bras¹; brās², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. brās¹; bras¹. See ASK.

brassière [Fr.]: brā'syār¹; brā'syēr² [A breast-supporter worn by women].

Brassington: bras'n¹ or bras'īŋ-tən¹; brās'n² or brās'īŋ-ton² [Eng. family name].

bravado: brā-vē'dō¹; brā-vā'dō², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., M., St., W., W. (1890), Walker, & Abernethy; *Standard* (1913), brā-vē'dō¹; W. (1909), brā-vā'dō¹—a pronunciation preferred by Knowles (1835). Introduced through the Fr., *bravade*, in 1579 (see J. Stubbes' "The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf," c vi). Hakluyt ("Voyages," vol. ii, ch. i, p. 287) was the first to use the form *bravado*, spelled *bravado*, in 1599. The word has become thoroughly Anglicized since [Aggressive boldness].

bravo (interj.): brā'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., St., W., W., & Walker; M. & *Standard* (1913), brā'vō¹. David Booth, in his "Analytical Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1835), characterizes this as "an Italian interjection recently naturalized in English," but Colman used it in his "Jealous Wife" in 1761, seventy-four years before.

bravo (n.): brē'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard*; C. & I. brē'vō¹; E., M., W., W., & Walker, brā'vō¹ [A daring villain; bandit]. Dating from 1597, the word has been long naturalized as an English word of Italian origin, hence the pronunciation preferred, which was indicated by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Notwithstanding that W. (1890) preferred brē'vō¹, W. (1909) now prefers brā'vō¹, a change perhaps influenced by the pronunciation of the following word or a reversion to the preference of Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) [A daring villain].

bravura [It.]: bra-vū'ra¹; brā-vū'rā²; not bra-vū'ra¹ [A showy passage in music].

brazier: brē'ziār¹; brā'ziēr², *Standard* (1893), E., & M.; C. brē'ziār¹; I. brē'ziār¹; St., brē'zi-ūr¹; *Standard* (1913), W., & W., brē'zār¹.

Brazil: brā-zil' or (Pg.) brā-zil'¹; brā-zil' or (Pg.) brā-zil'². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated brā-zil'¹ [S.-Am. republic].

Brazilian: brā-zil'yān¹; brā-zil'yan², *Standard* & W.; C. brā-zil'ian¹; E. brā-zil'i-an¹; I. & St., brā-zil'i-an¹.

Brazos: brā'zōs¹; brā'zōs² [River & county in Tex.].

Brazza: brād'za¹; brād'zā² [It. count & African explorer in Fr. service (1852-1905)]. See the next word.

Brazzaville: brā'zā'vil¹; brā'zā'vil² [A town in Fr. Congo].

Breadalbane: bred-āl'bēn¹; brēd-āl'bān² [Scot. family name].

break: brēk¹; brāk². Thomas Sheridan (1721-88), in his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language" (1780), rimed this word with "brake"; but when Thomas Churchill revised it, in 1797, he changed the pronunciation, making it rime with "freak." Walker, in an edition of his dictionary published after that date, condemned this as an affectation. Commenting on the changes in pronunciation in our dictionaries, the late Professor Lounsbury said:

If the original compiler remain faithful to the pronunciation he first authorized, his revisers are sure not to remain faithful to him. They alter without scruple. . . . In some

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ał; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Instances the changes made will seem to modern ears for the worse and not for the better.
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. iii, p. 241 [H. '04].

breccia: brēch'ī-ā¹; brēch'ī-ā² [Rock].

Brechlin: brīh'in¹; brēh'in² [Scot. town].

Breda: brē'dā¹; brē'dā² [A town in Brabant, Netherlands].

Brée: brē¹; brē²; *not* brī¹ [A Flemish painter (1773-1839)].

breech (n.): brīch¹; brēch², *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.; E., St., Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835), brīch¹. Compare this word with the next. Butler rimes the word with "twitch," but see BREECHES.

But Hudibras gave him a twitch
As quick as lightning in the breech.

Hudibras pt. iii, canto 3, l. 1065.

breech (v.): brīch¹; brēch², *Standard, C., E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & St.* brīch¹. See preceding word.

breeches: brīch'ez¹; brīch'ēs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* brīch'ez¹; *M.* brīch'iz; *Wr.* brīch'az. The first form of this word recorded is *breeches* (1205); Wyclif spelled it *brechis* (1382); in the Geneva Bible (1560) it occurs *breeches* & Spenser (1591) so spelled it. The form has been in use ever since, but was pronounced to rime with "leeches" in the late 15th century, and was so indicated by Perry (1777).

Whose primitive tradition reaches
As far as Adam's first green breeches.

BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, canto 1, l. 531 (1663).

breeching: brīch'īn¹; brīch'īng², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* brīch'īn¹. The difference here may be said to amount to a national characteristic. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xv.

Breguet: brē'gē¹; brē'gē² [Fr. horologist (1727-1823)].

brehon: brī'hōn¹; brē'hōn² [A judge in early Ir. history].

Breitenfeld: brai'ten-felt¹; brī'tēn-fēlt² [A village in Saxony, the scene of battles in 1631, 1642, & 1813].

breloque [Fr.]: brā-lōk¹; brē-lōk² [A seal or watch-charm].

Bremen: brem'an *or* (Ger.) brē'men¹; brēm'en *or* (Ger.) brē'mēn² [Ger. state & city].

Bremer: brī'inər¹; brē'mēr² [Sw. novelist (1801-65)].

Bremerhaven: brem'ər-hē'ven¹ *or* (Ger.) brē'mər-hā'fən¹; brēm'ēr-hā'-vən² *or* (Ger.) brē'mēr-hā'fēn² [Ger. seaport].

Brenz: brens¹; brēns² [Ger. reformer (1499-1570)].

Brescia: bresh'ā¹; brēsh'ā² [It. province & town].

Breslau: brez'lau¹; brēs'lou²—give the s the sound of z [Prussian city].

Bretagne: brā-tā'nyā¹; brē-tā'nye²; *not* brē-tēn¹ [Fr. province].

bretelle [Fr.]: brā-tel¹; brē-tēl² [A brace].

breteſsé: bret'e-sē¹; brēt'ē-sē²; *C.* brē-te-sē¹ [In heraldry, embattled].

brethren: breth'ren¹; brēth'rēn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* breth'-rēn¹; *Wr.* brēth'rēn¹. This word is frequently mispronounced as if spelled *breth-er-en*.

Breton (Cape): bret'an¹; brēt'on² [Island off Canada].

2; wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Breton: bret'ən¹; brēt'on², *Standard & C.*; *E.* bret'ən¹; *I.* bret'ən¹; *St.* brēt'un¹; *W.* bret'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus." The pronunciation brēt'en¹ is illiterate. In *Fr.* brēt'ōn¹ [One born in Brittany or Bretagne].

Breton: brēt'ōn¹; brēt'tōn² [*Fr.* painter (1827-)].

Bretwalda: bret-wōl'də¹ or bret'wōl-də¹; brēt-wal'də² or brēt'wal-da². *I., M., & W.* prefer the first—the only one ever heard by the writer; *C. & Standard* prefer the second [An Old Eng. title given to the rulers or early kings of Britain].

Brækelen: brō'kə-len¹; brū'ke-lēn² [A village in Netherlands from which Brooklyn was named].

Brevard: brā-vārd¹; brē-vārd²; not brev'ərd¹ [Am. patriot (1750-80)].

breve: briv¹; brēv².

brevet: bri-vet¹; brē-vēt², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & St.* brev'et¹; *I.* brevet¹; *M.* brev'it¹; *W.* brā-vet¹ [To raise to a rank by brevet]. The noun **brevet** (a commission) has the same pronunciation.

breviary: brī'vi-er¹; brē'vi-ēr², *Standard* (1893); *C.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *E. & M.* brī'vi-ə-ri¹; *I.* brī'vi-ə-ri¹; *St.* brī'vi-ər-i¹; *Standarda* (1913), brī'vi-ē-ri¹; *W.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *W.* briv'ya-ri¹. Formerly, almost universally, pronounced briv'ya-ri¹, but Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) indicated brev'ya-ri¹ [A book of prayers].

brevier: bri-vīr¹; brē-vēr² [A size of type].

brew: brū¹; brū²; not briū¹.

brewage: brū'ij¹; brū'ag²; not brū'ēj¹.

Brian: brai'ən¹; brī'an² [A masculine personal name]. **Bryan**†. It., **Briano:** brī-ā'nō¹; brī-ā'nō².

Briançon: brī'ān'sōn¹; brī'ān'çōn² [*Fr.* fortified town].

Brian de Bols=Gulbert: brī'ān' də bwā'gīl'bār¹; brī'ān' de bwā'gīl'bēr² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the preceptor of the Knights Templars].

Brilareus: brai-ēr-i-us¹; brī-ā're-ūs² [In myth, a son of Uranus].

brilable: brai'ba-bl¹; brī'ba-bl².

brichette: bri-šet¹; bri-çhēt²; not bri-çhet¹ [A combined thigh- & leg-piece in ancient armor].

bricole: bri-kōl¹; bri-eōl² [A harness worn by men in hauling a field-gun].

Bridget: brij'et¹; brīg'ēt² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., **Birgitte:** bir-git'et¹; bir-gīt'et²; D. & Ger. **Brigitta:** (D.) brī-mīt'et¹; brī-mīt'et²; (Ger.) brī-gīt'et¹; brī-gīt'et²; It., Lat., & Sp. **Brigida:** (It.) brī'ji-da¹; brī'gi-dā²; (Lat.) brīj'i-da¹; brīg'i-da²; (Sp.) brī-hī-tha¹; brī-hī-thā².

Bridlington: brid'liŋ-tən¹; brīd'ling-ton²; sometimes also pronounced būr'liŋ-tən¹; bir'ling-ton², but spelled **Burlington** [Eng. seaport]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

bric-à-brac: brik'ə-brak¹; brīe'ə-brāe².

brief: brif¹; brēf²—one syllable.

Brieg: brīg¹; brēg²—one syllable [Prus. town].

Briettes: brai'ī-aits¹; brī'e-its² [Douai Bible].

Briel: bril¹; brēl²—one syllable [Seaport of the Netherlands].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, f̥c̥n; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Brlenne: brɪˈen¹; brɪˈɛn² [Fr. town].

Brien: brɪˈæn¹; brɪˈæn² [Swiss lake].

Brierly Hill: braɪˈər-hɪl¹; brɪˈər-ly hɪl² [Eng. town].

Briesen: brɪˈzen¹; brɛˈʃɛn² [Prus. town].

brigand: brɪgˈænd¹; brɪgˈand²: often erroneously bri-gand¹.

brigandine: brɪgˈæn-dɪn¹; brɪgˈan-dɪn², *Standard, C., & St.; E. brigˈand-in¹; I. brigˈan-doin¹; M. & W. brigˈæn-dɪn¹; Wr. brigˈæn-dain¹*, which was also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). [A coat of mail.]

Brigantes: bri-ganˈtɪz¹; bri-ɡænˈtɛs² [A British or an Irish tribe].

brigantine: brɪgˈæn-tɪn¹; brɪgˈan-tɪn², *Standard, C., & St.; E. brigˈant-in¹; I. & Wr. brigˈan-tain¹; M. & W. brigˈæn-tɪn¹*. Cotgrave, in his "Dictionarie" (1611), recorded the word and defined it—"Brigantin, a low, long and swift sea-vessel, bigger then the fregat . . ."

NOTE.—In Walker's day orthoepists, including himself, favored brigˈan-tain¹. He says: "All our orthoepists sound the last *t* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short." Perry in 1777, Thomas Sheridan in 1780, Walker in 1791, Jameson in 1827, Knowles in 1835, and Reid in 1844 all agreed on giving the ultima the diphthongal *i* (ai¹; i²) sound; Smart (1840) recorded the short sound favored above.

Bright: braɪt¹; brɪt²; *not* brɪht¹ [Eng. family name].

Brighthelmstone: brɪtˈhelm-stən¹; brɪtˈhɛlm-ston²; *not* brɪtˈən¹ [Old Eng. town]. See quotation.

Brighton, originally *Brighthelmstone*, plainly derives its name from some Saxon Brighthelm, but who or what he was there seems no means of discovering. The present contracted form . . . came into general use only in the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 311.

Brigittine: brɪjˈi-tɪn¹ or -tɪn¹; brɪgˈi-tɪn² or -tɪn² [A member of the order of St. Bridget of Sweden (1344)].

Brignoles: brɪˈnyɔl¹; brɪˈnyɔl² [Fr. town].

Brignoli: brɪˈnyɔˈli¹; brɪˈnyɔˈli² [It. tenor (1827-84)].

brillante: brɪlˈlænˈtɛ¹; brɪlˈlænˈtɛ² [It., showy: direction in music].

Brillat-Savarin: brɪˈyɑːˈsɑːˈvɑːˈraɪn¹; brɪˈyɑːˈsɑːˈvɑːˈrɑɪn² [Fr. writer (1725-1826)].

brilliant: brɪlˈyænt¹; brɪlˈyænt²; *not* brɪlˈi-yænt¹.

brilliantine: brɪlˈyæn-tɪn¹; brɪlˈyæn-tɪn²—*not* -tain¹.

brillolette: brɪlˈyo-let¹; brɪlˈyo-lɛt² [Same as BRIOLETTE].

brimstone: brɪmˈstɔn¹; brɪmˈstɔn², *Standard, C., E., St., W., & Wr.; M. brimˈstæn¹*. [-di-sɪ¹ [It. seaport].

Brindisi: brɪnˈdɪ-zɪ¹; brɪnˈdɪ-ʃɪ²: but more commonly heard brɪnˈdɪ-zɪ¹; *not*

brine: braɪn¹; brɪn² [Sea=water or salted water].

bringer: brɪŋˈər¹; brɪŋˈɛr²; *not* brɪŋˈgər¹.

Brinvilliers: brɪnˈvɪl-yərɪ¹ or (Fr.) braɪnˈvɪlˈyɛ¹; brɪnˈvɪl-yɛrɪ² or (Fr.) braɪnˈvɪlˈyɛ² [Fr. marchioness (1630?-76)].

brioche [Fr.]: brɪˈɔʃh¹; brɪˈɔʃh² [A type of cake].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊʊk, bʊʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

briquette [Fr.]: brī'o-let¹; brī'o-lēt² [A diamond of special cut].

briquet: bri-ket¹ or bri'ket¹; bri-kēt² or bri'kēt²; not bri-k-īt¹. **briquette**†.

Brisbane: briz'bēn¹; brīs'bān²; not bris'bēn¹ [Austral. city].

brisé [Fr.]: brī'zē¹; brī'sē² [Broken: used in music].

Briseis: brai-sī's; bri-sē'sis² [In Homer's "Iliad," Achilles's concubine].

brisewort: briz'würt¹; brīs'würt²; not brais'würt¹ [A plant, the bruise-word].

Brisson: brī'sōn¹; brī'sōn² [Fr. statesman (1835-1912)].

Brisson de Warville: brī'sō' də vār'vil¹; brī'sō' de vār'vil² [Fr. revolutionary (1754-93)]. See GIRONDIN.

bristle: bris¹; bris²—the *t* is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *le*.

brisure: briz'yur¹; brīs'yur², *Standard & C.*; *E.* bris'ūr¹; *I.* bris'yūr¹; *M.* & *W.* briz'ūr¹; *Wr.* briz'ūr¹ [A break in a rampart or parapet].

Britain: brit'an¹; brit'an²; not brit'in¹ [The island containing England, Scotland, and Wales].

Britannia: bri-tan'i-a¹; bri-tān'i-a²; not brit'an-yā¹.

Briton: brit'an¹; brit'on², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. & W.* brit'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus"; *I. & St.* brit'en¹; *M.* brit'n¹ [A native of Britain].

britzka: brits'kā¹; brīts'ka² [Polish carriage]. Spelled also **britschka** & **britska**, but pronounced as above.

broach: brōch¹; brōch²—the *o* as in "go." Compare the next word.

broad: brōd¹; brōd²—the *o* as in "or." See the preceding word.

broadsword: brōd'sōrd¹; brōd'sōrd²—the *w* is silent and the *o* of the ultima is frequently sounded as *o* in "ford."

Broddingnag: brōb'dīn-nag¹; brōb'dīn-nāg² [The giants' country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*].—**Broddingnagian**: brōb'dīn-nag'i-an¹; brōb'dīn-nāg'i-an². *Wr.* alone prefers brēb'dīn-nē'ji-an¹.

brocade: bro-kēd¹; bro-eād²—the *o* as in "obey"; not as in "old" [A fabric].

brocatel: brēk'ā-tel¹; brōe'ā-tēl², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.*; *I. & W.* brō'-kē-tel¹; *M.* brēk'ā-tel¹ [A fabric].

broccoli [It.]: brōk'o-lī¹; brōe'o-lī² [A variety of cabbage].

brochantite: brō-shant'ait¹; brō-čhānt'it², *Standard*; *C.* brō-shan'tait¹; *E.* brō'kan-tait¹; *I.* brēk'an-tait¹; *M.* brēsh'en-tait¹; *W.* brēk'en-tait¹; *Wr.* brēk'ent-ait¹ [An emerald-green mineral named for **Brochant** (brō'shān¹) **de Villiers** (də vil'yār¹), Fr. mineralogist (1773-1840)].

broché [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'chē² [Stitched & paper-bound: said of a book].

brochet [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'chē²; not brēt'sht¹ [A fish].

brochette [Fr.]: brō'shet¹; brō'chēt² [A skewer].

brochure [Fr.]: brō'shūr¹; brō'chūr²; not brō'chūr¹; nor brō'kiūr¹, an illiterate pronunciation occasionally heard [A pamphlet].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; gō; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Brocken: brək'en¹; brök'ən² [A mountain of the Harz range in Saxony].

Brockhaus: brək'haus¹; brök'hous² [Ger. family name].

Broek: brük¹; brök²; *not* bröik¹ [Village of the Netherlands].

brogan: brō'gən¹; brō'gān², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* brög'en¹; *I.* & *St.* brō'gan¹ [A type of shoe].

brüggerite: brūg'ər-ait¹; brāg'ēr-it² [A mineral and a source of helium].

Brogile (de): də brō'lyī¹; de brō'lyē² [Fr. family name].

brogue: brög¹; brōg²; *not* brög¹. See CATALOG.

broll: bröil¹; bröil²; *not* brail¹. See BOIL.

Broke: bruk¹; brök²; *not* brök¹ [A family name].

bromic: brō'mik¹; brō'mie². *Wr.* alone prefers brēm'ik¹. See BROMIDE.

bromid, bromide: brō'mid¹, brō'maid¹; brō'mīd², brō'mīd². The first form is preferred by *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*, the latter having the wider vogue [A chemical compound].

bromin, bromine: brō'min¹, brō'mīn¹; brō'min², brō'mīn², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* & *St.* brō'min¹; *I.* brō'main¹; *M.* brōm'in¹, brōm'ain¹; *Wr.* brō'min¹. Only the spelling **bromine** is recorded by Sir James Murray [A chemical element].

bromize: brō'maiz¹; brō'mīz² [To treat with bromin].

Bromley: brēm'h¹ or brum'h¹; brōm'ly² or brōm'ly². The second pronunciation is an affectation now gradually passing out of use. See ANSTRUTHER. [An Eng. proper name.]

Brompton: brēmpt'an¹; brōmp'ton²; *not* brump'tun¹ [A southwestern district of London].

bronchi: brəŋ'kai¹; brōŋ'eī² [Pl. of BRONCHUS].

bronchia: brəŋ'ki-ə¹; brōŋ'ei-ə² [The larger air-passages of the lungs].—
bronchial: brəŋ'ki-əl¹; brōŋ'ei-əl².

bronchitis: brəŋ-kai'tis or -kī'tis¹; brōŋ-eī'tis or -eī'tis².

bronchus: brəŋ'kus¹; brōŋ'eūs² [A windpipe].

bronco: brəŋ'ko¹; brōŋ'eo² [An unbroken native horse or Indian pony].

Brongniart: brēn'nyār¹; brōn'nyār²—the *t* is silent [Fr. scientists of the 18th & 19th centuries].

Brontë: brən'tē¹; brōn'tē² [The family name of three Eng. novelists: (1) Charlotte (1816–55); (2) Emily (1818–48); & (3) Anne (1820–49)].

Brontosaurus: brən'to-sō'rūs¹; brōn'to-sā'rūs² [A huge dinosaurian reptile].

bronze: brenz¹; brōnz²; *not* brōnz¹, a pronunciation due no doubt to the Italian origin of the word (*bronz*), and in vogue from 1760 to 1802 and recommended by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Stephen Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). Enfield was the first (1807) to record the short *o* sound and was followed by Webster (1828) and Smart (1836). James Knowles (1835) and Alexander Reid (1844) gave both, but preferred brōnz. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in recording brenz¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gɒ, gɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

brooch: brōch¹; brōch², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* Of the modern dictionaries *E.* (1879) alone prefers brūch¹; brōch²—the only pronunciation recorded by Sheridan (1780) and accepted by Walker (1791). The modern pronunciation, brōch¹, was first recorded by William Perry in his "Royal Standard Dictionary," Edinburgh, 1777.

brood: brūd¹; brōd².

brook: bruk¹; brōk²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted brūk¹ [A rivulet].

Brookline¹: bruk'lain¹; brōk'lin² [A town in Mass.].

Brookline²: bruk'lin¹; brōk'lin² [A town in N. H.].

Brooklyn: bruk'lin¹; brōk'lyn² [A borough of New York City].

broom: brūm¹; brōm²; *not* brum¹, *nor* brum¹.

broth: brēth¹; brōth², *Standard, C., E., M., W., Wr., & Sheridan* (1780); *I., St., Walker, & Perry* (1775), brēth¹; brōth².

brothel: brēth'el¹; brōth'el², *Standard; C., I., St., W., & Walker*, brēth'el¹; *E. & Wr.* brōth'el¹; *M.* brēth'el¹.

brother: bruth'ar¹; brōth'er²; *not* bruth'ar¹.

Brough: bruf¹; brūf² [Eng. family name].

brough [Sc.]: brøn¹; brōn² [A halo].

Brougham¹: brū'am¹ or brūm¹; brū'am² or brum². The native pronunciation in northern England was brūn'am¹; brūn'am², also brūf'am¹; brūf'am² and brū'ham¹; brū'ham² [Eng. lord chancellor (1778-1868)].

brougham²: brō'am¹; brō'am²; *Standard, C., & Wr.*, brū'am¹; *E. & M.* brūm¹; *I. & St.* brū'am¹; *W.* brū'am¹ [A close four-wheeled vehicle].

For the vehicle brūm was the accepted London pronunciation . . . still widely prevalent; . . . brū'am¹ is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows brō'am to be now the most common in educated use. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. 1, p. 1134, col. 2 [CL. P. 1888].

Brougham³: brūm¹; brum² [Eng. parish in Westmoreland].

Brougham⁴: brō'am¹; brō'am² [Can. town in Ontario].

Broughton¹: brau'tan¹; brow'ton² [Eng. family name].

Broughton²: bruh'tan¹; brūn'ton² [Scot. village on the Tweed].

Broussais: brū'sē'¹; brū'sā'² [Fr. physician (1772-1838)].

Broussonetia: brū'so-nī'shā¹; brū'so-nē'shā²; *not* -nē'ti-ā¹ [A genus of trees].

Brouwer: brau'ar¹; brow'ēr² [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Brown=Séguar: braun'≈sē-kār'¹; brown'≈se-kār'²; *not* ≈sī'kwār¹ [Fr.=Am. physiologist (1817-94)].

Bruch: bruh¹; bruh² [Ger. composer (1838-1907)].

Bruck: bruk¹; bruk² [Austr. statesman (1798-1860)].

Brückenau: brük'ə-nau¹; brük'e-nou² [Ger. watering-place].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Brueys (de): də brü"ē¹; de brü"ē² [Fr. dramatist & priest (1640-1723)].

Bruges: brüz¹; brüz². The pronunciation brü"jiz¹; brü"ğes², recorded by several dictionaries, is a book pronunciation seldom or never heard from the educated. The Flemish form is **Brugge:** brüg"ga¹; brüg"ğe² [A Flemish city].

bruise: brüz¹; bruş²; not brūs¹. When preceded by *r* the diphthong *ui* is pronounced as *u* in "rule," the *i* being silent.

bruit: brüt¹; brüt²—one syllable, but Smart (1840) gave it brü"it¹.

Brumaire: brü"mār¹; brü"mār² [The second month of the Fr. Revolutionary calendar, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20].

The 18th *Brumaire* (year VIII) is the name given to the coup d'état by which Bonaparte, supported by . . . the majority of the Elders, overthrew the Directory which was replaced by the Consulate [Nov. 9-10, 1799].

LOUIS GRÉGOIRE *Encyclopedic Dict. of History, Biography, etc.*, p. 302.

Brummell: brum"el¹; brüm"ël² [Eng. exquisite (1778-1840)].

Bruck: brūk¹; brūk²—the *u* as in "dune" [Fr. scholar (1729-1803)].

Brunel, Brunal: brü"nai¹; brü"nī²; *Standard*, bru-nē"ī¹; brü-nē"ī² [Sultanate of Borneo].

Brunel: brü-nel"ī¹; brü-nēl"ī² [Fr. family name of famous engineers].

Brunelleschi: brü"nel-les"ki¹; brü"nēl-lēs"ēi² [It. architect (1377-1446)].

Brunetière: brü"nā-tyār"ī¹; brü"ne-tyēr"ī²; not brün-tyār"ī¹; nor brü"nā-tyēr"ī¹. In French *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of *ā* in "fare," & *è* before *r* has the same sound. [Fr. literary critic (1849-1906).]

Brunhild¹: brün'hild¹; brün'hild² [In Norse myth, a Valkyrie].

Brunhild²: brün'hilt¹; brün'hilt² [A queen in the "Nibelungenlied" who urges Hagen to murder Siegfried]. See BRÜNEHILDE.

Brunhilde: brun-hil'dā¹; brün-hil'de². Same as BRÜNHILD.

Bruni: brü"nī¹; brü"nī² [It. scholar (1369-1444)].

Brünn: brün¹; brün²—the *u* as in "dune" [Aust. city].

Brünnehilde: brün-hil'dā¹; brün-hil'de² [In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie condemned to a trance by Wotan, but released by Siegfried].

Bruno (Giordano): jiör-dā"no brü"no¹; giör-dā"no brü"no² [It. philosopher of 16th cent.].

Brunswick: brünz'wik¹; brüns'wik² [Ger. duchy].

Brusa: brü'sā¹; brü'sā² [Turk. vilayet & city]. **Broussa†.**

brusk: brusk¹; brüsk² [Blunt].

brusque: brusk¹; bruşk² [Fr. form of BRUSK].—**brusquerie** [Fr.]: brus'-kə-rī¹; brus'ke-rē².

Brut¹: brüt¹; brüt² [Legendary Brit. king].

brut² [Fr.]: brüt¹; brüt² [A grade of sparkling wine].

Bruxelles: brü'sel"ī¹; brü'sël"ī² [Fr., Brussels].

bruyère [Fr.]: brü"yār"ī¹; brü"yēr"ī² [The Scotch heather]. See BRUNETIÈRE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Brydges: brij'iz¹; brŷg'eſ² [Eng. family name].

Brynmawr: brin'maur'¹; brŷn'mowr'² [Welsh town].

Bryn Mawr: brin mār¹; brŷn mār² [Village in Pa.].

bryony: brai'o-nŭ¹; brŷ'o-ny² [A herbaceous climbing plant].

Brython: brith'on¹; brŷth'on² [A Briton of southern stock: Welsh name].

bubonoccele: biū-ben'o-sil¹; bū-bōn'o-ċēl², *Standard & St.*; *C.* biū-bō'no-sil¹; *E.* biū-ben'a-sil¹; *I.* biū-ben'ō-sil¹; *M.* biu-ben'a-sil¹; *W.* biu-ben'o-sil¹; *Wr.* bub-en'a-sil¹, which was also indicated by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), but Smart (1840) and Reid (1844) noted bū'bē-no-sil¹ [Hernia].

bucan, buccan: buk'an¹; bū'e'an² [A West-Ind. rack for smoking or drying meat].

buccaneer: buk'ə-nīr'¹; bū'e'a-nēr'². Spelled also **bucanier**, but pronounced in the same way.

bucchero [It.]: buk-kē'ro¹; bū-e-ċē'ro²; *not* bū-ċhār'o¹ [Unglazed Etrurian pottery].

buccina [Lat.]: buk'si-nə¹; bū'e'ċi-na² [A trumpet-like musical instrument; shepherd's horn].

Buccleuch: buk-klū'¹ *or* buk'liū¹; bū-e-ċlū'² *or* bū'e'lū² [Scot. glen and dukedom].

Bucentaur: biu-sen'tōr¹; bū-ċēn'tar². Smart (1840) and Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable. [1. A Venetian barge. 2. A mythical monster half bull and half man.]

Bucephalus: biu-sef'a-lus¹; bū-ċēf'a-lūs²; *not* bū-kef'a-lus¹ [The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, any saddle-horse].

Bucer: bū'tsər¹; bū'tċēr² [Ger. religious reformer (1491-1551)].

Buch (von): buh¹; būn² [Prus. geologist (1774-1853)].

Buchan: bū'an¹; būn'an² [Scot. district & family name].

Buchanan: biū-kan'an¹; bū-ċān'an² [Scot. family name]. The pronunciation buk-an'an¹, preferred by Phyfe, is also the preference of *W.* (1890), but not of *W.* (1909); *Standard* (1893) and (1913) prefer the pronunciation given here.

Bucharest: bū'kə-rest¹ *or* biū'kə-rest¹; bū'ea-rēst² *or* bū'ea-rēst² [Capital of Roumania]. **Bukharest**.

Bucher: bū'hər¹; bū'hēr² [Ger. theologian of 16th cent.].

Buchez: bū'shē'¹; bū'ċhē'²; *not* bū'ċhēz¹ [Fr. publicist (1796-1865)].

Büchner: būn'nər¹; būn'nēr² [Ger. family name].

Buchtel: buk'tel¹; bū'tēl² [Am. philanthropist; endowed Buchtel College, Akron, O.].

buchu: biū'kiū¹; bū'eū², *Standard, C.*; *E.* buk-yū¹; *I. & M.* buk'u¹; *W.* biū'kiū¹; *Wr.* bū'kū¹ [A. S.-Afr. plant of the rice family]. **bucku**.

bucholzite: buk'əlz-ait¹; bū'eolz-it², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* bū'kōlt-sait¹; *E.* bū'kēl-zait¹; *W.* buk'elz-ait¹. [An aluminum silicate.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Buckingham: buk'ɪŋ-ham¹ or buk'ɪŋ-əm¹; bŭk'ing-hām² or bŭk'ing-am²; not buk'in-əm¹. There is a tendency toward pronouncing every letter in this name which should be encouraged. See ANSTRUTHER [1. Eng. county & town. 2. County in Va.].

buckram: buk'rəm¹; bŭk'rām²—a word that in early English use designated a delicate and costly fabric of cotton or linen, but one which in modern times denotes a coarse gummed canvas, like linen used for linings.

bucnemia: biŭk-nī'mi-ə¹; bŭe-nē'mi-a²; not buk-nī'mi-ə¹ [Inflammatory swelling of the leg].

bucolic: biu-kəl'ik¹; bŭ-ēd'l'ie² [A pastoral poem; as, the *Bucolics* of Vergil].

And with thy Eclogues intermixe
Some smooth and harmless *bucolicks*.

HERRICK *To his Muse* l. 10.

Budapest: bŭ'də-pest¹ or -pesht¹; bu'da-pĕst² or -pĕst² [Capital of Hungary].

Buddha: bud'ə or bŭ'də¹; bud'a or bu'da² [Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (B. C. 568-488)].—**Buddhism:** bud'izm¹; bud'iz̄m²; C., I., & Wr. bū'dizm¹; E. bŭd'dizm¹; St. bud'dizm¹ [The religion of Buddha].—**Buddhist:** bud'ist¹; bud'ist².

Bude: biūd¹; bŭd² [Eng. seaside resort].

Budé: bŭ'dē¹; bŭ'dĕ² [Fr. numismatist (1467-1540)].

budgerigar: bud'jər-i-gār¹; bŭd'gēr-i-gār² [An Austral. grass-parrakeet].

Budweis: bud'vais¹; bud'vis²; not bŭd'wais¹ [A district of Bohemia].

Buena Vista: bū'nə vis'tə¹; bu'na vīs'ta² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Buena Vista: bwē'nə vīs'ta¹; bwē'nā vīs'tā² [Mex. village where General Zachary Taylor defeated Santa Anna in 1847].

Buenos Aires: bō'nəs ē'rīz or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ai'res¹; bō'nos ā'rēs or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ī'rēs² [Argentine province and capital].

buffa [It.]: buf'fa¹; buf'fā²; not bū'fa¹ [Comic; also, a comic actress in opera]. See BUFFO.

buffet: buf'et¹; bŭf'ēt² [A blow].

buffet: buf'it¹ or (Fr.) bū'fē¹; bŭf'et² or (Fr.) bū'fē²; *Standard, C., & E.*, buf'et¹; *I.* buf'et¹; *M.* buf'it¹; *St.* buf'fēt¹; *W.* bu-fē¹; *Wr.* buf'fat¹ [A Fr. word used to designate a sideboard or cupboard; introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Anne (1702)].

Buffler: bŭf'yē¹; bŭf'yē² [Fr. grammarian (1661-1737)].

buffo [It.]: buf'fo¹; buf'fo² [A comic actor in opera]. Compare BUFFA.

buffoon: buf-fŭn¹; bŭf-fōōn²; not bə-fŭn¹, nor bu-fŭn¹.

Buffon (de): də bŭf'fōn¹; de bŭf'fōn² [Fr. naturalist (1707-88)].

Buford: biū'fərd¹; bŭ'ford² [Am. general (1827-63)].

build: bild¹; bŭld²—the *u* is silent.

Build originally appeared in various ways, of which *byld*, *bŭld*, and *buld* were prominent types. At the end of the fifteenth century the practise began of recognizing both forms by

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, **art**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

writing *build* or *buyld*. In a measure this doubtless represented a then existing shade of pronunciation. . . . No one ever thinks of pronouncing the *u*; perhaps no one has ever thought of it since the combination was formed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §3, p. 124 [H. '09].

bultled: bult'ed¹; bult'ed². See **BUILD**.

We have frequently "dwelled" for "dwelt" and *bultled* for "built." This is all proper enough if the *d* sound is given to the ending by pronouncing the word.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §5, p. 184 [H. '09].

bultt: bult¹; bult². See **BULDED**.

Bukki: buk'ai¹; bük'i² [Bible].

Bukkiah: bu-kai'a¹; bük-k'i'a² [Bible].

Bukowina: bu'ko-vi'nä¹; bük'ko-vi'nä² [Austr. province].

Bul: bul¹; bul² [Bible].

Bulak: bū-läk'¹; bū-läk'²; not bū'lak¹ [Egyptian river-port for Cairo].

Bula Matari: bū'la ma-tä'ri¹; bū'lä mä-tä'ri² [Bantu: "rock-breaker": a name given to Sir Henry M. Stanley by South-Afr. natives].

Bulawayo: bū'la-wä'yo¹; bū'la-wä'yo²; not bū'la-wē'o¹ [City in So. Rhodesia].

bulbul: bul'bul¹; bul'bul²; not bul'bül¹.

Buldana: bul-dä'nä¹; bul-dä'na²; not bul-dē'na¹ [Dist. of Brit. Ind.].

Bulgar: bul'gar¹; bul'gär²; not bul'gar¹ [A native of Bulgaria].

Bulgaria: bul-gē'ri-ä¹ or bul-gä'ri-ä¹; bül-gä'ri-ä² or bul-gä'ri-ä² [Independent state of S. E. Europe].

Bulgaris: bul-gä'ris¹; bul-gä'ris² [Gr. statesman & regent (1803-78)].

bullä: bul'ä¹; bul'a², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; C. bul'ä¹; I. bū'la¹; St. bul'la¹; Wr. bul'la¹ [A seal or locket].

bullace: bul'is¹; bul'aç²; not bul'ēs¹ [A plum-tree].

bullate: bul'ēt¹; bul'ät², *Standard, M., St., & W.*; C. bul'ēt¹; E. & I. bul'lēt¹; Wr. bul'lit¹ [Blistered].

bulletin: bul'i-tin¹; bul'e-tin², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. bul'ä-tin¹; E. & I. bul'le-tin¹; St. bul'le-tin¹; Wr. bul'la-tin¹.

NOTE.—Used by Burke in naming a brief report of public events in 1791, the word was employed later to designate a despatch from the seat of war (1800) for home publication, but nearly a century prior to this Evelyn in his "Memoirs" (1645) referred to the fact that when journeying toward Ferrara he carried "a *bulletino* or bill of health" (p. 181). The earlier sense is derived from the It. *bollettino*; the later, from the Fr. *bulletin*. It is to the Italian source that the pronunciation preferred by St. & W. is to be traced—this was the original as indicated by Jones (1798) & Perry (1805). The short *i* sound now given to the ultima was introduced from the French into English and recorded as preferable by George Fulton and C. Knight in their "General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language" (1802).

Bülow (von): fon bū'lev¹; fon bū'löv²; Anglicized biū'lō¹; bū'lō² [Ger. family name].

bulwark: bul'wark¹; bul'wark², *Standard, C., E., W. & W.*; I. & St. bul'wörk¹; M. bul'wörk¹.

bumpkin: bump'kin¹; bämp'kin²; not bum'kin¹ [An awkward rustic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; Chin, this.

bumptious: bump'shūs¹; bŭmp'shūs²; *not* bum'shūs¹.

Bunah: bū'nā¹; bŭ'nā² [Bible].

Bunau=Varilla: bū'nō'=vā'rī'yā'¹; bū'nō'=vā'rī'yā'² [Fr. engineer & diplomat (1859—)].

buncombe: buŋ'kəm¹; būn'eom²—the *b* is silent. See *B*.

bund¹: bund¹; būnd² [A quay or thoroughfare on a water-front; as, the *bund* of Yokohama].

bund² [Ger.]: bunt¹; būnt² [A confederation].

Bundesrath: bun'təz-rāt¹; būn'teş-rāt² [Ger. federal council].

Bundes = Versammlung: bun'təz=fer-zam'luŋ¹; būn'teş=fēr-sām'lung² [Ger., a confederated assembly].

bungalow: buŋ'gə-lō¹; būng'gə-lō².

Bungay: būn'gē¹; būn'gā² [Eng. town].

Bunni: būn'ai¹; būn'i² [Bible].

Bunsen: būn'sen *or* (Ger.) būn'zen¹; būn'sēn *or* (Ger.) būn'sēn² [Ger. family name of a diplomat (1791–1860) or scientist (1811–99)].

buntline: bunt'lin¹; būnt'lin², *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E. & I.* bunt'lain¹; *M.* bunt'lain¹ [A rope used in hauling a sail].

Bunyan: būn'yən¹; būn'yan²; *not* bun'yən¹ [Eng. allegorist (1628–88)].

Bonaparte. Same as BONAPARTE.

Buonarroti: bwō'na-rō'ti¹; bwō'nā-rō'ti² [Name of MICHELANGELO].

buoy: bei¹; böy². This is the commonly accepted pronunciation to-day, but *Wr.* prefers bwei¹; bwöy², which is given as second choice by *I.* & *M.*, & third choice by *W. Standard, C., & W.* give bū¹; būy² as second choice.

NOTE.—The pronunciation *bei* was preferred by Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), and is the earlier, but Sheridan (1780) & Walker (1791) preferred *bwei* & were supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), who said "the slow, correct pronunciation is *buoy*," and Craig (1849), but the triphthong, so sounded, is opposed to the genius of the language.

buoyage: bei'ij¹; böy'ag²; *not* bei'ēj¹, *nor* bwei'ēj—the *u* is silent. See BUOY.—**buoyancy:** bei'an-si¹; böy'an-çy²—the *u* is silent. See BUOY.—**buoyant:** bei'ant¹; böy'ant²; *not* bei'ant¹, *nor* bwei'ant¹—the *u* is silent. See BUOY.

Burbury: būrb'ər-¹; būrb'ēr-y² [Eng. family name].

burden: būr'dn¹; būr'dn². Compare BURTHEN.

Burdett=Countts: bur-det'=kŭts¹; būr-det'=eŭts² [Eng. philanthropist (1814–1906)].

[first God-man].

Bure, Burl: bū'rī¹; bū're² *or* -rī²; *not* biūr¹, *nor* biūrī¹ [In Norse myth, the

bureau: biūrō¹; bū'rō², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.*, biu-rō'¹; *I., St., & W.*, biūrō'¹. All of the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Reid (1844), placed the accent on the ultima.

bureaucracy: biu-rō'krə-si¹; bū-rō'era-çy². *E. & St.* alone prefer biu-
rok'rə-si¹.

[antepenultima.

bureaucrat: biūrō-krat¹; bū'rō-erāt²—note that the accent is on the

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

burgee: bür'jī¹; bür'gē²; *not* bür'gī¹ [A pennant].

bourgeois: Same as BOURGEOIS.

burgeon (*v.* & *n.*): bür'jən¹; bür'gon² [Bud].

burgess: bür'jes¹; bür'gēs².

burgh: bürg¹; bürg², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E.* bur'ru¹; *I.* bu'ro¹; *M.* bur'ə¹. This variant of **BOROUGH** has been obsolete in ordinary Eng. use since the 17th century, but has survived in Scotland, where the pronunciation is invariably bur'ə¹. [name].

Burghelere: bür'klār¹; bür'elēr²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

Burgh (de): di bürg¹; de bürg² [Eng. statesman (died 1243)].

Burghersh: bürg'ersh¹; bürg'ērsh² [Eng. family name].

Burghley: bür'li¹; bür'ly²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

Burgin: bür'gin¹; bür'gīn²—the *g* is hard [Eng. family name].

burglar: bür'glār¹; bür'glār².—**burglarious**: bər-glē'ri-us¹; bur-glā'ri-ūs².

Bürglen: bürn'len¹; bürn'lēn² [Swiss village, reputed birthplace of William Tell].

Burgoyne: bur-gein¹; bür-göyn² [Eng. family name].

burgrave: bür'grēv¹; bür'grāv² [The governor of a fortified town].

Burgundian (*a.* & *n.*): bur-gun'di-ən¹; bür-gün'di-an².

Burgundy: bür'gun-di¹; bür'gün-dy² [Fr. duchy].

burial: ber'i-əl¹; bër'i-al²; *not* bür'yəl¹, as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). All other lexicographers note the three syllables.

burin: biūr'in¹; bür'in²; *not* bür'in¹ [An engraver's tool].

Burleigh: bür'li¹; bür'li² [A family & a geographical name].

burlesque (*n.* & *v.*): bür-lesk¹; bür-lësk²; *not* bür'lesk¹.

Burmese (*a.* & *n.*): bür-miz¹; bür-mēs², *I., St., & W.; Standard & C.* bür-mis¹. The modern tendency is to give the ultima the sound of *z* rather than that of *s*.

Burnaby: bür'nā-bi¹; bür'na-by² [Eng. soldier & traveler (1842-85)].

Burnand: bür-nand¹; bür-nānd²; *not* bür'nənd¹, a pronunciation never used by those who knew him [Eng. editor of *Punch* (1836-)].

Burnet: bür'net¹; bür'nēt² [A family & geographical name].

Burnett: bür-net¹; bür-nēt² [A family & geographical name].

Burnham Beeches: bürn'am bēch'ez¹; bürn'am bēch'ēs² [Ancient forest in England].

burnoose: bür-nūs¹; bür-nōōs², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.,* bür'nūs¹. *C. & M.* give bür-nūz¹ as an alternative & *St.* gives bür'nūz¹ [A cloak worn by Arabs].

Burrill: bur'it¹; bür'it²; *not* bür'rit¹ [Am. reformer (1810-79)].

Burroughs: bur'ōz¹; bür'ōs² [Am. naturalist (1837-)].

bursar: bür'sər¹; bür'sar²; *not* bər-sār¹ [A treasurer].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **ice**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Burslem: bŭrs'lem¹; bŭrs'lēm²; not bŭrz'lem¹ [Eng. city].

burst: bŭrst¹; bŭrst²; not bust¹, nor bust'əd¹, which is a gross corruption for "bankrupt."

Burthaell: bŭr'chel¹; bŭr'chēl²; not bŭr-čhel¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

burthen: bŭr'thn¹; bŭr'thn². Compare BURDEN.

[Albemarle].

Bury¹: ber'ɪ¹; bŕy² [Eng. city and Viscounty attached to the earldom of

Bury²: biŭ'rɪ¹; bŭry² [Eng. family name of the Charlevilles].

busby: buz'bi¹; bŭs'by²; not bus'bi¹ [A military head-dress].

bushel: buš'hel¹; buš'hēl²; not buš'hel¹.

Bushire: bŭ-šhīr¹; bu-shīr² [Pers. seaport].

business: biz'ɪ-nes¹; bɪs'ɪ-nēs², *Standard* (1913); not biz'nes¹.

Venison, medicine, *business*, . . . are now no longer heard as words of two syllables exclusively. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. ii, p. 181 [H. '04].

We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words [busy, business, bury] as if written *bewsy, bewusiness and bewery*; but we ought rather to blush for . . . departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy, bizness, and berry*.

WALKER, *Critical Pronouncing Dict.*, note 178.

Busiris: biu-sai'ris¹; bu-si'ris² **1.** In myth, a king of Egypt, son of Poseidon. **2.** An ancient Egypt. city].

bustle: bus'l¹; bŭs'l²—the *t* is silent.

busy: biz'ɪ¹; bɪs'y²; not biŭ'sɪ¹. Compare quotation under BUSINESS.

Buszard: buz'ərd¹; bŭs'ard² [Eng. family name].

butcher: buč'hər¹; buč'hēr²—the *u* as in "full"; not as in "rule."

Bute: biūt¹; bŭt²; not bŭt¹ [Scot. island & earldom].

Buteshire: biūt'shīr¹; bŭt'shīr²; not biūt'shər¹ [Scot. shire].

Butte: biūt¹; bŭt² [A city in Mont.].

butterin, butterine: bu'tər-in¹, -in¹; bŭt'ēr-ŭn², -ŭn²—the pronunciation depends upon the spelling.

butyraceous: biŭ'ti-rē'shus¹; bŭ'ty-rā'shŭs². Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave the first syllable as bu-¹; bŭ-² [Buttery].

butyrate: biŭ'ti-rēt¹; bŭ'ty-rāt² [A salt of butyric acid]. See BUTYRIC.

butyric: biu-tir'ik¹; bŭ-tŭr'ie²; not biŭ'ti-rik¹ [Pert. to butter].

buxom: buks'am¹; bŭks'om² [Comely].

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buzom* girl,
With lips like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl.

LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 48.

buy: bai¹; bŭy²—the *u* is silent and the *y* pronounced as *ai* in "aisle." See quotation from Walker under BUSINESS.

Buz: buz¹; bŭz² [Bible].

Buzi: biŭ'zai¹; bŭ'zī² [Bible].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, ɕhis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *färe*; get, *grēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Buzite: *buz'ait*¹; *büz'it*² [Bible].

by: *bai*¹; *bȳ*². Altho formerly in vogue, the pronunciation *bai*¹; *bi*², has no longer the sanction of usage. It was recognized as current by Sheridan (1780). Walker (1791), who condemned it as "a colloquialism," Jones (1798), and Smart (1836); but Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) gave the *y* the diphthongal sound of *ai* in "aisle."

Byblis: *bib'lis*¹; *bȳb'lis*²; *not bai'blis*¹ [In myth, a nymph in love with her own brother].

Byblus: *bib'lus*¹; *bȳb'lüs*²; *not bai'blus*¹ [Ancient Phenician city].

Byleipt: *bü-lēpt'*¹; *bü-lept'*² [In Norse myth, the dwelling destroyer].

Byng: *biŋ*¹; *bȳng*²—the *y* is short [Eng. admiral (1663-1733)].

Byron: *bai'rən*¹; *bȳ'ron*² [Eng. poet (1691-1763)].—**Byronian:** *bai-rō'-nən*¹; *bȳ-rō'ni-an*²; *not bi-rō'nyən*¹, *nor bai-rən'i-an*¹.—**Byronic:** *bai-rən'ik*¹; *bȳ-rōn'ic*²; *not bi-rən'ik*¹.—**Byronish:** *bai-rən-ish*¹; *bȳ'ron-ish*²; *not bai-rən'ish*¹.

byrsold: *būr'soid*¹; *bȳ'r'soid*² [A purse-like form of cranium].

Bysshe (Edward): *biš*¹; *bȳš*²; *not bi'sh*¹ [Either of two Eng. scholars: (1) born 1615; died 1679, "a great encourager of learning and learned men." (2) flourished about 1712; published "The Art of Eng. Poetry," 1702, a translation of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," 1711, reissued 1758, etc.]. This family name was borne by the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley's grandfather, "born in Christ Church, Newark, North America," and by himself.

Byzantine: *bi-zan'tin*¹; *by-zän'tin*², *Standard & W.*; *C. biz'an-tin*¹; *E. & W. biz'an-tain*¹; *I. & St. biz-an'tain*¹; *M. bi-zan'tain*¹; *not bai'zən-tin*¹.

NOTE.—John Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) indicated the *i* as short, the former accenting the penult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1836) accented the antepenult and indicated the *i* as long; Knowles (1835) accented the ultima and indicated the *i* as long.

Byzantium: *bi-zan'shi-um*¹; *by-zän'shi-üm*²; *not bai-zan'ti-um*¹ [An ancient Eastern city, now Constantinople].

Byzas: *bai'zus*¹; *bȳ'zäs*² [Megarian leader, legendary founder of Byzantium, B. C. 658].

Bzowski: *bzəv'skī*¹; *bzhö'v'skī*² [Polish philosopher & theologian (1567-1637)].

Bzura: *psū'ra*¹; *psū'rä*² [River in Russian Poland].

C

c: In English this letter has two regular sounds: (1) hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and *r*; (2) soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*. Final *c*, as in "music," is always hard. When combined with *h* the letter *c* has three different sounds: (1) the sound commonly indicated phonetically by the consonantal triphthong *tsh* (and in this book by the diphthong *ch*¹ or by *ch*²) heard in "chair," "child," "church," etc.; (2) the sound usually indicated by *sh* (*sh*¹; *sh*²), heard in "chaise," "chevron," "chicane," etc.; (3) the sound of *k*, especially in words derived from Gr. as "chalcidony," "character," "chiroprapist," etc. In certain other combinations, as "schedule," "school," etc., *ch* has the sound of *k* in the United States, but see Introductory p. xv. Sometimes *ch* is silent as in "schism," *sizm*¹; *sizm*². There are also words in which *c*, when preceded by *s* and followed by *ep*, is pronounced as *k*, as in *sceptic*, which nowadays is frequently spelled phonetically, *skeptik*; and other words in which it is silent, as in "scepter." *C* is silent also in many other words, as in "czar," "indict," "muscle," "scene," "victuals," etc. In this book the hard sound of *c* is indicated by *k*¹ or *c*² and the soft sound, by *s*¹ or *ç*². See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxii, lines 3-4.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Caaba: k̄ā'ə-bə¹; ɛä'a-ba² [The Kaaba].

[blackfish].

caaling-whale: k̄ē'ɪŋ-hwēl¹; ɛä'ing-hwāl²; not k̄ā'ɪŋ-hwēl¹ [A type of

cab: kab¹; ɛäb²; not keb¹.

cabal: kə-bal¹; ɛä-bäl², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* ka-bal¹; *E.* ka-bal¹. [A number of persons united for personal or party interests.]

cabala: kə-bā'la¹; ɛä-bā'lā². Altho Eng. and Am. lexicographers prefer kab'ə-lə¹; ɛäb'ə-lā², Hebrew scholars give the a's the broad sound it has in "artistic" and "art." [A Jewish mystical system of interpreting the Scriptures.] **cabbala**†.

cabalism¹: kə-bal'izm¹; ɛä-bäl'izm² [The spirit or principles of a cabal].

cabalism²: kab'ə-lizm¹; ɛäb'ə-lizm² [The system of the CABALA].

cabalist: kab'ə-list¹; ɛäb'ə-list² [Student of cabala]. **cabbalist**†.—**cabalistic:** kab'ə-lis'tik¹; ɛäb'ə-lis'tie².

caballaria [LL.]: kab'a-lē'ri-a¹; ɛäb'ä-lā'ri-a² [A form of feudal tenure].

caballeria [Sp.]: k̄ā'bal-yē-rī'a¹; ɛä'bäl-yē-rī'ä² [Cavalry; also in Sp.=Am. law, a land grant for military service].

caballero [Sp.]: k̄ā'bal-yē-ro¹; ɛä'bäl-yē-ro² [A gentleman; cavalier].

caballine: kab'ə-lin¹; ɛäb'ə-lin² [Pert. to a horse].

cabane [Fr.]: k̄ā'bān¹; ɛä'bān²; not kə-ban¹ [A hut or cabin].

Cabanel: k̄ā'bā'nel¹; ɛä'bā'nēl² [Fr. historic painter (1823-89)].

Cabanis: ka'ba'nī¹; ɛä'bā'nī²; not kab'ə-nis¹ nor k̄ā'bā'nīs¹ [Fr. philosopher (1757-1808)].

cabaret [Fr.]: k̄ā'bā'rē¹; ɛä'bā're². *Standard, C., E., & W.* kab'ə-ret¹; *I.* kab'ə-ret¹; *M.* kab'ə-rē¹; *St.* kab'ə-rē¹; *Wr.* kab'ə-rē¹ [A tavern]. The word is not a recent addition to Eng. Used by Bramhall in 1655, it became partly naturalized owing to French influence at the Restoration, and is found occasionally in Eng. literature of the 17th cent., but passed out of Eng. use in the 18th cent., to return in the middle of the 19th cent., being used by De Quincey in 1858 ("Autobiographical Sketches," vol. ii of Works, ch. 4, p. 197). Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) recorded kab'ə-rē¹ as preferred in their time, while Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) indicated kab'ə-ret¹.

The word was mercilessly mauled and mouthed a year ago. Then its pronunciation ranged from kab'rē¹ to kab'ret¹ with an occasional approximation to the correct orthoepy. Care should be taken to pronounce each one of the three syllables carefully. Altho the pronunciation preferred here does not accord with the preferences of the various dictionaries, it is the only one that the writer has heard used by educated people. It is indicated as Fr. by the Century; recorded by Phye, but ignored by Abernethy.

cabbage: kab'ij¹; ɛäb'ag², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* kab'ij¹; *E.* kab'oj¹; *I. & St.* kab'bēj¹; *Wr.* kab'oj¹. Walker, who records kab'bidje as the prevailing pronunciation circa 1791, says that the sound of the letter a in the ultima of this word "goes into a sound approaching short i, in the numerous terminations in age, when the accent is not on it, as cabbage, village, courage, etc., and are pronounced nearly as if written cabbage, villige, courage, etc." See ADAGE.

Cabbon: kab'an¹; ɛäb'on² [Bible].

cabeza [Sp.]: ka-bē'ha¹; ɛä-bē'thā² [The head or headman].

Cabirean: kab'i-rī'an¹; ɛäb'i-rē'an² [One of the CABIRI]. See below.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō, nēt, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Cabiri: kə-bai'rai¹; ea-bī'rī² [Divinities in Gr. myth, worshiped at Lemnos].

caboched: kə-bəʃht¹; ea-bōçht² [Full-faced: used in heraldry].

[stone].

cabochon [Fr.]: kə"bō"šhōn¹; eä"bō"çhōn¹² [A carbuncle-shaped precious

caboose: kə-būs¹; ea-bōōs¹² [A cook's galley or cabin; also, a car of a freight or repair train: a contraction of **camboose** (Dutch, *kombuis*, cook's cabin; from *kom*, dish, and *buis*, pipe, "dish-pipe," or a chimney aboard ship)].

Cabot: kab'ət¹; eäb'ot² [A Venetian or an Eng. navigator, discoverers of Labrador, 1497].

[Compare **SABOTAGE**.

cabotage [Fr.]: kab'o-tij¹; eäb'o-tag² [Coastwise navigation or trade].

cabriolet [Fr.]: kə"brī"ō"lē¹; eä"brī"ō"lē¹²; not kab"ri-o-let¹ [A two-seated covered vehicle]. See **CABARET**.

Cabseel: kab'si-el¹; eäb'se-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Cabul¹: kē'būl or -bul¹; eä'būl or -bul² [Bible].

Cabul³: kə-būl¹; ea-bul¹² [Same as **KABUL**].

cacao: kə-kē'ō¹; ea-eä'ō², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., & St.*, ka-kē'ō. Derived from the Sp., through the Mexican *cacaatl*, this word is completely Anglicized, but *Standard & M.* give ka-kā'ō¹ & *W.* kə-kā'ō¹, as alternatives. Compare *coco*; *COCO*; *POTATO*; *TOMATO*.

caccia [It.]: kə'čha¹; eä'chä² [The hunt; also, a hunting-song or music for it].

Caceres: kə'thē-rēs¹; eä'the-rēs²—*c* before *e* and *i* is sounded as *th* in "thorn" except in Sp.-Am., where it has the sound of *s* [1. Sp. prov. and town. 2. Town in Colombia].

cachalot: kash'ə-let¹; eäçh'a-löt². *C.* prefers kach'ə-let¹; *I.* gives kash'a-lō¹, & *M.* kash'ə-lo¹ as alternative. [Fr., a sperm-whale.]

cache: kash¹; eäç², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., St., & Wr.* kash¹; *E.* kāsh¹ [Fr., a hiding-place; also, a place of storage].

cachectic: kə-kek'tik¹; ea-eç'e'tie²; not kə-çet'ik¹ [Affected by **CACHEXIA**].

cache-pot: kash'pet¹ or (*Fr.*) kāsh"=pō¹; eäsh'pōt² or (*Fr.*) eäsh"=pō² [A jardinière used to conceal an ordinary flower-pot].

cachet: ka-shē¹; eä-çhe²—the *t* is silent; not kash'et [Fr., seal or stamp; as the *cachet* of fashion].

cachexia: kə-keks'i-ə¹; ea-eçks'i-a² [Bad health or impaired mental or moral condition].—**cachexy:** kə-keks'i¹; ea-eçks'y² [A variant form of the preceding]. Perry accented this word on the penult in 1775, Sheridan, on the antepenult, in 1780 (kē'kek-si¹), and while Walker (1791) also accented the antepenult he divided the word kak'ek-si¹. Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) followed Walker, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) followed Perry's accentuation, which prevails to-day.

cachinnate: kak'i-nēt¹; eäe'i-nāt²; not ka-çhin'ēt¹ [To laugh immoderately].—**cachinnation:** kak'i-nē'shan¹; eäe'i-nā'shon²; not ka-çhin'ē-shan¹.—**cachinnatory:** kə-kin'a-to-ri¹; ea-çin'a-to-ry². In this word the preantepenult should be stressed.

cachou [Fr.]: kə"šhū¹; eä"çhū²; not ka-çhū¹ [An aromatic pastil].

cachucha [Sp.]: ka-çhū'cha¹; eä-çhū'chä²; not ka-çhū'ka¹ [A Spanish dance].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

cacique: ka-sik¹; əä-čik² [Indian chief of New Spain or Mexico].

cacoepey: kak'o-i-pi¹; əä'e'o-e-py², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kak'o-ep-i¹; *M.* kə-kō'i-pi¹ [Mispronunciation].

cacoëthes carpendi [Lat.]: kak'o-i'čhiz kar-pen'dai¹; əä'e'o-ē'thēs ēär-pēn'di² [Morbid desire for finding fault].—**c. loquendi** [Lat.]: lo-kwen'dai¹; lo-kwēn'di² [Morbid desire for talking].—**c. scribendi** [Lat.]: skrai-ben'dai¹; seri-bēn'di² [Morbid desire for scribbling or seeing one's name in print].

cacolet [Fr.]: kă"ko"lē¹; əä"eō"lē²—the *t* is silent [A pack-saddle used for the transport of wounded]. See **CACHET**.

cacophony: kə-kof'o-ni¹; ea-eōf'o-ny² [Discordant sounds].

cacozyme: kak'o-zaim¹; əä'e'o-zȳm² [A micro-organism].

Cacus: kē'kus¹; eä'eūs²; *not* kak'us¹ [In myth, the son of Vulcan].

cadaster: kə-das'tər¹; ea-dās'tēr² [A document showing ownership, etc., of land].

cadaver: kə-dē'vər¹; ea-dā'vēr²; *not* kə-dav'ər¹ [A corpse]. See **CADAVERIC**.

cadaveric: kə-dav'ər-ik¹; ea-dāv'ēr-īe², *Standard, W. & Wr.*; *C. & St.* ka-dav'ər-ik¹; *E.* kad-av'ər-ik¹; *I.* ka-dav'ūr-ik¹; *M.* kad-ə-ver'ik¹.

cadaverous: kə-dav'ər-us¹; ea-dāv'ēr-ūs².

Caddis¹: kad'is¹; eäd'is² [Apocrypha].

caddis²: kad'is¹; eäd'is² [1. A fabric. 2. A case-worm].

Cademoth: kad'i-mōth¹; eäd'e-mōth² [Douai Bible].

cadenas [Fr.]: kă"də-nā¹; eä"de-nā². Sometimes Anglicized kad'i-nas¹; eäd'e-nās² [A caster or cruet for the table].

cadence: kē'dens¹; eä'dēŋc².

Cadenus: kə-dī'nus¹; ea-dē'nūs² [A pseudonym of Dean Swift].

cadenza [It.]: kə-den'zə *or* (It.) kə-dent'sa¹; ea-dēn'za *or* (It.) eä-dēnt'sä² [A musical flourish].

Cades: kē'diz¹; eä'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Cadesbarne: kē'diz-bār'mi¹; eä'dēs-bār'ne² [Apocrypha].

cadet: kə-det¹ *or* (Fr.) kă"dē¹; ea-dēt² *or* (Fr.) eä"dg². The pronunciation of the *fem.*, **cadette**, is the same.

cadge: kaj¹; eäġ²; *not* kēġ¹.

cadger: kaj'ər¹; eäġ'ēr². Altho Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) indicated that the *a* had the sound of *a* in "at," Walker (1791) noted it as having the sound *e* in "met," and remarked that it "is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*."

cadl: kă'di¹; eä'di² [A judge or magistrate]. See **KADL**.

Cadillac¹: kă'di'yak¹; eä"di'yäe²—*Standard* (p. xxxii, col. 3, note 6) says: "It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouille* has . . . in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* . . . but is pronounced simply as *y*" [Fr. town].

Cadillac²: kad'i-lak¹; eäd'i-läe² [A city in Michigan].

Cadiz¹: kē'diz *or* (Sp.) kă'thīh¹; eä'diz *or* (Sp.) eä'thīth²; *not* kə-diz¹ [Sp. city].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *preý*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Cadiz²: kad'iz¹; eäd'iz² [A town in Ohio].

Cadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; eäd'mi-ël² [Apocrypha].

Cadogan: kə-dug'an¹; ea-dög'an² [Eng. general (1675?-1726)].

Cadore: ku-dō'rē¹; eä-dō're² [It. town; birthplace of Titian].

Cadoudal: ka"dū"dāl¹; eä"du"däl² [Fr. royalist commander (1771-1804)].

caduceus: kə-diū'si-us¹; ea-dū'ce-ūs² [The wand of Mercury].

caduclary: kə-diū'shi-ē-rī¹; ea-dū'shi-ā-ry²; *not* kə-dū'shə-rī¹ [Inheritable].

caducous: kə-diū'kus¹; ea-dū'eūs²; *not* kə-dū'kus¹.

Cadwalader: kad-wel'ə-dar¹; eäd-wal'a-dēr²; *not* kōl'dar¹ [Welsh king].

See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BOURCHIER.

cæcal: sī'kal¹; çē'eal² [Pert. to the cæcum].

cæcum: sī'kum¹; çē'eūm² [A blind pouch of the intestine].

Cædmon: kad'mən¹; eäd'mon² [Eng. poet of 7th cent.].

Cael: kāl¹; eāl² [One of the Fenians in the third cycle of Gaelic legend].

Cælestis: sī-les'tis¹; çē-lēs'tis² [In Roman religion, the tutelary goddess of Carthage].

Cælian: sī'h-an¹; çē'li-an² [The name of one of the seven hills of Rome].

Caen: kân¹; eän² [Fr. city; burial-place of William the Conqueror].

Cænozole: sī"no-zō'ik¹; çē"no-zō'ie² [The fourth and latest geological era].

Caerleon: kār'h-an¹; eär'le-ön² [Roman station in Britain and early Eng. town where according to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson King Arthur founded the Knights of the Round Table].

Cæsalpinus [Lat.]: ses-al'pain-us¹; çēs-äl'pîn-ūs² [It. physiologist (1519-1603)].

Cæsar: sī'zər¹; çē'sar² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., sē'sar¹; çē'sär²; Fr., Cēsar: sē'zär¹; çē'sär²; Ger., Cäsar: tsē'sar¹; tsē'sär²; It., Cesare: chē'sa-rä¹; chē'sä-rē²; Sp., Cesar: thē'sar¹; thē'sär². [Palestine].

Cæsarea: sī'zə-rī'ə¹ or ses'ə-rī'ə¹; çē'sa-rē'a² or çēs'a-rē'a² [Town in Palestine].

Cæsarean: sī-zē'rī-an¹; çē-šā'ri-an² [Relating to an operation in obstetrics].

Cæsarea Philippi: ses'ə-rī'ə fi-lip'ai¹; çēs'a-rē'a fi-līp'ī² [Town in Palestine].

Cæsarotomy: sī'zər-öt'o-mī¹; çē'sar-öt'o-my² [The Cæsarean operation].

cæslum: sī'zi-um¹; çē'si-ūm²; *not* sīz'yum¹ [A metallic element].

cæsura: si-zīū'ra or si-siū'ra¹; çē-gū'ra or çe-sū'ra² [A cesura].

café [Fr.]: kā'fē¹; eä'fē²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask" [1. Coffee. 2. Restaurant. 3. Coffee-house]. See ASK.—**c. au lait** [Fr.]: ō lē¹; ō lē² [Coffee and hot milk].—**c. chantant** [Fr.]: shān'tān¹; chān'tān² [A concert-hall where refreshments are served].

caffearin, caffearine: kə-fi'ə-rin¹, -rīn¹; ea-fē'a-rīn², -rīn² [An alkaloid found in coffee].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, preý, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ū; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

caffate: kə-fi'ēt¹; ea-fē'āt² [A salt of caffeic acid].—**caffele:** kə-fi'k¹; ea-fē'ie²; not kaf'i-ik¹ [Pert. to coffee].

cafein, caffeine: kaf'i-in¹, -in¹; eăf'e-in², -in², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ka-fi'm¹; *E.* kaf'ie-ain¹; *I.* kaf-fi'in¹; *M.* kaf'i-ain¹; *St.* kaf-fē'in¹; *Wr.* ka-fi'm¹. Notwithstanding this galaxy of talent the word still remains kaf'in¹; eăf'en², to the man in the street [An alkaloid found in coffee].

cafetera [Sp.]: ka"fē"tār'a¹; eă"fē"tēr'ă² [A coffee-pot].

cafeteria [Mex. Sp.]: kaf'i-tē'ri-a¹; eăf'e-tē'ri-a² [A café where the patrons wait upon themselves].

Caffyn (Kathleen): kaf'm¹; eăf'yn² [Ir. novelist (1860—)]. [coat].

caftan: kaf-tān¹ or kaf'tan¹; eăf-tān² or eăf'tan² [Turk. sleeved under-].

cafuso: kə-fū'zo¹; ea-fū'šo²; not kə-fiū'so¹ [Braz., a half-breed of Indian and negro blood].

Cagayan: kă"gai-ān¹; eă"gy-ān²; not kə-gē'an¹ [A native of northern Luzon, P. I.].

Cagliari: kă"lyā-rī¹; eă"lyā-rī² [Venetian painter of 16th cent.].

Cagliostro: ka-lyōs'tro¹; eă-lyōs'tro² [It. impostor (1743-95)].

Cagnola: ka-nyō'la¹; eă-nyō'lă² [It. architect (1762-1833)].

Cagot [Fr.]: kă"gō¹; eă"gō² [A degenerate of Gothic blood found in France and Spain].

Cahenslyism: kə-hen'sh-izm¹; ea-hēn'sly-izm² [A plan for the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States—advocated by a German, Peter Paul Cahensly, in 1891].

cahier [Fr.]: kă"yē¹; eă"yē², *Standard*; *C.* ka-iē¹; *E.* kă-e-ē¹; *I.* ka-i-yē¹; *M.* kă'yē¹; *W.* kă'yē¹; *Wr.* kă'i-yē¹ [An official report; also, a quire of paper].

cahot [Fr.]: kă"ō¹; eă"ō²; not ka'hō¹—the *h* is silent [An uneven surface, as in a road, caused by a rut].

cahow: kă'hau¹; eă'how²; not kē'hau¹ [An extinct sea-bird of Bermuda].

Calaphas: kai'ə-fəs¹ or kē'ə-fəs¹; eī'a-fas² or eă'a-fas² [Bible].

calc: ka-ik¹; eă-iē². Same as CAIQUE.

Calcos, Caycos: kī'kōs¹; eī'eōs² [Brit. island group or strait of West Ind.].

Caillard: kai'yār¹; eī'yār² [Eng. and Fr. family name].

Caillet: kă"yē¹; eă"yē² [Fr. rebel who, as Jacques Bonhomme, led the peasant insurrection known as the Jacquerie in 1358].

calliach: kăl'yān¹; eăl'yān², *Standard*; *C.* kail'yān¹; *I.* kēl'yān¹; *M. & W.* kăl'yān¹ [Highland Scot., a crone].

Calliaux: kă"yō¹; eă"yō² [Fr. politician, b. 1863].

Caillot: kă"yō¹; eă"yō² [Fr. singer (1732-1816)].

Caillou: kă"yū¹; eă"yū² [A lake in Louisiana].

cailloutage [Fr.]: kă"yū"tăz¹; eă"yū"tăzh² [Opaque pottery].

Cain: kēn¹; eăn² [Bible].

1: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Cainan: *kē'nān* or *kē-ai'nān*¹; *eā'nān* or *eā-i'nān*² [Bible].

cainca: *kə-in'kə*¹; *ea-in'ea*² [A shrub of the madder family whose root is used in medicine]. **cahinea**† [Braz.].

Caine: *kēn*¹; *eān*²; *not kain*¹ [Eng. novelist of Manx life (1853-)].

Cainite: *kēn'ait*¹; *eān'it*² [1. Bible. A descendant of Cain. 2. One of a heretical sect of the 2d cent.].

caïque: *ka-ik'*¹; *eā-ik'*² [A Turkish or Levantine rowing skiff or sailing vessel]. **kaik**† [Turk.].

Ca ira [Fr.]: *sū i'rā*¹; *cā i'rā*²: both *a*'s as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary song of Oct., 1789: a title attributed to Benjamin Franklin's remark, "Ca ira" ("It will succeed"), when questioned on the progress of the War of Independence].

Caird: *kārd*¹; *eārd*² [Scot. scholar (1835-1908)].

cairn: *kārn*¹; *eārn*².

Cairnes: *kārnz*¹; *eārnz*² [Ir. economist (1823-75)]. See **CAIRNS**.

Cairngorm: *kārn'gōrm*¹; *eārn'gōrm*² [Scot. mountain; also [c-], a mineral quartz].

Cairns: *kārnz*¹; *eārnz*² [Hugh McCalmont (1819-85), an Irish statesman who became British Lord Chancellor].

Cairo¹: *kai'ro*¹; *ei'ro*² [Capital of Egypt].

Cairo²: *kē'ro*¹; *eā'ro*² [A city in Ill., or a village in N. Y.].

calsson: *kē'sən*¹; *eā'son*², *Standard, C., E., M.; I. & St. kes'sen*¹; *W. kē'sen*¹; *Wr. kē-sūn*¹. Phyfe's statement that "there is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation *kā-sōn*" (*kē-sūn*¹; *eā-sūn*²) is not based on modern dictionaries, but upon those of a past generation—Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Worcester (1846).

Caistor: *kē'stər*¹; *eā'stor*² [1. Ancient Eng. parish and capital of the Iceni, a Brit. tribe inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk. 2. Ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Called also **Thongceaster**: *thēn'kas-tər*¹; *thōn'cas-tēr*², "city of the thong" because when rebuilding it Hengist is said to have used as much land as he could include within an ox-hide cut in thongs].

Caius¹: *kē'us*¹ or *kē'yus*¹; *eā'ūs*² or *eā'yūs*² [Bible]. See the following.

Caius²: *kiz*¹; *eiš*² [Latinized form of John Kay or Keye, an Eng. physician (1510-72) who founded Caius College, Cambridge University, Eng.]. Compare preceding.

cajole: *kə-jōl*¹; *ea-jōl*².

cajun¹: *kē'jun*¹; *eā'jūn*² [In Louisiana, a reputed descendant of the Acadian French].

cajun: *ka-hūn*¹; *eā-hūn*² [A West-Ind. plant].

cake: *kēk*¹; *eāk*²; *not kaik*¹ as sometimes heard in London.

calabash: *kal'ə-bash*¹; *eāl'a-bāsh*²; *not kal'ə-bašh*¹. See **CALIPASH**.

calade: *kə-lēd*¹ or (Fr.) *kā'lūd*¹; *ea-lād*² or (Fr.) *eā'lād*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C. & I. ka-lēd*¹; *E. kəl-ēd*¹; *M. ka-lad*¹ [A slope in a manège].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əsle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Calah: kē'la¹; eā'lā² [Bible].

Calais: kal'is¹ or (Fr.) kǎ'lē¹; eāl'is² or (Fr.) eā'lā² [Fr. seaport].

calamanco: kal"ə-maŋ'ko¹; eāl"a-mǎŋ'eo² [Flem. woolen fabric].

calamary: kal"ə-mē'rɪ¹; eal"a-mā'ry² [A cuttlefish].

Calamolalus: kal"ə-məl'ə-lus¹; eāl"a-mōl'a-lūs² [Apocrypha].

calamus: kal'ə-mus¹; eāl'a-mūs²; not kə-lē'mus¹ [1. A reed-plant or palm.
2. A reed-flute. 3. A fish].

Calandrino: kǎ'lan-drī'no¹; eā'lān-drī'no²; not kǎ'lan-drai'no¹ [A character in Boccaccio's "Decameron"].

Calano: kal'ə-nō¹; eāl'a-nō² [Douai Bible].

[the wheel].

Calas: kǎ'lā¹; eā'lā² [Fr. Protestant (1698-1762) who was broken on

calash: kə-lāsh¹; eā-lāsh² [A carriage].

[county in Cal.].

Calaveras: kal"ə-vē'rās¹; eāl"a-vē'ras²; not kə-lav'ə-rās¹ [River and

Calaverite: kal"ə-vē'rait¹; eal"a-vē'rīt², *Standard*; C. kal-ə-vī'rait¹; E. & M. kə-lav'ər-ait¹; W. kǎ'lə-vī'rait¹.

calcar: kal'kar¹; eāl'ear² [A spur or spur-like projection].

Calcasieu: kal'kə-shū¹; eāl'ea-shū² [A parish, river, or lake in La.].

calcedonic: kal'si-dən'ik¹; eāl'çe-dōn'ie². Same as CHALCEDONIC.

calces: kal'siz¹; eāl'cēs² [Plural of CALX].

[Argentina].

Calchaquis: kǎ'l'cha-kiz¹; eāl'chā-kiz² [A race of Amerind of Northwest

Calchas: kal'kās¹; eāl'eas² [Gr. soothsayer at siege of Troy].

calcimine, calsimine (v. & n.): kal'si-main¹; eāl'qi-mīn², *Standard* (1894), E., I. & W.; C. & M. kal'si-mīn¹.

calcinable: kal'sin-ə-bl¹; eāl'qin-a-bl².

calcinatory: kal-sin'ə-to-rɪ¹; eāl-qin'a-to-ry², *Standard*, I., & W.; C. kal'-qin-ə-to-rɪ¹; E. kal'si-nə-tūr-i¹; M. kal-sin'ə-tə-rɪ¹; W. kal-sin'ə-tər-i¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry, Walker, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig accented the preantepenult; Sheridan alone accented the first syllable..

calcine (v. & n.): kal-sain¹ or kal'sin¹; eāl-qin² or eāl'qin², I., M., & W.; *Standard* & C. kal'sin¹; E. & St. kal'sain¹; W. kal-sain¹. Webster gave kal'suin¹; eāl'qin², in his "American Dictionary," in 1840, and the accent has been retained on the penult by his successors until 1909, notwithstanding that Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1836)—all indicated it on the ultima.

calcium: kal'si-um¹; eāl'qi-ūm²; not kal'sham¹, nor kal'shi-um¹ [Metallic element].

calcivorous: kal-siv'o-rus¹; eāl-qiv'o-rūs² [Living on limestone].

calceograph: kal'ko-graf¹; eāl'eo-grāf² [A drawing with colored chalks or pastels].

calceography: kal-kөг'ra-fi¹; eāl-eōg'ra-fy²; not kal'kə-graf¹.

Calcol: kal'kel¹; eāl'eōl² [Bible].

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rāle*; but, *būr*;

calcephorous: kal-kef'o-rus¹; eāl-eōf'o-rūs²; *not* kal"ka-fēr'us¹ [Lime-producing].

calcrete: kal'krīt¹; eāl'erēt²; sometimes the stress is put on the ultima [A limestone].

calculable: kal'kiu-la-bl¹; eāl'eū-la-bl².

calcular: kal'kiu-lar¹; eāl'eū-lar²; *not* kal'kiu-lar¹ [Pert. to a calculus].

calculary: kal'kiu-lē-rī¹; eāl'eū-lā-ry²; *not* kal'kiu-lā-rī¹.

calculation: kal'kiu-lē'shān¹; eāl'eū-lā'shon².

calculative: kal'kiu-lā-tiv¹; eāl'eū-lā-tiv²; *not* kal"kiu-lē'tiv¹.

Calder: kōl'dar¹; eāl'dēr²; *not* kal'dar¹ [Scot. admiral (1745-1818)].

Calderari: kāl"dē-rā'rī¹; eāl'dē-rā'rī² [Neapolitan secret society in 1815].

Calderon: kōl'da-rən¹; eāl'de-ron² [Eng. family name].

Calderon de la Barca: kal'da-rən *or* (Sp.) kāl"dē-rōn *or* dē lā bār'kā¹; eāl'de-rōn *or* (Sp.) eāl'dē-rōn dē lā bār'cā² [Sp. dramatist (1600-81)].

caldron, cauldron: kōl'drən¹; eāl'dron²; *not* kal'drən¹.

Caldwell: kōld'wel¹; eāl'd'wēl²; *not* kald'wel¹ [Am. geographical name].

Caleb: kē'leb¹; eā'lēb² [Bible].—**Caleb-e-phratah**: kē'leb=ef'rā-tā¹; eā'lēb=ēf'ra-tā² [Bible].—**Caleb-e-phrathah**: kē'leb=ef'rā-thā¹; eā'lēb=ēf'ra-thā² [Bible (R. V.)].

calecannon: kēl-kan'ən¹ *or* kal-kan'ən¹; eāl-eān'on² *or* eāl-eān'on² [An Irish dish of stew]. **colcannon**†.

calèche [Fr.]: kāl'lēsh¹; eā'lēch² [A calash].

caledonite: kal'i-do-noit¹; eāl'e-do-nīt², *Standard*; C. kal'e-do-noit¹; E. kal-ed'un-ait¹; I. kal'i-do-noit¹; M. & W. kal'i-do-noit¹; St. ka-led'e-noit¹; Wr. kal'e-dən-ait¹ [A dark-green mineral sulfate].

calefacient: kal'i-fē'shent¹; eāl'e-fā'shēnt² [Causing heat].

calendal: kə-len'dəl¹; ea-lēn'dal²; *not* kal'ən-dəl¹ [Pert. to CALENDs].

calendar: kal'en-dar¹; eāl'en-dar² [A table giving the divisions of the year into months, weeks, and days].

calendarium [Lat.]: kal'en-dē'ri-um¹; eāl'ēn-dā'ri-ūm²; *not* kal'en-dār'-i-um¹ [A calendar].

calends: kal'endz¹; eāl'ēnds²; *not* kē'lendz¹ [The first day of a Roman month].

calenture: kal'en-chur¹ *or* -tiur¹; eāl'ēn-chur² *or* -tūr² [A delirious fever].

Calepino: kāl'lē-pī'no¹; eāl'lē-pī'no² [It. lexicographer (1435-1511)].

calescence: kə-les'ens¹; ea-lēs'ēnç² [Increasing warmth].

calesin: kāl'lē-sīn¹; eā'lē-sīn² [A vehicle of the Philippine Islands].

calf: kaf¹; eāf²—the *l* is silent. Derived from Anglo-Saxon, *cealf*, the form of this word varied from *kalf* to *kelf* in the Middle English Period. It occurs in the latter form in "Aneren Riwe" (1225). There is no doubt that the pronunciation of the word varied with the spelling, which took the following forms: *cælf* (800), *cealf*

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

(1000), *celf* (1000), *chalv* (1160), *kelf* (1225), *calf* (1230 & 1300), *calfe* (1483) & *chawlf* (1534), for Shakespeare pointed to it in 1592:

He clepeth a Calf, Cause: halfe, haufe: neighbour, vocatur nebour. . . . this is abhominable. *Love's Labour's Lost* (First folio ed., 1623) act iv, sc. 1.

Perry (1775), Webster (1828), Worcester (1855), C., E., I., M., & St. all indicated kăf; cǎf, and while Walker (1791), in Note 78, advocated "the long sound of the middle Italian *a*," he indicated the *a* in "at" in the pronunciation. The word is one of which the pronunciation varies according to locality. In some parts of northern England, and in certain of the New England States, the *a* in this word is given the sound of *a* in "fat," and the entire word is pronounced with a drawl almost akin to a bleat. See ASK; CALM [The offspring of a cow].

calf's-foot: kăfs'='fut'¹; cǎfs'='fōot'²; not kavz'='fut'¹. The word is sometimes confused with the plural form, *calves*.

Calgary: kal'gə-rɪ¹; cǎl'gǎ-ry²; not kəl-gē'rɪ¹ [Canadian city].

Calhoun: kal-hūn¹ or ka-hūn¹; cǎl-hun² or cǎ-hun² [Am. statesman (1782-1850)].

Caliban: kal'i-ban¹; cǎl'i-bǎn² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a slave of [Prospero].

caliber: kal'i-bər¹; cǎl'i-bēr². While Sheridan (1780) placed the accent on the penult, and gave the *i* the sound it has in "police," Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791), all indicated the stress on the first syllable and pronounced the *i* as in "hit." Of the modern lexicographers all prefer the first pronunciation indicated here, but Murray indicates also ka-lī'bər¹ as permissible.

[Excalibur].

Calibourne, Calburn: cāl'i-būrn¹; cǎl'i-būrn² [King Arthur's sword]

caliche [Sp.=Am. Sp.]: ka-lī'chē¹; cǎ-lī'chē² [Sodium nitrate].

calif, caliph: kē'lif¹; cǎl'if². First used by Gower in his "Confessio Amantis" (I; 245; 1393), the word may be said to be completely Anglicized. Of its pronunciation M., who prefers kal'if; cǎl'if², says, "The pronunciation with long ā [ē; â] is not justifiable," but as long ago as 1775 Perry, and in 1791 Walker, indicated the first pronunciation given above, which is that preferred by *Standard*, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.

califate, caliphate: kal'i-fēt¹; cǎl'i-fāt², *Standard*; C. & I. kē'li-fēt¹; E. kal'if-ēt¹; M. & W. kal'i-fēt¹; Wr. kal'if-et¹.

Caligula: kə-lig'yū-lə¹; cə-līg'yū-la² [Rom. emperor (12-41)].

callpash: kal'i-pāsh¹; cǎl'i-pāsh². The *Standard* & *Wr.* indicate the principal stress as being on the ultima; C. & W. allow it as alternative, but C., E., I., M., St., & W. place the principal stress on the antepenult [The part of a turtle next to the upper shell]. Compare CALABASH.

calpee, callpee: kal'i-pī¹; cǎl'i-pē²; *Standard*, kal'i-pī¹. C., I., M., St., & W. indicate the principal stress on the antepenult; *Standard* & *Wr.*, on the ultima [The part of a turtle next to the lower shell].

[bark].

callsaya: kal'i-sē'yə¹ or kal-i-sē'yə¹; cǎl'i-sā'ya² or cǎl-i-sā'ya² [Peruvian]

Callisthenes: kə-lis'ʧi-nīz¹; cə-līs'the-nēs² [Apocrypha].

callisthenics: kal'is-ʧen'iks¹; cǎl'is-thēn'ies². See CALLISTHENICS.

Calita: kal'i-tə¹; cǎl'i-tə² [Douai Bible].

Callitas: kal'i-tas¹; cǎl'i-tās² [Apocrypha].

calix: kē'liks¹ or kal'iks¹; cǎ'liks² or cǎl'iks². Of the British lexicographers Dr. Murray alone prefers kal'iks¹. **calyx†.**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ārt**; **fat**, **fāre**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **nēt**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

calk (*vt.*): **kōk**¹; **eak**²—the *a* as in “all” and the *l* silent [1. To make tight, as the seams of a boat. 2. To supply with calks, as a horse’s shoe].

calk (*vt.*): **kalk**¹ or **kōk**¹; **eālk**² or **eōk**² [To chalk].

calker: **kōk’ər**¹; **eak’ēr**. See **CALK**¹, *vt.*

calkin: **kōk’in**¹ or **kal’kin**¹; **eak’in**² or **eāl’kin**² [Shoe-plate].

calking: **kōk’iŋ**¹; **eak’iŋ**². See **CALK**¹, *vt.*

call: **kōl**¹; **eal**².

calla: **kal’ə**¹; **eāl’a**² [The Egyptian lily].

callable: **kōl’ə-bl**¹; **eāl’a-bl**².

[in Peru].

Callao: **ka-lā’o** or **kal-yā’o**; **eā-lā’o** or **eāl-yā’o**²; *not* **kə-lē’o**¹ [Dept. & town

called: **kōld**¹; **eald**²; *not* **kōl-led**¹.

Callierates: **ka-lik’rə-tiz**¹; **ea-lik’rə-tēs**² [Athenian architect of the Parthenon (600–500 B. C.).]

calligraph: **kal’i-graf**¹; **eāl’i-gráf**² [A specimen of beautiful writing].

calligraphy: **ka-lig’rə-fi**¹; **ea-līg’ra-fy**²—the *a* of the penult is obscure, not as in “ask.”

Callimachus: **ka-lim’ə-kv**¹; **eā-līm’a-eūs**² [Gr. sculptor of 5th cent. B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital].

[Orpheus].

Calliope: **ka-lui’o-pi**¹; **eā-li’o-pē**² [In myth, one of the Muses, mother of

Callista: **ka-lis’tə**¹; **eā-lis’tə**² [A novel of primitive Christianity in Africa, by John Henry Newman].

Callisthenes: **ka-lis’thi-niz**¹; **eā-lis’the-nēs**²—the *e* of the penult as in “valley”; *not* as in “eel.” [Gr. philosopher.]

callisthenics: **kal’is-then’iks**¹; **eāl’is-thēn’ies**² [Light gymnastic exercises].

callose (*a.* & *n.*): **kal’ōs**¹; **eāl’ōs**². *I., St., & Wr.* **kal’lōs**¹; *M.* **ka-lōs**¹. Compare **CALLOUS**; **CALLUS**.

callous (*vt.* & *a.*): **kal’us**¹; **eāl’ūs**².

Calluna: **ka-lū’nə**¹; **eā-lū’nə**², *Standard & W.*; *C.* **ka-liū’nə**¹; *E. & I.* **kal-liū’nə**¹; *Wr.* **kal’lu-nə**¹ [Scot. heather].

callus (*n.*): **kal’us**¹; **eāl’ūs**² [A thickened part; also, bony tissue].

calm: **kām**¹; **eām**²—the *l* is silent. In certain regions of Northern Eng. and New Eng. the *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in “at.” See **ASK**; **BALM**; **CALF**; **PSALM**.

There are districts in the United States where even the following *l* does not protect it [the sound of *a* in *father*], and *calm* . . . is made to rhyme with *clam*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. vi, p. 329 [H. ’09.]

Calne: **kān**¹; **eān**²—the *l* is silent [Ancient Eng. town].

Calneh: **kal’nə**¹; **eāl’ne**² [Bible].

Calno: **kal’no**¹; **eāl’no**² [Bible].

calomel: **kal’o-mel**¹; **eāl’o-mēl**² [A purgative].

Calonne: **kū’lən**¹; **eā’lōn**² [Fr. controller (1734–1802)].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **fäst**, **whät**, **āl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērŋ**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Calophyllum: kalʹo-filʹum¹; eālʹo-fŷlʹŭm² [Tropical tree].

caloric: kə-lərʹik¹; ea-lŏrʹie²—the *a* of the antepenult is obscure; *not* as in "ask."—**caloricity:** kalʹo-risʹi-ti¹; eālʹo-ričʹi-ty².—**calorific:** kalʹo-rifʹik¹; eālʹo-rifʹie².—**calorimeter:** kalʹo-rimʹi-tər¹; eālʹo-rimʹe-tēr² [A heat-measuring apparatus].

calory: kalʹo-ri¹; eālʹo-ry² [A unit of heat]. **calorie**†.

Calostoma: kalʹo-stŏmə¹; eālʹo-stŏma² [A genus of fungi—the puffballs].

calotte [Fr.]: kə-lŏtʹ¹; ea-lŏtʹ² [A skull-cap or something resembling it].

caloyer: kalʹo-yər¹; eālʹo-yēr², *Standard, M., & W.* (1909); *C., E., & W.* (1890) kə-leiʹər¹; *I. & St.* kə-leiʹŭr¹; *Wr.* kə-leiʹər¹. Of modern lexicons the *Standard* (1893) was the first, since the days of Todd (1818), to indicate the accent on the antepenult; *Murray* followed (Nov., 1893), then *Webster* (1909). [An old monk.]

Calphi: kalʹfoi¹; eālʹfi² [Apocrypha].

Calthorpe: kēlʹthŏrp¹; eałʹthŏrp²; *not* kalʹthŏrp¹ [English family name].

caltrop: kalʹtrəp¹; eālʹtrop² [A military device to check the advance of an enemy]. Spelled *calthrop* by Scott and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Calubi: kə-lūʹbui¹; ea-luʹbi² [Douai Bible].

calumet: kalʹyu-met¹; eālʹyu-mēt²; *not* kalʹyu-mē¹ [Amerind pipe].

calumniate: kə-lumʹni-ēt¹; ea-lŭmʹni-āt². See next.

calumny: kalʹum-ni¹; eālʹŭm-ny². See preceding.

Calvary: kalʹvə-ri¹; eālʹva-ry²—the *a* of the penult is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [Hill near Jerusalem].

Calvé: kālʹvē¹; eālʹvĕ² [Emma de ROQUET, Fr. operatic star (1866–)].

calve: kəv¹; eāv². See ASK; CALF; CALM.

Calvert: kalʹvərt¹; eałʹvērt² [Eng. statesman (1606–47); first governor of Maryland (1634–47)].

Calvin: kalʹvin¹; eālʹvin² [A masculine personal name: from John Calvin, Fr. Protestant reformer (1509–64)]. Fr. kālʹvanʹ¹; eālʹvānʹ²; Lat., **Calvinus:** kal-vaiʹnus¹; eāl-vīʹnūs²; Sp., **Calvo:** kālʹvō¹; eālʹvō².

calx: kalks¹; eālks²; *not* kālks¹ [The residue of calcined metal]. See CALCES.

calyces: kalʹi-siz¹; eałʹy-ġēs² [Plural of CALYX].

Calydon: kalʹi-dŏn¹; eālʹy-dŏn² [1. In Arthurian legend, a forest in northern England. 2. An ancient city in Ætolia].—**Calydonian:** kalʹi-dŏʹni-ən¹; eałʹy-dŏʹni-an² [Pert. to Calydon; as the *Calydonian* boar, a boar, in mythology, sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon but slain by Meleager in the *Calydonian* boar-hunt].

Calypso: kə-lipʹso¹; ea-lŷpʹso²—the *a* is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [In myth, a nymph of Ægyā].

calyx: kēʹliks¹; eālʹlyks². *M.* prefers kalʹiks¹, a pronunciation introduced by Enfield in 1807 and reintroduced by Smart in 1836. All other modern dictionaries give the first pronunciation indicated here, which was introduced by Perry in 1775, supported by Rees (1826), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835). [The sepals of a flower.]

Cam: kam¹; eām²; *not* kēm¹ [A river in England]. See CAMBRIDGE.

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thŭn, thŭs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; **fäst**; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

camaleu [Fr.]: *kā"ma"yū¹; eä"mä"yū², Standard; C. kam'ai-yū¹; E. kam'-a-i-ū¹; I. ka-mē'yū¹; M. ka-ma-yū¹; St. ka-mē'yū¹; W. ka-mē'yū¹; Wr. ka-mē'yū¹* [1. A cameo. 2. A style of printing].

camaraderie [Fr.]: *kā"mā"rā"dā-rī¹; eä"mä"rā"de-rī². C. kam-a-rad-rī¹; M. ka-ma-rad'ar-rī¹; W. ka-mā"rā"d'-rī¹* [Comradeship].

Camaralzaman: *kam"ā-rāl'zā-man¹; eām"a-rāl'zā-mān²* [In the "Arabian Nights," a prince who marries Princess Badoura].

camarilla [Sp.]: *kam"ā-ril'ā¹ or (Sp.) kā"ma-ril'ya¹; eām"a-ril'ā² or (Sp.) eä"mä-ril'yā²* [1. A cabal. 2. An audience-chamber].

Cambacérès (de): *dā kūn"bā'sē'rās¹; de eän"bā'çē'rēs²* [Fr. jurist (1753-1824)].

Cambon: *kān"bōn¹; eän"bōn²* [Fr. diplomat (1843-)].

Cambrai: *kūn"brē¹; eän"brā²* [Fr. city where cambric is made]. See CAMBRIC.

cambrassine: *kam'brē-zīn¹; eām'bra-šin², Standard, C., & W.; E. kam'-brē-sin¹; I. kam'bra-sin¹; Wr. kam'brē-sin¹* [A linen fabric]. **cambresinet**.

cambric: *kēm'brik¹; eām'brie²* [A linen fabric. See CAMBRAI].

Cambridge: *kēm'brij¹; eām'brīdž²* [1. An English county or its capital on the Cam river, a famous university city. 2. Any one of several cities, towns, or villages in the United States]. See CAM.

Cambronne: *kūn"brōn¹; eän"brōn²*—the *o* as in "not"; *not* as in "only" [Fr. marshal (1770-1842)]. [shepherd's crook].

cambuca: *kam-biū'kə¹; eām-bū'ea²; not kam-bū'kə¹* [A pastoral staff or

Cambyases: *kam-bai'siz¹; eām-by'sēs²; not kam'bi-siz¹* [Pers. king (529-522 B. C.)].

Camelford: *kam'el-fōrd¹; eām'el-fōrd²* [A town in Cornwall, Eng.].

camellia: *kā-mel'i-ā¹; eā-mē'l'i-ā², Standard & W.; C. ka-mel'ia¹; E. ka-mel'li-ā¹; I. ka-mel'i-ā¹; M. ka-mel'ya¹; St. ka-mil'i-ā¹; Wr. ka-mel'h-ā¹* [The Japan rose; so called from G. J. Kamel, a Jesuit traveler].

camelopard: *kā-mel'o-pārd¹; eā-mē'l'o-pārd², Standard, C., & W.; E. ka-mel'o-pārd¹; I. & St. kam-el'ō-pārd¹; M. kam't-lo-pārd¹; Wr. ka-mel'ā-pārd¹*. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Clarke (1855) indicated the stress on the antepenult, while Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated it on the preantepenult [A giraffe].

Camelot¹: *kam'i-lot¹; eām'e-lōt²* [The seat of King Arthur's court].

camelot² [Fr.]: *kā"mā-lō¹; eä"me-lō²* [A newsboy or hawker].

Camembert: *kā"mān"bār¹; eä"mān"bēr²*—the *t* is silent [Fr. village famed for its cheese]. [or fountains].

Camenæ: *kā-mī'nī¹; eā-mē'nē²* [In Roman myth, nymphs of the springs]

cameo: *kam'i-ō¹; eām'e-ō²* [Striated stone carved in relief].

camera: *kam'ar-ā¹; eām'er-ā²; not kam'ra¹*.

Camerarius: *kā"mā-rā-rī-us¹; eä"me-rā-rī-ūs²* [Ger. scholar (1500-74)].

Cameron: *kam'ar-ān¹; eām'er-on²* [Scot. chieftain (1695-1748)].

l: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; fū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Camilla: kə-mil'ə¹; ea-mil'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Camille:** kə'mil'1; eä'mil'2; It. **Camilla:** ka-mil'la¹; eä-mil'lä²; Sp. **Camila:** ka-mil'la¹; eä-mil'lä².

Camisard: kam'i-zürd¹ or (Fr.) kə'mi'sür'1; eäm'i-şärd² or (Fr.) eä'mi'-sär'2 [A Fr. Calvinist].

camisole [Fr.]: kə'mi'söl'1 or kam'i-söl'1; eä'mi'söl'2 or eäm'i-söl'2 [A wrap-
[per for women].

Camoens: kam'o-ens¹; eäm'o-ëns² [Pg. poet (1524-80)].

Camon: kē'men¹; eä'mön² [Bible].

Camoy's: kam'ois¹; eäm'öys² [Eng. family name].

Camorra [It.]: ka-mör'ra¹; eä-mör'rä²; sometimes kam'ə-rə¹ [A Neapolitan secret society].

camote [Sp.]: ka-mō'tē¹; eä-mō'tē² [The sweet potato].

campagna: kam-pā'nyā¹; eäm-pā'nyä² [It., plain].

campagne: kam-pēn'1; eäm-pān'2 [Lace used for edging].

campaign: kam-pēn'1; eäm-pān'2 [Military operations].

Campan (de): də kən'pān'1; de eän'pān'2 [Fr. author (1752-1822); confidante of Marie Antoinette].

Campania¹: kam-pā'nyā¹; eäm-pā'nyä² [It. department]. [marine].

Campania²: kam-pē'ni-ə¹; eäm-pā'ni-a² [A vessel in the British merchant

campanile: kam'pā-ni'li or (It.) kām'pa-ni'lē¹; eäm'pa-ni'le or (It.) eäm'pā-ni'lē² [It., a bell-tower]. Murray also indicates kam'pā-ni'1 or -noil'1 as permissible.

Campanini: kām'pā-ni'nī¹; eäm'pā-ni'nī² [1. It. operatic tenor (1846-96).
2. It. conductor of operas].

Campaspe: kam-pas'pī¹; eäm-pās'pē² [In Gr. history, a beautiful concubine of Alexander the Great].

Campbell: kam'bəl¹ or kam'al¹; eäm'bel² or eäm'el² [A famous Scottish
[clan and family].

Campden: kam'den¹; eäm'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Campeachy, Campeche: kam-pi'chī¹ or (Sp.) kam-pē'chū¹; eäm-pē'che²
or (Sp.) eäm-pe'chē² [Mexican state, city, or bay].

campeador [Sp.]: kam-pē'a-thōr'1; eäm-pe'ä-thōr'2 [A champion, [C-] surname of the Cid, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, Sp. national hero]. See cid.

Campeggio: kam-pej'o¹; eäm-pēg'o² [It. cardinal (1474-1539) who figures as *Campeius* in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."].

camper¹: kamp'ər¹; eämp'ēr² [One who lives in a camp; a soldier].

Camper²: kām'pər¹; eäm'pēr² [A Dutch physician (1722-89)].

campestral: kam-pes'trəl¹; eäm-pēs'tral² [Growing in the fields or open country].

camphene: kam'fin¹; eäm'fēn², *Standard, I., M., & W.; C., E., & W.* kam-fin¹; *St.* kam'fin [A chemical compound like camphor].

camphor: kam'fər¹; eäm'for² [A chemical compound].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Campos, Martinez y Arsenio: kām'pōs, mar-tī'nēth ī ar-sē'nī-ō¹; eām'-pōs, mār-tī'nēth y ār-se'nī-ō² [Sp. captain-general (1840-1900)].

Camuel: kə-miū'el¹; ea-mū'el² [Douai Bible].

Camus: kā'mū¹; eā'mū²; not kam'as¹ [Fr. revolutionist (1740-1802)].

can: kan¹; eān²; not kin¹, nor kən¹—pronunciations too frequently heard on the tongues of educated people.

Cana: kē'na¹; eā'na² [Town in Palestine].

Canaan: kē'nən¹; eā'nan², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E. & Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-ən¹. Cheyne in his "Aids to the Student" (Variorum Bible), kē'na-ən¹ [A region of Palestine].—**Canaanite:** kē'nən-ait¹; eā'nan-it²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-ən-ait¹ [Bible].—**Canaanitess:** kē'nən-ait'es¹; eā'nan-it'ēs²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-ən-ait'es¹ [Bible].

Canace: kan'ə-sī¹; eān'a-qē²; not kə-nēs¹ [1. In Greek myth, a daughter of Æolus. 2. In Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," the daughter of Cambuscan].

canaille [Fr.]: ka-nā'yə¹; eā'nā'ye²; *Standard, W., & Wr.* kə-nēl¹; *C., I., & St.* ka-nēl¹; *E.* kan-ail¹; *M.* ka-nā'yə¹ [The rabble]. The pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) was ka-nail¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) was ka-nēl¹. Anglicized in the 18th century, the word is now used as French by educated Englishmen, but pronounced as if an Eng. word by Scottish and American lexicographers.

Canajoharie: kan'ə-jo-har'ī¹; eān'a-jo-hār'ī²—the final syllable is obscure, not ī; ē² [Village in N. Y.].

canal (*v.* & *n.*): kə-nal¹; ea-nāl².—**canalage:** kə-nal'ij¹; ea-nāl'ağ².—**canalize:** kan'ə-laiz¹; eān'a-liz²; sometimes kə-nal'aiz¹; ea-nāl'iz².

canalization: kan'ə-lai-zē'shən¹; eān'a-lī-zā'shon²; sometimes kə-nal'ī-zē'shən¹; ea-nāl'ī-zā'shon². (to the Romans).

Cananæan: kē'nə-nī'ən¹; eā'na-nē'an² [In Jewish history, a zealot hostile

Canandaigua: kan'ən-dē'gwa¹; eān'an-dā'gwa² [A lake and village in N. Y. State].

Cananeus: kan'ə-nī'us¹; eān'a-nē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

canapé [Fr.]: kā'nā'pē¹; eā'nā'pē² [1. A sofa. 2. A hors-d'œuvre].

canard [Fr.]: ka-nār¹; eā-nār²; *Standard & W.* kə-nārd¹; *C. & I.*, ka-nār¹; *M.* ka-nār¹; *St.* ka-nārd¹; *Wr.* kə-nār¹ [A hoax].

Canaris: ka-nār'is¹; eā-nā'rīs² [Gr. patriot (1790-1877)].

Canarsie: kə-nār'sī¹; ea-nār'si²; not kan'ər-sī¹ [A district of Brooklyn, N. Y.].

canary: kə-nē'rī¹; ea-nā'ry²; not kə-nār'ī¹.

Cancale: kān'kāl¹; eān'eāl²; not kan-kēl¹ [Fr. town].

cancan: kan'kan or (*F.*) kōn'kān¹; eān'eān or (*Fr.*) eān'eān² [Fr., a grotesque dance].

cancel (*v.* & *n.*): kan'səl¹; eān'cel²; *Standard* kan'sel¹; *W.* kan'sil¹. Walker (1791) indicated the *c* as having the sound of *i* as in "pin," but Perry (1775) gave it the sound it has in "met." To-day the letter is so obscured as to be almost completely ignored, especially in commercial circles.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

canceleer: kan"sə-lir'¹; ɛən"çe-lēr'²; *not* kans-lir'¹ [A wing-turn by a hawk before striking its prey].

Candace: kan'də-si'; ɛən'da-çē'²; *not* kan'dēs'¹, for in Greek the *e* is long [An Ethiopian queen mentioned in *Acts* viii, 27].

Candaules: kan-dē'liz'; ɛən-də'lēs'² [Lydian king of 7th cent. B. C.].

candelabra: kan'də-lē'brə'; ɛən'de-lā'brā'².

candelabrum: kan'də-lē'brum'; ɛən'de-lā'brūm'².

Candia: kan'di-ə'; ɛən'di-a'² [Island in Mediterranean Sea].

Candide: kan'did'¹; ɛən'did'² [The title of a story by Voltaire and the name of its hero].

Candolle (de): də kən'dōl'¹; de ɛən'dōl'² [Swiss botanist (1778-1841)].

Canelones: kən'nē-lō'nēs'; ɛə'nē-lō'nes'² [Dept. of Uruguay].

canephoros: kə-nef'o-rēs'; ɛa-nēf'o-rōs'² [Ancient Gr. basket-bearer].

Canes Venatici: kē'niz vɪ-nat'i-sai'; ɛā'nēs ve-nāt'i-çī'² [A constellation].

cangue [Pg.]: kaŋ'¹; ɛəŋg'²; *not* kan-gū'¹ [A wooden yoke for Chinese convicts].

Canicula: kə-nik'yū-lə'; ɛa-nīe'yū-la'² [The dog-star].

canine: kə-nain'¹; ɛa-nīn'², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* kə-nain'¹; *E.* kē'nain'. *C., M., & W.* indicate also kē'nain'¹ as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Scott (1797) alone indicated kan'ain'¹, a pronunciation preferred by Thomas Rees, who issued an abridgment of "Todd's Johnson's Dictionary" in 1826. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and others, from 1775 to 1836, all indicated kə-nain'¹.

Caninius Rebilus: kə-nin'i-us reb'i-lus'; ɛa-nīn'i-ūs rēb'i-lūs'² [A Roman who was consul with Cæsar for a part of a day, Dec., 45 B. C.].

Canis: kē'nīs'; ɛā'nīs'² [*L.*, dog; used in naming constellations; as, *Canis Major*; *Canis Minor*].

canities: kə-nish'i-iz'; ɛa-nīsh'i-ēs'²; *not* kan'i-tiz'¹ [Hoariness; turning gray].

canker: kaŋ'kər'; ɛən'kēr'²; *not* kan'kər'¹—*n* at the end of an accented syllable, and followed by *k*, is commonly pronounced as *ng* in "finger": fiŋ'gər'; fiŋ'gēr'².

Canne: kan'nī' or kən'nē'; ɛən'nē'² or ɛən'ne'² [Village in Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.].

Canneh: kan'ē'¹ or kan'ə'; ɛən'e'² or ɛən'e'². The preference here indicated is that of the *Variorum Bible* [Bible].

cannel: kan'el'; ɛən'ēl'² [Coal].

cannequin [Fr.]: kan'i-kin'; ɛən'e-kin'; *not* kan'nə-kwin'¹ [East-Ind. white cotton cloth].

Cannes: kōn'; ɛān'²—*a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. seaside resort].

Cannstatt: kən'shtat'; ɛən'shtät'²; *not* kan'stat'¹ [A city in Württemberg near which the *Cannstatt* skull was found in 1770].

cannula: kan'yū-lə'; ɛən'yū-la'² [A tube used in surgery].

canoe: kə-nū'; ɛa-nō'². In this word and in *shoe* the sound of *oe* varies from that it has generally in Eng. as in *foe*, *hoe*, *roe*, *sloe*, *toe*, etc.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

cañon: kan'yən¹ or (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn¹; cǎn'yon² or (*Sp.*) cǎ-nyōn², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., M., & St.* kan'yən¹; *I.* kǎ-nyen¹; *W.* kan'yun¹. The tilde over the letter ñ indicates, in *Sp.*, the introduction of a *y* sound between the ñ and the letter that follows. See **TRIDE**. [A ravine.]

Canopic: kə-nop'ik¹; ea-nōp'ie² [Pert. to Canopus].

Canopus: kə-nō'pus¹; ea-nō'pūs² [An Egypt. city].

canopy: kan'o-pi¹; cǎn'o-py².

canorous: kə-nō'rus¹; ea-nō'rūs² [Tuneful].

Canosa di Puglia: ka-nō'sa di pū'lyā¹; cǎ-nō'sǎ di pū'lyǎ² [It. town].

Canossa: ka-nos'sa¹; cǎ-nōs'sǎ² [Ruins of an It. castle where Henry IV. of Ger. did penance before Gregory VII.].

Canova: ka-nō'va¹; cǎ-nō'vǎ² [It. sculptor (1757-1822)].

Canrobert: kǎn'rō'bār¹; cǎn'rō'bēr²—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal (1809-95)].

cant: kant¹; cǎnt²; *never* kǎnt¹ [Terminology belonging to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal, *cant*; tailors' *cant*; also, hypocrisy]. See the following.

can't: kant¹; cǎnt—the *a* in this word has a sound that varies according to the locality where the word is spoken (see **ASK**). In Scotland, northern Eng., and Ire., the *a* is generally given the sound of *a* in "at," and this pronunciation is widely used in the United States and Canada. In southern Eng. and the New Eng. States the *a* is commonly pronounced as *a* in "art." Murray notes only the latter. The word is not to be found in the earlier dictionaries.

Cantab: kan'tab¹; cǎn'tǎb² [A Cambridge student].

cantabile: kan-tā'bī-lē¹; cǎn-tā'bī-lē² [It., melodious].

Cantabri: kan'tā-brī¹; cǎn'ta-brī² [Ancient warlike people of Spain].—**Cantabrian**: kan-tē'bri-an¹; cǎn-tā'bri-an² [Pert. to the Cantabri].

Cantabrigian: kan'tā-brij'i-an¹; cǎn'ta-brīg'i-an² [A resident or student of Cambridge].

Cantacuzene: kan'tā-kiu-zīn¹; cǎn'ta-eū-zēn² [Byzantine emperor (1341-54)].

cantalope: kan'tā-lōp¹; cǎn'ta-lōp² [A variety of muskmelon].

cantaloup: kan'tā-lūp¹; cǎn'ta-lup², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* kant'ā-lūp¹; *I.* kan'ta-lūp¹; *M.* kan'ta-lup¹ [Same as preceding].

cantata: kan-tā'tā¹; cǎn-tā'tǎ²; *Standard* kan-tā'tā¹; *C.* kan-tā'tā¹; *E. & I.* kan-tā'tā¹; *M.* kan-tā'tā¹; *W.* kan-tā'tā¹; *St.* kan-tē'tā¹; *Wr.* kǎn-tē'tā¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated kan-tā'tā¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), kan-tā'tā¹ [It., in music, a choral composition].

cantatrice: *Italian*, kan'tā-trī'chē¹; cǎn'tā-trī'chē²; *French*, kǎn'tā'trīs¹; cǎn'tā'trīç². *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.* give preference to It.; *C.* prefers the Fr. [A female professional singer].

cantharis: kan'thā-ris¹; cǎn'tha-rīs² [A beetle, the Spanish fly]. See next.

cantharides: kan-thar'i-diz¹; cǎn-thār'i-dēs² [Pl. of **CANTHARIS**].

cantilena: kan'ti-lī'nā¹; cǎn'ti-lē'nā²; *not* kan'ti-len'ā¹ [A ballad or song].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

cantilever: kan'ti-lī'vər¹; ɛən'ti-lē'vēr², *I., M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; *Standard*, *C., & W.* (1890), kan'ti-lev-ər¹; *E.*, kant-i-lī'vər; *I.* kan'ti-lev-ūr¹; *St.* kan'ta-lev'ūr¹.

Canton¹: kan-tən'¹; ɛən-tən'² [Chin. seaport].

Canton²: kan'tən¹; ɛən'ton² [Any one of several cities of the United ^[States]].

cantonment: kan'tən-mənt¹; ɛən'tən-ment², *Standard* (1894) & *W.*; *C.* kan'tən-mənt¹; *E.* kan'tun-ment¹; *I. & St.* kan-tən'mənt¹; *M.* kan-tən'mənt¹; *Standard* (1909), kan'tūn'mənt¹; *Wr.* kan'tən-ment¹. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) indicated kan'tən-ment¹, Knowles (1835) kan-tūn'mənt. The pronunciation of *Standard* (1909) is that given to the word when it is spelled *cantonment*, a form now obsolete.

cantor: kan'tər¹; ɛən'tör²; not kan-tör'¹ [A chief singer].

Cantuarlan: kan'tū-ē-rī-ən¹; ɛən'tū-ā-rī-an²; not kan'tiū-ār-rī-ən¹ [Pert. to Canterbury, Eng.].

Canute: kə-niūt'¹; ea-nūt'²; not kə-nūt'¹ [Dan. king].

[CAÑON].

canyon: kan'yən¹ or (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn'¹; ɛən'yōn² or (*Sp.*) ɛā-nyōn'² [Same as

canzone [It.]: kan-tsō'nē¹; ɛān-tsō'ne², *M. & W.* In Italian *z*, medial after a consonant—is equivalent to *ts*.

caoutchouc [Fr.]: kă'ū'chū'¹ or kau'chuk¹; ɛă'ū'chū'² or eou'chue²; *Standard*, *C., St., & W.* kŭ'chuk¹; *E., I., & Wr.* kŭ'chuk¹; *M.* kau'chuk¹. Derived from the Carib *cahuchu*, the word was introduced into Eng. through the Fr. in its present form about 1735. Only the first pronunciations indicated above have been heard in use by the writer.

cap=aple: kap'-ə-pī'¹; ɛăp'-ə-pē'² [OFr., from head to foot].

Cape Haitien: kēp hē'ti-en¹; ɛāp hā'ti-ēn² [Seaport of Haiti].

Capel, Capell: kē'pel or kap'el¹; ɛā'pēl or ɛăp'ēl² [Eng. family name].

Capella: kə-pel'ə¹; ea-pēl'a² [1. A writer of the 5th cent. 2. A star].

caper: kē'pər¹; ɛā'pēr² [A prank].

capercallie, capercallie: kap'ər-kēl'yī¹; ɛăp'ēr-ɛāl'yi² [Scot. grouse].

Capernaum: kə-pūr'nī-um¹; ea-pēr'na-ūm² [Bible].

Capet (Hugh): kē'pet or (*Fr.*) ka'pē'¹; ɛăp'ēt or (*Fr.*) ɛă'pē'² [Fr. king (987-996)].—**Capetian:** kə-pī'shən¹; ea-pē'shan².

Caphara: kə-fē'rā¹; ea-fā'rā² [Douai Bible].—**Capharnaum:** kə-fār'nī-um¹; ea-fār'na-ūm² [Douai Bible].—**Capharsalama:** kaf'ar-sal'ə-mā¹; ɛăf'ār-sāl'a-mā² [Apocrypha].—**Capharsalamah:** kaf'ar-sal'ə-mā¹; ɛăf'ār-sāl'a-mā².—**Caphen-atha:** kə-fen'ə-thā¹; ea-fēn'a-thā² [Apocrypha].—**Caphetetha:** kə-fet'ī-thā¹; ɛā-fēt'e-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Caphira:** kə-fai'rā¹; ea-fi'rā² [Apocrypha].—**Caphitor:** kaf'tər¹; ɛăf'tör² [Bible].—**Caphitorim:** kaf'to-rim¹; ɛăf'to-rim² [Bible].—**Caphitorims:** kaf'to-rimz¹; ɛăf'to-rimz² [Bible].

[& *W.* kē'pi-as¹ [A judicial writ].

capias: kē'pi-əs¹; ɛā'pi-as², *Standard* & *Wr.*; *M.* kap'i-as¹; *C., E., I., St.,*

capillary: kap'i-lē-rī¹; ɛăp'i-lā-ry², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kap'i-l-rī¹; *E.* kap'il-lēr-i¹; *I.* kap'il-la-rī¹; *St.* kap'il-lūr-i¹; *Wr.* kap'il-lā-rī¹. The pronunciation first indicated by Perry & Bailey in 1775 accented the antepenult, ka-pil'lā-rī¹, and was that preferred by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) favored kap'il-lā-rī¹ [Hair-like].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

capital: kap'i-təl¹; eăp'i-tal² [I. a. Principal; chief. II. n. 1. A chief city or letter].

capitative: kap'i-tē'tiv¹; eap'i-tā'tiv²; not kap'i-tə-tiv¹.

Capitol: kap'i-təl¹; eăp'i-töl² [1. The public building occupied by the United States Congress; also, any State-house. 2. In Roman antiquities, a temple of Jupiter in Rome].

Capitoline: kap'i-to-lain¹; eăp'i-to-lin², *Standard, St., & W.*; C. kap'i-tə-lain¹; E. ka-pit'ul-ain¹; I. kap'i-tel-ain¹; M. ka-pit'o-lain¹; Wr. kap'i-tə-lain¹ [Pert. to the Roman Capitol, or its presiding god Jupiter Capitolinus, and to the hill on which his temple stood].

capitular (a. & n.): kə-pit'yu-lər¹; ea-pit'yu-lar² [Pert. to a body of clergy connected with a cathedral or collegiate church].—**capitulary:** kə-pit'yu-lē-n¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-ry².

capitulate: kə-pit'yu-lēt¹; ea-pit'yu-lāt².—**capitulation:** kə-pit'yu-lē'-shan¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-shon².—**capitulatory:** kə-pit'yu-lə-to-n¹; ea-pit'yu-lə-to-ry²; not kə-pit'yu-lē-to-n¹.

capon: kē'pən¹; eă'pon², *Standard, C., & M.*; E. kē'pun¹; I. & W. kē'pən¹; St. kap'en; Wr. kē'pn¹. The earlier lexicographers from 1775 to 1836 indicated the pronunciation noted by Worcester except Knowles (1835), who gave kē'pən¹.

caponiere: kap'o-nir¹; eăp'o-nēr² [A type of fortification].

cappadine: kap'ə-din¹; eăp'a-din², *Standard, M., & W.*; E. kap-pə-doin¹; I. kap'pa-doin¹; Wr. kap'pə-din¹ [Waste silk-flock].

Cappadocia: kap'a-dō'shi-ə¹; eăp'a-dō'shi-a²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kap-pə-dō'si-a¹ [Anc. province of Asia Minor].

Caprara: kă'pră'ră¹; eă'pră'ră²; not kap-rē'ră¹ [It. cardinal (1733-1810)]. Compare CAPRERA.

capreoline: kap'ri-o-lin¹; eăp're-o-lin²; C. ka-pri'o-lin¹; M. kə-pri'o-lain¹; St. kap're-o-lin¹ [Pert. to the roebuck].

Caprera: ka-prē'ra¹; eă-prē'ră² [Island near Sardinia].

Capri: kă'pri¹; eă'pri² [Island near Naples].

capriccio [It.]: ka-pri'cho¹; eă-pri'cho², *Standard*; C. ka-prich'io¹; E. kə-prich'i-ō¹; I. ka-pri'chō¹; M. ka-pri't'chō¹; St. ka-pris'si-ō¹; W. kə-pri't'chō¹; Wr. kə-pri't'chō¹ [A caprice; said of music].

capriccioso [It.]: ka'pri-chō'so¹; eă'pri-chō'so²; C. ka-pri-chiō'so¹; E. kə-prich'i-ō-sō¹; I. ka-pri'chi-ō'sō¹; M. ka-pri't'chō'sō¹; W. kă'pri't'chō'sō¹; Wr. kə-pri't'chō'sō¹ [In a fanciful style; a direction in music].

caprice: kə-pris'¹; ea-priç'². Walker indicated kap'ris¹ as alternative. Pope wrote: That counterworks each folly and caprice,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Essay on Man* II, 239.

capricious: kə-prish'us¹; ea-prish'ūs² [Changeable; fickle].

Capricorn: kap'ri-körn¹; eăp'ri-eörn² [A constellation and the tenth sign of the zodiac].

caprine: kap'rin¹; eăp'rin², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; E., I., M., kap'-rain¹; Wr. gives kē'prain¹ as alternative [Goat-like].

capriole: kap'ri-ōl¹; eăp'ri-ōl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; E. kap'ri-ul¹; Wr. kap'ri-ōl¹ [A leap of a horse while standing].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Caprivi (von): kəˈpriˈviː; ɛəˈpriˈviː [Ger. statesman].

capsalein: kapˈsɛɪˌsinː; ɛəpˈsɛɪˌʃɪnː; not kapˈsɔɪˌsmː [A chemical product present in Cayenne pepper].

capsicin, capscine: kapˈsiˌsin, -sin or -sɪnː; ɛəpˈsiˌʃɪn, -ʃɪn or -ʃɪnː [A chemical compound present in capsicum].

capsicum: kapˈsiˌkumː; ɛəpˈsiˌkumː [A plant].

captain: kapˈtɪnː; ɛəpˈtɪnː. See note under BARGAIN, and compare CHILBLAIN, PORCELAIN, RETAIL.

captive: kapˈtiˌvɛtː; ɛəpˈtiˌvātː; not kapˈtiˌvətː.

capture (v. & n.): kapˈʃurː or -tiurː; ɛəpˈʃurː or -tūrː.

Capuchin: kapˈyuˌʃɪnː; ɛəpˈyuˌʃɪnː, *Standard, C., E., M.; I.* kapˈyüˌʃɪnː; *St.* kapˈyüˌʃɪnː; *W.* kapˈyuˌʃɪnː; *Wr.* kapˈəˌʃɪnː [A mendicant Franciscan friar].

capucine: kapˈyuˌsinː; ɛəpˈyuˌʃɪnː, *Standard, C., E.; I.* kapˈyuˌsɪnː; *M.* kaˈpüˌsɪnː; *W.* kaˈpüˌsɪnː; *Wr.* kapˈəˌsɪnː [Fr., the nasturtium or its deep color].

Capulet: kapˈyuˌletː; ɛəpˈyuˌlɛtː [In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the father of Juliet].

caput [L.]: kapˈutː; ɛəpˈütː, *Standard, C., I., M.; E. & W.* kēˈput; *Wr.* [kēˈpət [A head]].

caputium [LL.]: kaˈpiüˌʃɪˌumː; ɛəˈpüˌʃɪˌumː [A hood worn by ecclesiastics or scholars; also, a hooded cloak].

capybara: kapˈiˌbāˌrəː; ɛəpˈiˌbāˌrəː, *Standard & W.; C.* kapˈiˌbēˌrəː; *E.* kapˈiˌbāˌrəː; *I.* kaˈpiˌbēˌrəː; *M.* kapˈiˌbāˌrəː; *St.* kaˈpaiˌbaˌraː [Braz. rodent].

car: kārː; ɛärː; not kyārː. See CARD.

carabao: kārˈraˌbāˌoː; ɛärˈräˌbāˌoː; not karˈəˌbēˌoː [A water-buffalo].

Carabas: karˈəˌbasː or (Fr.) kārˈräˌbāˌː; ɛärˈaˌbäsː or (Fr.) ɛärˈräˌbāˌ [In Perrault's tale "Puss in Boots," a penniless miller aided to fortune by his cat].

Carabaston: karˈəˌbēˌziˌɔnː; ɛärˈaˌbāˌʃiˌɔnː [Apocrypha].

carabineer: karˈəˌbiˌnērː; ɛärˈaˌbiˌnērː, *Standard* (1894).

carabinieri [It.]: kārˈraˌbiˌnyēˌrɪː; ɛärˈräˌbiˌnyēˌrɪː [Military police].

caracal, caracul: karˈəˌkəlː; ɛärˈaˌkalː [Pers. lynx].

Caracalla: karˈəˌkalˈəː; ɛärˈaˌkälˈaː [Roman emperor (188–217)].

Caracas: kəˌrakˈəs or (Sp.) kaˌrāˌkasː; ɛəˌræˈas or (Sp.) ɛäˌräˌeäs [Capital of Venezuela].

Caracci: kaˌrātˈʃɪː; ɛäˌrātˈchɪː. See CARRACCI.

Caraculolo: kaˌrātˈʃoˌlōː; ɛäˌrātˈchoˌlōː [It. admiral (1752–99)].

caracho: kaˌrāˌʃoː; ɛäˌräˌʃoː; not kaˌrēˌʃoː [A Porto Rican musical instrument].

Caractacus: kəˌrakˈtəˌkusː; ɛəˌræˈtaˌeūsː [Brit. chief of the Silures in the 1st cent.].

Caradoc: kəˌradˈəkː; ɛəˌrādˈoeː [A variant of preceding: used in geology.]

carafe [Fr.]: kārˈrāˌfː; ɛärˈrāˌfː; not kəˌrēˌfː [A water-bottle].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʉle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; öll, böy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ēy*; hit, *hit*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

caramel: *kar'ə-mel*¹; *ear'a-mel*² [A confection].

carat: *kar'ət*¹; *ear'at*²; *not kē'rat*¹ [A unit of purity or weight for gold and precious stones].

Carausius: *kə-rē'shus*¹; *ea-rə'shūs*² [Roman insurgent in Britain in 3d cent.].

caravan: *kar'ə-van*¹; *ear'a-vān*², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kar-ə-van*¹; *I. & St. kar'a-van*¹; *M. kar'ə-van*¹; *Wr. kar-ə-van*¹. Perry, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Smart, Reid, & Craig indicated the stress on the ultima; Sheridan, Enfield, Knowles, & Webster, on the antepenult.

caravansary: *kar'ə-van'sə-rī*¹; *ear'a-vān'sa-ry*² [A large square building].

caravanserai: *kar'ə-van'sə-rui*¹; *ear'a-vān'se-rī*² [Same as preceding].

Carberry: *kūr'ber*¹; *ear'bēr*² [Eng. family name].

carbid, carbide: *kār'bid*¹ or *-baid*¹; *ear'bid*² or *-bid*² [A carbon chemical compound].

carbine: *kār'bain*¹; *ear'bin*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* notes as alternative *kār'bin*¹; *E., kār'bin*¹, and *Wr. kār-bain*¹. When spelled *carabine*, Bailey (1742), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775) indicated the accent on the last syllable, while Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) placed it on the first. When spelled *carbine*, Bailey, Johnson, Buchanan, Ash, and Sheridan (1780) accented the first syllable, and Entick, Kenrick (1773), Perry, and Scott (1797) accented the last. To-day the lexicographers are unanimous in accenting the first.

carbon: *kār'bən*¹ or *-bən*¹; *ear'bōn*² or *-bon*².

carbonaceous: *kār'bo-nē'shius*¹; *ear'bo-nā'shūs*², *Standard* (1894).

Carbonari: *kār'bo-nā'ri*¹; *ear'bo-nā'ri*² [It. secret society of 1808-14].

carbonic: *kar-bən'ik*¹; *ear-bōn'ie*².

carbonid, carbonide: *kār'bən-id*¹ or *-aid*¹; *ear'bon-id*² or *-id*².

carbonify: *kar-bən'i-fai*¹; *ear-bōn'i-fy*².

carbonization: *kār'bən-i-zē'shən*¹; *ear'bon-i-zā'shon*².

carboxyl: *kar-bəks'il*¹; *ear-bōks'yl*²; *C. kār'bək-sil*¹; *M. & W. kār-bək'sil*¹; *St. kār-beks'il*¹ [A chemical radical].

carboy: *kūr'bei*¹; *ear'bōy*²; *not kar-bēi*¹.

carbureter: *kār'biu-ret*¹; *ear'bū-rēt*²; *not kār'bə-ret*¹ [A device for conveying air over liquid fuel].

Carcaa: *kār'ka-ə*¹; *ear'ea-a*² [Douai Bible].

carcajou: *kār'kə-jū*¹; *ear'ea-ju*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. kār-kə-zū*¹; *I. kār'ka-jū*¹; *M. kar'ka-zū*¹ [Fr., the wolverene].

carcanet: *kūr'kə-net*¹; *ear'ea-nēt*² [Ornamental collar].

Carcas: *kār'kas*¹; *ear'eās*² [Bible].

carcel: *kar-sel*¹; *ear-çel*², *Standard*; *C. kār-sel*¹; *E., M., & W. kār'sel*¹ [The light of a Carcel lamp: named for its Fr. inventor].

Carchamis: *kār'kə-mis*¹; *ear'ea-mis*² [Bible].

carcharodon: *kar-kar'o-dən*¹; *ear-kār'o-dōn*², *Standard*; *C. & W. kār-kar'o-dən*¹; *E. kār-char-ə-dən*¹; *I. kār'kar-ō-dən*¹; *St. kār-kar-ō-dən*¹ [A type of shark].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gr̥ey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *i=ē*; *I=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Carchemish: kār'kɪ-mɪʃ¹; ɛər'ee-mɪʃ² [Bible].

card: kɑrd¹; ɛərd. See CAR.

NOTE.—In the last edition of his work Phyfe, crediting Webster, reprints a modification of Walker's note which, however applicable to the polite pronunciation of the 18th century, is not applicable to the speech of educated persons in the 20th. Says Walker:

When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronounciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e* so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary note 92.

Cardamine: kar-dam'ɪ-nɪ¹; ɛər-dām'ɪ-nē², *Standard*; *C.* kār-dam'ɪ-nɪ¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* kār-dam'ɪ-nɪ¹; *M.* kar-dam'ɪ-nɪ¹; *Wr.* kār'da-main¹ [A genus of plants of the mustard family].

cardamin, cardamine: kār'də-mɪn¹ or -mɪn¹; ɛər'da-mɪn² or -mɪn²; *not* -main¹ [A plant of the genus *Cardamine*].

Cardan: kār'dan¹; ɛər'dān² [It. mathematician (1501-76)].

Cardenas: kār'dē-nas¹; ɛər'de-nās²; *not* kar-dɪ'nəs¹ [Cuban seaport].

carditis: kar-dai'tɪs¹ or -dɪ'tɪs¹; ɛər-dɪ'tɪs² or -dɪ'tɪs² [Inflammation of the heart].

Careah: kə-rɪ'ā¹; ea-rē'ā² [Bible].

Caree: kə-rɪ'ɪ¹; ea-rē'ē² [Douai Bible].

careen: kə-rɪn'ɪ¹; ea-rēn'ē².

careenage: kə-rɪn'ɪj¹; ea-rēn'āg²; *not* kə-rɪn'ēj¹.

Carehm: kar'ɪ-hɪm¹; ɛər'e-hɪm² [Douai Bible].

Carême [Fr.]: kār'rēm'ɪ¹; ɛār'rēm'ɪ² [Lent: the period of fasting].

caress: kə-res'ɪ¹; ea-rēs'ɪ².

caret: kar'et¹; ɛār'ēt², *Standard* (1894), *E.*, & *W.* (1909); *C.*, *I.*, *Standard* (1913), *St.*, & *W.* (1890), kē'ret¹; *M.* kar'it¹; *Wr.* kē'rit¹.

Carew: kār'ɪ¹ or kə-rū'ɪ¹; ɛār'e² or ea-ru'ɪ² [Eng. family name]. See ALVESTON; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Çarey: kē'rɪ¹; ɛā'ry²; *not* kār'ɪ¹ [Am. & Eng. family name].

Carla: kē'ri-ə¹; ɛā'ri-a² [Apocrypha].

carlama: kār'ri-ā-mə¹; ɛār'ri-ā-ma² [A Braz. bird].

Carliath: kē'ri-afh¹; ɛār'ri-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Carliathalm:** kē'ri-ə-thē'ɪm¹; ɛār'ri-a-thā'ɪm² [Douai Bible].—**Carliatharim:** kē'ri-āth'ɪ-ə'rim¹; ɛār'ri-āth'ɪ-ā'rim² [Douai Bible].

Carlb: kar'ɪb¹; ɛār'ib²; *not* kə-rib'ɪ [Race of Am. aborigines].—**Caribbean:** kar'ɪ-bi'ən¹; ɛār'ɪ-bē'an² [Pert. to the Caribs or to the sea whose islands they once inhabited].—**Caribbees:** kar'ɪ-bɪz¹; ɛār'ɪ-bēs² [That part of W. Indies forming the Lesser Antilles].

carlbou: kar'ɪ-bū¹; ɛār'ɪ-bu², *Standard* (1894), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; *M.* kar-i-bū¹; *Standard* (1913) and *Wr.* kar'ɪ-bū¹.

caricature: kar'ɪ-kə-tiūr¹; ɛār'ɪ-ea-tūr'ɪ², *E.* & *M.*; *C.* kar'ɪ-kə-chiur¹; *I.* kar'ɪ-ka-tiūr¹; *Standard*, kar'ɪ-kə-chūr¹; *St.* kar'ɪ-ka-tiūr¹; *W.* kar'ɪ-kə-chūr¹; *Wr.* kar'ɪ-kə-tiūr¹. The preference indicated here has, in addition to the support cited,

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

that of all the earlier lexicographers excepting Walker; Webster indicated the stress on the first syllable, Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles & Smart on the last, as Walker did also, but he gave the ultima the diphthongal ch sound -chūr¹.

caricaturist: kar¹i-kə-tiūr¹ist¹; *ear*¹i-ea-tūr¹ist², *I. & M.*; *C.* kar¹i-kə-chiur¹ist¹; *E.* kar¹i-kə-tiūr¹ist¹; *Standard*, kar¹i-kə-chiur¹ist¹; *St.* kar¹i-ka-tiūr¹ist¹; *W.* kar¹i-ka-chur¹ist¹; *Wr.* kar¹i-ka-tiūr¹ist¹.

carles: kē¹ri-iz¹; *ear*¹ri-ēs² [Ulceration and mortification of a bone].

carillon: kar¹i-lən *or* (*Fr.*) ka¹ri¹yōn¹; *ear*¹i-lon *or* (*Fr.*) *ear*¹ri¹yōn² [*Fr.*, a set of bells].

carina: kə-rai¹nə¹; ea-rī¹na²; *not* kar¹i-nə¹ [A keel or keel-like part].

carinate: kar¹i-nēt¹; *ear*¹i-nāt²; *not* kar¹-ai¹nit¹ [Keel-shaped].

Carinthia: kə-rin¹thi-a¹; ea-rīn¹thi-a² [Austr. province].

Carinus: kə-rai¹nus¹; ea-rī¹nūs² [Rom. emperor; killed in 284].

Carloth: kē¹ri-eth¹; *ear*¹ri-ōth² [Douai Bible].

carlous: kē¹ri-us¹; *ear*¹ri-ūs² [Decayed].

[of Wight].

Carlsbrooke: kar¹iz-bruk¹; *ear*¹iš-brōōk² [Eng. town and castle in the Isle

caritative: kar¹i-tē-tiv¹; *ear*¹i-tā-tiv²; *not* kar¹i-tə-tiv¹ [Charitable].

Carites: kar¹i-tiz¹; *ear*¹i-tēs² [Bible].

Carkas: kūr¹kas¹; *ear*¹kās² [Bible].

carl: kār¹l¹; *ear*¹l²; *not* kērl¹ [A rustic].

Carleton: kār¹lən¹; *ear*¹lən²—two syllables [Am. & Ir. family name].

Carli: kār¹li¹; *ear*¹li² [It. antiquary (1720-95)].

Carlike: kār¹lail¹; *ear*¹lil² [Eng. journalist and champion of freedom of the press (1790-1843)].

[aster family].

Carlina: kar-lai¹nə¹; *ear*¹li¹na²; *not* kar¹li¹nə¹ [A genus of plants of the

carline: kār¹lin¹; *ear*¹lin²; *not* kār¹lain¹.

Carlisle: kar-lail¹; *ear*¹lil²—the s is silent [A family and geographic name].
See ALVESTON, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

Carlo [It.]: kār¹lō¹; *ear*¹lō² [Charles].

Carlos [Sp.]: kār¹lōs¹; *ear*¹lōs² [Charles].

Carlovingian: kār¹lo-vin¹jū-ən¹; *ear*¹lo-vīn¹gi-an²—the g as in "gem"
[Pertaining to Charlemagne].

Carlota [Sp.]: kar-lō¹ta¹; *ear*¹lō¹tā² [A feminine personal name].

Carlsbad: kār¹ls¹bat¹; *ear*¹ls¹bāt² [Aust. district and city].

Carlsruhe: kār¹ls¹rū-a¹; *ear*¹ls¹ry-e². Same as KARLSRUHE.

Carlstad: kār¹lstat¹; *ear*¹lstat² [Sw. city].

Carlstadt: kār¹lstat¹; *ear*¹lstat² [Assumed name of Bodenstein, Ger. religious reformer (1483-1541)].

[(1795-1881)].

Carlyle: kar-lail¹; *ear*¹līl² [Scot. philosopher, historian, and essayist

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔl; fū = feud; ɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɪn, this.

Carlyon: kər-lai'ən¹; ɛər-lj'ən² [Eng. family name].

carmagnole: kār'mā'nyōl¹; ɛər'mā'nyōl²—both a's as in "art"; not as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary dance].

Carmantians: kər-mē'ni-ənz¹; ɛər-mā'ni-ənz² [Bible].

Carme: kār'mī¹; ɛər'mē² [Apocrypha].

Carmel: kār'mel¹; ɛər'mēl² [Bible].—**Carmelite:** kār'mel-ait¹; ɛər'mēl-īt² [Bible: a friar of a mendicant order founded at Carmel, Syria, about 1156].—**Carmelitess:** kār'mel-ait'es¹; ɛər'mēl-īt'es² [A nun of the Carmelite order].

Carmelus: kər-mī'lus¹; ɛər-mē'lūs² [Douai Bible].

Carmen: kār'men¹; ɛər'mēn² [An opera by Bizet based on Mérimée's story of the same name].

Carmi: kār'mai¹; ɛər'mī² [Bible].

Carmichael: kər-mai'kəl¹; ɛər-mī'eal² [Scot. family name].

carminative: kər-min'ə-tiv¹; ɛər-mīn'a-tiv², *Standard*; C. & W. kār-min'ə-tiv¹; E. kār'mīn-ē-tiv¹; I. & St. kār-min'a-tiv¹; M. kār'mi-nē-tiv¹; Wr. kər-min'ə-tiv¹ [A remedy for flatulence].

carmine: kār'main¹; ɛər'mīn²; *Standard & C.*, kār'mīn¹; E., M., & W. (1909), kār'mīn¹; I., St., W. (1890), & Wr. kār'main¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry, Walker, Jones, & Smart accented the ultima: kər-main¹; Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson & Craig, the penult: kār'main¹.

Carmites: kār'maits¹; ɛər'mīts² [Bible].

Carmonians: kər-mō'ni-ənz¹; ɛər-mō'ni-ənz² [Apocrypha].

Carnalm: kār'nə-im or kər-nē'im¹; ɛər'na-īm or ɛər-nā'im² [Apocrypha].

Carnarvon: kər-nār'vən¹; ɛər-nār'von² [Welsh town].

Carnatic: kər-nat'ik¹; ɛər-nāt'ie² [A former division of southern India].

carnation: kər-nē'shən¹; ɛər-nā'shon².

Carneades: kər-nī'ə-dīz¹; ɛər-nē'a-dēs² [Gr. orator, B. C. 213-129].

Carnegie: kər-neg'ī¹; ɛər-nēg'ī²: frequently, but erroneously, kər-nē'grī¹ [Am. ironmaster]. [gem].

carneian: kər-nī'yən¹; ɛər-nēl'yan² [A variety of chalcedony cut as a

Carnion: kār'ni-ən¹; ɛər'ni-ön² [Apocrypha].

carnival: kār'ni-vəl¹; ɛər'ni-val².

Carnivora: kər-niv'o-rə¹; ɛər-nīv'o-rə² [An order of mammals].—**car-nivore:** kār'ni-vōr¹; ɛər'ni-vōr².—**carnivorous:** kər-niv'o-rus¹; ɛər-nīv'o-rūs² [Flesh-eating].

Carnot: kār'nō¹; ɛər'nō² [1. Fr. revolutionary statesman (1753-1823). 2. Fr. president (1837-94)].

Carnutes: kər-nū'tiz¹; ɛər-nū'tēs² [A Celtic people].

Carnwath: kār'nwəth¹; ɛər'nwəth² [Scot. district, village, & burn from which an earldom takes its name].

Caro: kē'ro¹; ɛā'ro² [A county-seat in Michigan].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Caro²: kūr'ō¹; eär'ō² [It. translator of Vergil (1507-66)].

carob: kar'ōb¹; eär'ōb²; not kūr'ōb¹ [A variety of bean used as fodder].

carol: kar'əl¹; eär'öl²; not ka-röl¹.

Carolina: kar"o-lai'nə¹; eär"o-lī'na².

Caroline¹: kar'ō-lain¹; eär'ō-līn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.: kūr'ō-lī'nə¹; eär'ō-lī'ne²; Fr.: kūr'ō-līn¹; eär'ō-līn²; D., It., Pg., & Sw. **Carolina**: kūr'ō-lī'nə¹; eär'ō-lī'nə².

Caroline²: kar'ō-līn¹; eär'ō-līn², *Standard & C.*; *I.* kar'ō-lain¹; *M. & W.* kar'ō-lain¹ [Pert. to Charles II]. [linal.]

Carolinian: kar"o-līn'ī-ən¹; eär"o-līn'ī-an² [Pert. to North or South Caro-]

Carolus: kar'ō-lus¹; eär'ō-lūs² [A coin named for a King Charles].

Caron: kūr'rōn¹; eär'rōn² [Fr. dramatist (1732-99)].

carotid: kə-rēt'id¹; ea-rōt'id² [Artery of neck].

carousal: kə-rau'zəl¹; ea-rou'sal² [Revel].

carousel: kar'u-zel¹; eär'u-šəl²—pronounce the s as z [A merry-go-round].

Carpaccio: kar-pāt'cho¹; eär-pāt'cho² [It. painter (1450-1522)].

Carpathian: kar-pē'tū-ən¹; eär-pā'thi-an² [Same as KARPATHIAN].

Carpeaux: kūr'pō¹; eär'pō² [Fr. sculptor (1827-75)].

Carphasalama: kar'fə-sal'a-mə¹; eär'fa-sāl'a-mə² [Bible].

Carpio, Bernardo del: bē-r-nār'do del kūr'pī-o¹; bē-r-nār'do dēl eär'pī-o² [A semi-mythical Sp. hero of the 9th cent.].

Carpmael: kār'p-mēl¹; eär'p-māl² [Eng. family name].

Carpocrates: kar-pōk'rō-tīz¹; eär-pōe'ra-tēs² [Founder of a Gnostic sect in 2d cent.].

Carpocratian: kūr'po-krē'shən¹; eär'po-erā'shan² [A member of the Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates].

carpus¹: kār'pus¹; eär'pūs² [The wrist].

Carpus²: kār'pus¹; eär'pūs² [Bible].

Carracesque: kar'ə-česk¹; eär'a-čěsk² [Characteristic of the Carracci].

Carracci: kar-rāt'chī¹; eär-rāt'chī² [Family of It. painters (1555-1619)].

carrageen: kar'ə-gīn¹; eär'a-gēn²; not -jīn¹ [An edible alga].

Carrara: kar-rā'ra¹; eär-rā'rā² [It. town, famous for marble-quarries].

Carraseo: ka-rās'ko¹; eä-rās'eo² [In Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a bachelor given to practical joking].

carriage: kar'ij¹; eär'āg²; not kar'ēj¹.

Carrick-on-Suir: kar'ik-ən=shūr¹; eär'ik-ōn=shūr²; not sūr'ir¹ [Ir. city].

carrier¹: kar'ī-ar¹; eär'ī-ēr². Distinguish from the next.

Carrier²: kūr'yē¹; eär'yē² [Fr. Jacobin of infamous memory (1756-94)].

Carrière: kūr'ī'yār¹; eär'ī'yēr² [Fr. artist].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

carroccio: kar-rō'cho¹; eär-rō'cho² [The chariot on which the standard of the medieval republics was borne].

carromata: kār'o-mā'ta¹; eär'o-mä'tä² [Sp., a public cab].

carrousel: kar'u-zäl¹; eär'u-šel² [Same as CAROUSEL].

Carruthers: kə-ruth'ərz or -rūth'ərz¹; ea-rūth'ērş or -rūth'ērş² [A British family name]. [Eng. town].

Carshalton: kə-shōl'tən¹ or kar-shal'tən¹; ea-shāl'ton² or eär-shāl'ton²

Carshena: kār'shī-nə¹ or kar-shī'nə¹; eär'she-na² or eär-shē'na² [Bible].

Cartagena: kār'tə-jī'nə or (Sp.) kūr'ta-hē'nə¹; eär'ta-gē'na or (Sp.) eär'tā-hē'nā² [Sp. seaport].

Cartaphilus: kar-taf'i-lus¹; eär-täf'i-lūs² [In Christian story, a servant of Pilate who struck Christ while on His way to execution].

carte blanche [Fr.]: kūr't blānsh¹; eärt blānch² [A free hand or unconditional permission to do as one pleases].

carte-de-visite [Fr.]: kūr't=də-vi-zīt¹; eärt'=de-vi-şīt² [A visiting-card].

cartel [Fr.]: kār'tel¹; eär'tēl². Of the modern dictionaries all, except Worcester (1859), indicate the stress on the first syllable, a practise first noted by Bailey (1742) and followed by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Craig (1836), and Webster (1847). Of the earlier lexicographers, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) placed the stress on the last syllable [An agreement concerning prisoners of war, etc.].

Cartesian: kar-tī'zən¹; eär-tē'zhan² [Pertaining to Descartes].

Carthage: kār'thij¹; eär'thağ²; not kūr'thēj¹ [Anc. country and city of northern Africa].

Carthaginian: kār'thə-jin'i-ən¹; eär'tha-ğin'i-an² [Native of Carthage].

Carthusian: kar-čiū'zən¹; eär-thū'zhan² [Pert. to (1) the monastery of Chartreuse or to the members of the religious order inhabiting it; (2) the Charterhouse, London, or its school].

Cartier: kar'tyē¹; eär'tyē² [Fr. navigator (1491-1557)].

cartilage: kār'ti-lj¹; eär'ti-lag²; not kūr'til-ēj¹ [Elastic animal tissue].—**cartilaginous:** kār'ti-laj'i-nūs¹; eär'ti-läg'i-nūs².

carton: kār'tən¹ or kār'ton¹; eär'ton² or eär'tōn² [A fine pasteboard].

cartouch: kār-tūsh¹; eär-tūch², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* kār-tūsh¹; *Wr.* kār-tūch¹ [1. A tablet or scroll. 2. A cartridge].

cartridge: kār'trij¹; eär'tridğ²; not kār'trij¹.

caruncle: kar'un-kl¹ or kə-run'kl¹; eär'ün-el² or ea-rūn'el². The first pronunciation indicated here prevails in the United States, the second is preferred in Great Britain.

Caruso: ka-rū'zo¹; eä-ry'şo²; not kə-rū'so¹—It. s between vowels is usually pronounced as z, but there are some exceptions [It. singer (1874-)].

Cary: kē'n¹; eä'ry² [Am. poets of the 19th cent.].

caryatides: kar'ti-at'i-diz¹; eär'y-ăt'i-dēs² [Columns in the form of draped female figures: from the women of Caryæ, a Laconian town].

2: wōlf, dq; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

caryatids: kar"i-at'idz¹; eār'y-āt'idz². Same as CARYATIDES.

Carysfort: kar'is-fərt¹; eār'ys-fort² [A reef in Fla.].

Casabianca: ka"za-bī-ān'ka¹; eā"šā-bī-ān'ēā² [Fr. naval hero (1752-98)].

Casal Maggiore: ka-sāl' mad-jō'rē¹; eā-sāl' mād-gō'rg² [It. city].

Casaloth: kas'ə-ləth¹; eās'a-lōth² [Douai Bible].

Casas (Las): kās'sas¹; eā'sās² [Span. missionary (1474-1566)].

Casas Grandes: kās'fhas grān'dēs¹; eā'thās grān'dēs² [Mex. village noted for prehistoric remains].

Casati: ka-sā'tī¹; eā-sā'tī² [It. explorer in Africa (1838-1902)].

Casaubon: kə-sē'bən or (F.) ka"zō'bōn¹; ea-sa'bon or (F.) eā"šō'bōn² [Swiss scholar].

cascara: kas-kā'rā¹; eās-eā'rā²; not kas'kə-rā¹; nor kas-kē'rā¹ [A cathartic].

Cascheasch: kash'kaš¹; eāsh'eash² [In the "Arabian Nights," a hunch-backed genius].

caseine: kē'si-in¹; eā'se-in².

Casella: kə-zel'ə¹; ea-šēl'a² [A musician and friend of Dante, 13th cent.].

casement: kēs'ment¹; eās'mēnt², *Standard, E., St., & W.; C. & M.* kēs'ment¹; *I.* kēz'ment¹; *Wr.* kēz'mant¹. Perry first indicated the preference noted above; Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart all indicated kēz'ment¹.

caseous: kē'si-us¹; eā'se-ūs², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* kēs'e-us¹; *I. & St.* kē'si-us¹ [Pert. to cheese].

cashew: kə-šhū¹; ea-shū²; not kē'shū¹; nor kash'ū¹ [An Am. tree].

cashmere: kash'mīr¹; eāsh'mēr². An alternative kash-mīr¹ is noted by *M. & Wr.*; *W.* gives also kash'mīr¹.

Cashmere: kash-mīr¹; eāsh-mēr². Same as KASHMIR.

Casimir=Périer: ka"zī'mīr'pē'ryē¹; eā"šī'mīr'pē'ryē² [Fr. statesman (1847-1907); president of France (1894-95)].

castno: kə-sī'no¹; ea-sī'no² [A public building used for entertainments].

Casiphia: kə-sif'i-ə¹; ea-sif'i-a² [Bible].

cask: kask¹; eask². See ASK.

casket: kas'ket¹; eās'kēt².

Casleu: kas'liū¹; eās'lū² [Apocrypha].

Casluhim: kas'lu-him or kas-lū'him¹; eās'lu-him or eās-lū'him² [Bible].—
Caslum: kas'lu-im¹; eās'lū-īm² [Douai Bible].

Casphon: kas'fən¹; eās'fōn² [Apocrypha].

Casphor: kas'fər¹; eās'fōr² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. Same as CASPHON.

Caspin: kas'pin¹; eās-pin² [Apocrypha]. Same as CASPIS.

Caspis: kas'pis¹; eās'pis² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

casque: kask¹; eask² [A helmet].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Cassagnac: kəˈsɑːˈnyək¹; eəˈsɑːˈnyæe² [Fr. journalist (1843-1904)].

cassation: ka-sēˈʃən¹; eə-sāˈʃon² [Annulment].

cassava: ka-səˈvə¹; eə-sāˈvə², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kas-səˈvə¹; *I.* kas-sēˈvə¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kə-sāˈvə¹; *St.* ka-sāˈvə¹; *W.* (1900) kasˈɑːvə; *Wr.* kas-sēˈvə¹. Spelling it **cassavi** Walker pronounces it kasˈsa-və¹, and **cassada:** kasˈsa-da¹ [An Am. shrub from which tapioca is obtained].

Cassel: kūsˈel¹; eāsˈəl²; not kas-sel¹ [Prus. city].

casserole [Fr.]: kasˈə-rōl¹; eāsˈe-rōl², *Standard & C.*; *I.* kas-rōl¹; *M.* kas-ər-ōl¹; *W.* kasˈi-rōl¹. Commonly used in cookery with a prefixed **en:** ən¹; ən² [A stew-pan or dish cooked or served therein].

cassia: kashˈi-a¹; eāshˈi-a²; *Standard & W.* kashˈə¹; *C.* kashˈiə¹; *E.* kasˈsi-a¹; *I. & St.* kashˈi-a¹; *M.* kasˈi-a¹; *Wr.* kashˈshi-a¹. The foregoing indicates that in American and Scottish usage preference is given to the sh sound (as in "ship") in the first syllable, but that in English use it retains the sound it has in "see." Earlier Eng. usage, as indicated by Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755), merely noted the accent on the first syllable. Perry (1775) pronounced the word kasˈsha¹; Walker (1798), kashˈshi-a¹ [A plant producing cinnamon].

Cassilis: kēˈsilz¹; eāˈsilz²; not kasˈi-lis¹; eāsˈi-lis² [Scot. earldom originating from a village in Ayrshire]. See ALCESTER, ANSTRUTHER, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

cassimere: kasˈi-mīr¹; eāsˈi-mēr² [Woolen cloth].

cassino: kə-sīˈno¹; eə-sīˈno². Same as CASINO.

Cassio: kashˈi-o¹; eāshˈi-o² [A lieutenant in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

Cassiope: kə-saiˈo-pī¹; eə-siˈo-pē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda]. See the variant forms that follow.—**Cassiopea:** kasˈi-o-pīˈya¹; eāsˈi-o-pēˈya². Same as CASSIOPEIA.—**Cassiopeia:** kasˈi-o-pīˈya¹; eāsˈi-o-pēˈya² [Cassiope as a constellation].

Cassius: kashˈus¹; eāshˈūs² [Rom. general, B. C. 42].

Cassivelaunus: kasˈi-vi-lōˈnus¹; eāsˈi-ve-ləˈnūs² [British king who submitted to Cæsar, B. C. 54].

cassowary: kasˈo-wē-rɪ¹; eāsˈo-wā-ry² [An ostrich-like bird].

cast (*v. & n.*): kast¹; eāst². See note under ASK.

Castalia: kas-tēˈli-a¹; eās-tāˈli-a² [Gr. fountain sacred to Apollo & the Muses]. [nut].

Castanea: kas-tēˈni-a¹; eās-tāˈne-a² [A genus of trees including the chest- [nut].

castanet: kasˈta-net¹; eāsˈta-nēt², *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kasˈta-net¹; *M.* kasˈta-nit¹. An alternative pronunciation, indicating primary stress on the ultima, is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* Johnson (1755) accented the penult, kas-tanˈet¹; Walker the antepenult, kasˈta-net¹ [A pair of clappers used in singing and dancing].

caste: kast¹; eāst².

Castelar: kasˈtē-lār¹; eāsˈtē-lār² [Sp. statesman (1832-99)].

Castellamare: kas-telˈla-mā-rē¹; eās-tēlˈlā-mā-rē² [Sicilian seaport]. **Cas-**
tellammare†.

castellan: kasˈte-lən¹; eāsˈtē-lan² [The warden of a castle].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊlə, cʊrə, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Castellane (de): *kā*ˈtelˈlān¹; *de* *ēas*ˈtēlˈlān² [Fr. city].

castellate: *kas*ˈte-lēt¹; *ēas*ˈtē-lāt².

Castelnau: *kas*ˈtelˈnō¹; *ēas*ˈtēlˈnō² [Fr. soldier (1520-92)].

caster, castor: *kas*ˈtər¹, -er¹; *ēas*ˈtēr², -ōr².

castigate: *kas*ˈti-gēt¹; *ēas*ˈtī-gāt² [To discipline; thrash].

castigation: *kas*ˈti-gēˈshən¹; *ēas*ˈtī-gāˈshon².

Castiglione: *kā*ˈtī-lyōˈnē¹; *ēas*ˈtī-lyōˈnē² [It. painter (1616-70)].

Castile: *kas*-tīl¹; *ēas*-tīl² [Former Sp. kingdom].

castile: *kas*-tīl¹; *ēas*-tīl²; *not* *kas*ˈtīl¹ [A variety of soap].

Castilla¹: *kas*-tīlˈə¹; *ēas*-tīlˈa² [Am. rubber-producing tree].

Castilla²: *kas*-tīlˈya¹; *ēas*-tīlˈyā² [Peruv. patriot (1796-1867)].

castle: *kas*ˈl¹; *ēas*ˈl². See *ASK*.

[derived].

Castlereagh: *kas*ˈl-rē¹; *ēas*ˈl-rē² [Ir. town whence a Brit. viscountcy is

castor¹: *kas*ˈtər or -tər¹; *ēas*ˈtōr² [1. A beaver. 2. An oil].

Castor²: *kas*ˈtər¹ or -tər¹; *ēas*ˈtōr² or -tōr² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Jupiter and Leda. 2. One of the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. See *POLLUX*. 3. Bible].

castrate: *kas*ˈtrēt¹; *ēas*ˈtrāt² [To emasculate; geld].—**castration**: *kas*-trēˈshan¹; *ēas*-trāˈshon².—**castrato** [It.]: *kas*-trāˈtō¹; *ēas*-trāˈtō² [A man who has been emasculated in boyhood to preserve a soprano voice].

Castren: *kas*-trēn¹; *ēas*-trēn²; *not* *kas*ˈtrən¹ [Fin. philologist (1813-52)].

castrenslan: *kas*-trēnˈshan¹; *ēas*-trēnˈshan² [Pert. to camp].

Castro: *kā*ˈtro¹; *ēas*ˈtro²; *not* *kas*ˈtro¹ [Pres. of Venezuela, 1899-1909].

Castrucci: *kas*-trūtˈchī¹; *ēas*-trūtˈchī². In *It. cc* before *i* is pronounced as *ch* or *tsh*. See the next entry. [It. musician (1690-1769).]

Castruccio: *kas*-trūtˈcho¹; *ēas*-trūtˈcho². In *It. c* preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, is not pronounced as *ch*. To indicate this sound the vowel *i* is inserted between them; as *cīa*, *cīo*, *cīu*, which are pronounced *chāi*, *chōi*, *chūi*. [It. general (1283?-1328).]

casual: *ka*ʒˈu-əl¹ or *ka*ʒˈiu-əl¹; *ēā*ʒhˈu-al² or *ēā*ʒˈū-al.—**casualty**: *ka*ʒˈu-al-tī¹; *ēā*ʒhˈu-al-ty².

casuist: *ka*ʒˈu-ist¹; *ēā*ʒhˈu-ist², *Standard*; *C. & W.* *ka*ʒˈyu-ist¹; *E. & M.* *ka*ʒˈyu-ist¹; *I.* *ka*ʒˈyū-ist¹; *St.* *ka*ʒˈyū-ist¹; *Wr.* *ka*ʒˈya-ist¹. Perry (1775) *ka*ʒˈu-ist¹; Walker (1791) *ka*ʒˈiu-ist². In pronouncing the derivatives **casˈu-isˈtic**, **casˈu-isˈtics**, and **casˈu-ist-ry** follow the pronunciation of the parent word.

catabaslon: *ka*ˈtə-bēˈsī-on¹; *ēāt*ˈa-bāˈsī-on² [A vault under an altar].

catabasis: *kə*-tabˈə-sis¹; *ea*-tābˈa-sīs² [A descent or decrease].

catabiosis: *ka*ˈtə-bai-ōˈsis¹; *ēāt*ˈa-bī-ōˈsīs² [Term used in physiology].

catabolic: *ka*ˈtə-bolˈik¹; *ēāt*ˈa-bōlˈie² [Pert. to catabolism].

catabollism: *kə*-tabˈo-lizm¹; *ea*-tābˈo-līzm² [Destructive metabolism]. See *METABOLISM*.

catachresis: *ka*ˈtə-kriˈsis¹; *ēāt*ˈa-crēˈsis² [The mixed use of metaphors].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

cataclasm: kat'ə-klazm¹; eăt'a-elăsm² [A violent disruption].

cataclysm: kat'ə-klizm¹; eăt'a-elŷsm² [An overwhelming flood].

catacomb: kat'ə-kōm¹; eăt'a-eōm² [A tunnel-like burying-place].

catacoustics: kat'ə-kūs'tiks¹; eăt'a-eys'ties². In Eng. kat-ə-kau'stiks¹ is preferred and is the only pronunciation indicated by Murray.

catapult: kat'ə-falk¹; eăt'a-fălk² [A scaffold or platform for a coffin].

cataplexy: kat'ə-lep-si¹; eăt'a-lēp-sy² [A nervous affection].

catalo: kat'ə-lō¹; eăt'a-lō² [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a buffalo and a domestic cow].

catalog, catalogue: kat'ə-læg¹; eăt'a-lōg²—the ə is short and the ue silent. Compare BROGUE.

catalpa: kə-tal'pə¹; ea-tăl'pa² [One of various trees].

catalysis: kə-tal'i-sis¹; ea-tăl'y-sis² [A chemical change due to contact action].—**catalytic:** kat'ə-lit'ik¹; eăt'a-lŷt'ie².

catamaran: kat'ə-mə-ran¹; eăt'a-ma-răn², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E. kat'ə-mə-ran¹; I. & St., kat'ə-ma-ran¹; Wr. kat-ə-mə-ran¹* [A form of raft for life-saving].

Catania: kə-tē'ni-ə¹ or (*It.*) ka-tā'nī-ə¹; ea-tā'ni-a² or (*It.*) eä-tā'nī-ä² [Sicilian seaport].

cataphasia: kat'ə-fē'zi-ə¹; eăt'a-fā'shi-a² [A derangement of speech].

cataphract: kat'ə-frakt¹; eăt'a-frăet² [Ancient armor].

catarrh: kə-tūr¹; ea-tūr²; not kə-tūr'rə¹ [Secretion from a mucous membrane].

catatasis: kə-tas'tə-sis¹; ea-tās'ta-sis²; not kə-tas-tē'sis¹ [The third part of an ancient drama; in rhetoric, the exordium].

catastrophe: kə-tas'tro-fi¹; ea-tās'tro-fe² [A disastrous event; also, the final event of a drama].

catastrophic: kat'ə-strof'ik¹; eăt'a-strōf'ie² [Pert. to catastrophe].

Catawba: kə-tē'bə¹; ea-tā'ba²; not kə-tau'bə¹ [1. An American Indian. 2. A grape. 3. A wine].

catch (*v. & n.*): kăch¹; eăch²; so pronounced in Shakespeare's day, if we may rely on his riming it with *match*.

BAPTISTA: The gain I seek is—quiet in the match.

GREMIO: No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch.

Taming of the Shrew (1594) act II, sc. 1, l. 333.

We hear at the present day, and sometimes from the lips of educated men, the verb "catch" pronounced as *ketch*. . . Yet there is every reason to believe that until a comparatively late period it was the common pronunciation of the word. . . Nares [1784] had clearly heard of no other way of pronouncing it. . . Walker censured this usage. . . Buchanan [1757] long before Walker . . . had stoutly maintained the sound of *a*, not only in "catch" but in "any."

T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. 2, p. 172-174 [H. '04].

catchup: kăch'up¹; eăch'up². The form **ketchup** is pronounced in the same way [A word adapted from the Amoy (China) dialect *kē-tsiap*, brine of pickled fish, it was first used for an East-Ind. pickle; now, for a spiced condiment for meats].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

catechesis: kat'ī-kī'sis¹; eāt'e-eē'sis² [Oral instruction].—**catechetic**, **catechetical:** kat'ī-ke't'ik¹, -i-kal¹; eāt'e-eēt'ic², -i-cal².—**catechism:** kat'ī-kiz'm¹; eāt'e-eiz'm²—the *e* is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel".—**catechization**, **catechization:** kat'ī-ki-zē'shon¹ or -kai-zē'shon¹; eāt'ī-ci-zā'shon² or -ei-zā'shon².—**catechize**, **catechise:** kat'ī-kaiz¹; eāt'e-eiz².

catechu: kat'ī-čhū¹; eāt'e-ču², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kat'e-čhū¹; *I.* kat'ī-shū¹; *M.* kat'ī-shū¹; *St.* kat'e-shū¹; *Wr.* kat'ā-kiū¹. The *e* in this word is sometimes erroneously indicated long as in "eel"; it should be pronounced as *e* in "valley." [An extract from several East-Ind. or Afr. plants.]

catechumen: kat'ī-kiū'men¹; eāt'e-eū'mēn²—pronounce the antepenult *e* as *e* in "valley"; not as in "eel" [One under instruction in the elements of Christianity].

categorem: kat'ī-gō'rem¹; eāt'e-gō'rēm² [A word that may be used by itself].—**categorematic:** kat'ī-gō'rī-mat'ik¹; eāt'e-gō're-māt'ic². Note the various syllables that are stressed.

categorical: kat'ī-gō'rī-kal¹; eāt'e-gō'rī-cal² [Pert. to a category].

category: kat'ī-go-rī¹; eāt'e-gō-ry² [A comprehensive class of things].

Catelet: kū'tō-lē¹; eā'te-le²; not kat'ā-let¹ [Fr. city on the Aisne].

catena [L.]: kə-tī'nə¹; eā-tē'na²; not kə-tē'nə¹ [A chain, as of events, excerpts, etc.].

catenary: kat'ī-nē-rī¹; eāt'e-nā-ry², *Standard*; *C.* kat'ī-ni-rī¹; *E.* kat'e-nar-i¹; *I.* kat'ī-nar-i¹; *M.* kə-tī'nə-rī¹; *St.* kat'e-nē-rī¹; *Wr.* kat'ī-nə-rī¹ [Relating to a catena or mathematical curve].

cater: kē'tər¹; eā'tēr² [To provide food or entertainment].

cater-cornered: kē'tər-kēr'nərd¹ or kat'ā-kēr'nərd¹; eā'tēr-eōr'nērd² or eāt'e-eōr'nērd². In Eng. the second pronunciation prevails [Placed cornerwise].

caterpillar: kat'ār-pil'ər¹; eāt'ēr-pil'ar²; not kē'tər-pil'ər¹ [Larva, as of a butterfly or moth].

caterwaul: kat'ār-wōl¹; eāt'ēr-wāl²; not kat'ār-waul¹ [The cry of a cat].

Catesby: kēts'bi¹; eāts'by²; not kē'təz-bi¹ [Eng. family name].

Catha: kē'thā¹; eā'thā²; not kə'th'ā¹ [N. Afr. shrub].

Cathari: kə'th'ā-rui¹; eā'th'ā-rī² [Any one of several religious sects claiming purity of life or doctrine].

catharism: kə'th'ā-rizm¹; eā'th'ā-rīsm² [The act of cleansing].—**catharize:** kə'th'ā-raiz¹; eā'th'ā-rīz² [To purify].

catharsis: kə-thār'sis¹; eā-thār'sis² [Cleansing].—**carthartic:** kə-thār'-tik¹; eā-thār'tic².

Cathay: kə-thē¹; eā-thā² [China].

cathedra: kə'th'ī-dra¹; eā'th'e-dra², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1900); *E.* kə'th'ed-rā¹; *I.* ka-thēd'rā¹; *M.*, *W.* (1909), & *Wr.* kə-thī'dra¹; *St.* ka-thī'dra¹ [The throne, see, or dignity of a bishop].

Catherine: kə'th'ī-rin¹; eā'th'e-rīn² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.* **Catharine:** kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'ne²; *Pg.* kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'nā²; *It.* **Caterina:** kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tē-rī'nā²; *Fr.* **Catherine:** kō'tā-rī'n¹; eā'tē-rī'n²; *Sp.* **Catarina:** kō'tā-rī'nā¹; eā'tā-rī'nā². For *Rus.*, see EKATERINA, and *Sw.*, see KATARINA.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

catheter: kəth'ī-tər¹; eăth'e-tēr²; not kəth'ī-tər¹, as the *e* of the penult is short and weak, not long [A surgical instrument].

cathodal: kəth'o-dəl¹; eăth'o-dal²; not kə-tho'dəl¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

cathode: kəth'ōd¹; eăth'ōd²; not kə-thōd¹ [An electrode].—**cathodic:** kə-thed'ik¹; ea-thōd'ie²; not kə-thō'dik¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

Catholic: kəth'o-lk¹; eăth'o-lie²; not kəth'ə-lk¹; nor kəth'lk¹, both of which are far too frequently heard even from the educated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Catholicism: kə-thol'ī-sizm¹; ea-thōl'ī-çizm². Webster (1828) noted kəth'ə-lə-sizm¹, notwithstanding that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), all indicated the stress on the antepenult, a practise followed by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* In Goodrich's edition of Webster (1847) the preference was given to this accentuation, but the other was retained as permissible and kept until 1864, when it was dropped by Noah Porter.

Catholicize: kə-thol'ī-saiz¹; ea-thōl'ī-çiz².

Cathos: kă"tōs¹; eă"tōs² [In Molière's *Les Precieuses Ridicules*, a silly girl whose head is turned by reading novels].

Cathua: kə-thū'ə¹; ea-thū'a² [Apocryphal].

[cent.].

Catiline: kat'ī-lain¹; eă'tī-līn²; not kat'ī-līn¹ [Rom. conspirator of the 1st

Catinat: kă"ti'nă¹; eă"ti'nă² [Fr. marshal (1637-1712)].

cation: kat'oi-an¹; eă'tī-on²; not kē'shən¹ [A positive ion].

Cato: kē'to¹; eă'to²; not kŭ'to [Roman patriots: (1) 234-149 B. C.; (2) 95-46 B. C.].—**Catonian:** kə-tō'ni-an¹; ea-tō'ni-an²; not kē'to-nyen¹.

Catskill: kats'kil¹; eăts'kil². Compare KAATERSKILL.

catsup: kat'sup¹; eă'tsŭp². See CATCHUP.

[N. Y. State].

Cattaraugus: kat'a-rō'gus¹; eă't'a-ră'gŭs²; not -rau'gus¹ [A county in

Cattaro: ka-tă'ro¹; eă-tă'ro² [Austr. district and spt.].

Catullus: kə-tul'us¹; ea-tŭl'ŭs² [Rom. lyric poet (B. C. 87-45?)].

Caucasian: kō-kē'shən¹; eə-eă'shan²; *Standard* kō-kəsh'an¹; eə-eăsh'an²; *C.* kō-kē'shan¹; *E.* kō-kē'zi-an¹; *I.* kō-kē'shi-an¹; *M.* kō-kē'shian¹; *St.* kō-kē'ji-an¹; *W.* kō-kē'shan¹; *Wr.* kō-kē'sian¹ [*I. a.* Belonging to the Caucasus. *II. n.* A member of the white branch of the human species].

Caucasus: kō'kə-sus¹; eə'ea-sŭs² [European mountain range].

Cauchon: kō'shōn¹; eō'çhôn² [Fr. churchman (-1442)].

caucus: kō'kus¹; eə'eŭs².

cauda [L.]: kō'də¹; eə'da² [A tail].—**caudal:** kō'dəl¹; eə'dal².—**caudate:** kō'det¹; eə'dăt².

caudex [L.]: kō'deks¹; eə'dĕks² [A stem; also, the trunk of the spinal cord].

cauf: kōf¹; eăf²; not kauf¹ **1.** A cage for preserving fish. **2.** A basket for hoisting coal or ore].

Caughnawaga: kō'nə-wă'gə¹; eə'na-wă'gə² [Canadian town].

cauk: kōk¹; eăk². See CALK.

2: wŏlf, dq; bōok, bōot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

caul: kōl¹; eal² [An amnion].

[Napoleonic wars].

Caulaincourt (de): dā kō"lañ"kü'r¹; de eō"lāñ"kü'r² [Two Fr. soldiers in

cauldron: kōl'drōn¹; eal'dron² [A caldron].

caulicle: kō'h-kl¹; eal'li-el² [L., a small stem].

cauliflower: kōl'flau"ər¹ or kō'h-flau"ər¹; eal'i-flow"ēr² or eal'li-flow"ēr².

Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* place the primary accent after the *u*, while *St.* & *Wr.*, following Perry (1775) and Walker (1791), place it after the *i*: kōl'flau-ər¹, a pronunciation more frequently heard to-day.

caulk: kōk¹; eak²—the *l* is silent. See **CALK**.

Caura: kau'ra¹; eou'rā² [Venez. territory and river].

Caurus [L.]: kō'rus¹; eal'rūs² [Anc. Rom. name for the northwest wind].

causal: kōz'al¹; eal'sal² [Pert. to cause].—**causality**: kō-zal'i-ti¹; eal'sāl'i-ti².—**causation**: kō-zē'shən¹; eal-sā'shōn².—**causative**: kōz'a-tiv¹; eal'sā-tiv².

cause: kōz¹; eal's²—the *s* has the sound of *z* in this word and its derivatives.

causerie [Fr.]: kōz'rī¹; eōs're² [Conversational criticism].

causeuse [Fr.]: kō"zūz¹; eō"śūś² [A sofa-like seat for two persons].

causeway: kōz'wē¹; eal'swā².

caustic: kōs'tik¹; eal'stie²; sometimes erroneously pronounced kōs-tik¹.

Cauterets: kō'tā-rē¹; eō"te-rē² [Fr. health resort].

cauterism: kō'tar-izm¹; eal'tēr-iśm².—**cauterize**: kō'tar-aiz¹; eal'tēr-iz².

Cauterskill: kō'tarz-kil¹; eal'tērś-kil². Same as **KAATERSKILL**.

Cautin: kau-tin¹; eou-tin²; not kō'tin¹ [Chilean prov. & river].

caution: kō'shən¹; eal'shōn².—**cautionary**: kō'shən-ē-rī¹; eal'shōn-ā-ry²; not kō'shən-ā-rī¹; nor kō'shən-rī¹.—**cautious**: kō'shūs¹; eal'shūs².

cava: kē'vā¹; eal'vā² [In anatomy, a cavity, tube, or channel].

Cava: kā'vā¹; eal'vā² [It. city].

Cavagnari: kā'vā-nyā'rī¹; eal'vā-nyā'rī² [Brit. envoy (1841-79)].

Cavalgnac: kā'vā-nyāk¹; eal'vā-nyāe²; not kā'vē-nyāk¹; nor kō'ven-yak¹ [Fr. statesman (1853-1905)].

caval: kē'vāl¹; eal'vāl² [Pert. to a cava].

cavalcade: kav'al-kēd¹; eal'v'al-eād², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kav'al-kēd¹; *E. & St. cav'al-kēd¹*; *I.* kav'al-kēd¹; *Wr.* kav'al-kēd¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), & Perry (1777), indicated the ultima as the stressed syllable; Walker stressed the first syllable as well as the last, but remarked that this and other polysyllabic words "may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety." *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, note 524.

cavaletta [It.]: kā'vā-let'tā¹; eal'vā-lēt'tā² [A melody imitating a galloping horse].

cavaller: kav'al-lir¹; eal'vā-lēr².

Cavaller: kā'vā-lyē¹; eal'vā-lyē² [Fr. Calvinistic leader (1681-1740)].

cavallard: kav'al-yārd¹; eal'v'al-yārd², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kav-a-lyārd¹; *I.* kav'al-lārd¹; *M.* kav-a-lārd¹; *Wr.* kav-al-lārd¹ [A caravan of pack-horses or mules].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Cavalleria Rusticana: kă"val-lē-rī'a rus"tī-kā'nā¹; eă"vāl-le-rī'ă rus"tī-eă'nā²; *not*, as frequently heard, kav"ə-lī'rə rus"tī-kā'nā¹ [An opera by Mascagni].

cavally: kă-val'ī¹; ea-vāl'y² [An American fish].

cavalry: kav'əl-rī¹; eăv'al-ry².

Cavan: kav'ən¹; eăv'an²; *not* kă-van'ī [Ir. county & town].

Cavanagh: kav'ə-nō¹; eăv'a-nā² [Ir. family name].

cavate: kēvēt¹; eăvāt² [To hollow out; excavate].

Cavatina [It.]: kă"va-tī'nā¹; eă"vā-tī'nā² [A short musical piece].

cavation: kē-vē'shən¹; eă-vā'shon² [The act of excavating].

cave: kēv¹; eăv².

caveat: kē'vi-at¹; eă've-ăt² [A legal warning].

Cavell (Edith): kă-vel'ī¹; ea-věl'² [Eng. nurse shot, Oct. 13, 1915, by the Germans for aiding their enemies to escape].

Cavendish: kav'en-diś¹; eăv'ēn-dīś² [Eng. family name].

cavernous: kav'ərn-us¹; eăv'ērn-ūs².

caviar, caviare: kav"i-ār'ī¹; eăv"i-ār'², *Standard*; C. & I. kav-i-ār'ī¹; E. & St. kav'i-ār'ī¹; M. kav-i-ār'ī¹; W. kav"i-ār'ī¹; Wr. kă-vir'ī¹. The pronunciation of this word has been modified from time to time to conform with its spelling. In 1590 Giles Fletcher, English ambassador to Russia, wrote it *cavery*; Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," act ii, sc. 2, spelled it *caviarie* (1602). Beaumont & Fletcher in "The Nice Valour or Passionate Madman" (1616) rimed it with *vary*:

Laugh—wide, loud, and vary— . . .
One that never tasted *caveare*.

Act v, I. 353.

John Bullokar, in his "English Expositour or Compleat Dictionary" (1616), rendered it *cauearec*; Skelton wrote it *caviary* in 1620 and Bacon, *caueary* in 1626. Other forms were *caveare* (1620), *cavedr* (1628), *cavere* (1663), *cavayer* (1680), *caveer* (1680), and *caviare* (1698). Dr. Murray cites Swift (1730) as riming the word with *cheer*:

And, for our home-bred British Cheer
Botargo, Catsup, and *Caveer*.

Panegyric. Dean.

Bailey (1724) spelled the word *caviary*; later, *caveer* and stressed the first: kav'ī-ār-ī¹, and the second after the r: kă-vir'ī¹. Johnson (1755) noted the spelling *caviare*, & indicated the stress on the ultima; Buchanan (1757) spelled the word *caveer* & pronounced it accordingly; W. Johnston (1764) preferred *cavear* & Ash (1775) *cavier*. Perry (1777) pronounced *caviare*; kav-i-ār'ī¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), & Reid (1844) indicated kă-vir'ī¹; Knowles (1835) noted kav-yār'ī¹, and Smart (1840), kav-yēr'ī¹. Goodrich (1847), preferring the spelling *caviare*, pronounced it kă-vir'ī¹, and indicated *caviar* as kav'ī-ār'ī¹; Webster (1890-1900) did the same, but in 1909 the new editors of that work indicated *caviar* as the preferred spelling & noted the pronunciation given above. If the foregoing records of Eng. lexicography may be trusted, the pronunciation of this word has not been indicated as consisting of four syllables since 1728. [A relish of sturgeon-roe.]

cavil: kav'il¹; eăv'il².

Cavite: kă-vī'tē¹; eă-vī'tē² [Prov. & city of the Philippines].

cavort: kă-vōrt'ī¹; ea-vōrt'² [To prance; curvet].

cavoscope: kav'o-skōp¹; eăv'o-seōp²; *not* kē'vo-skōp¹ [An electrical apparatus to examine cavities of the body].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Cavour (dī): dī ka-vūr¹; dī eä-vūr² [It. statesman (1810-61)].

cavy: kē'vī¹; eä'vy² [A guinea-pig].

Cawdor: kē'dər¹ or kē'dēr¹; eä'dor² or eä'dōr² [Scot. parish & castle that figures in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"]. [Reliques].

Cawline: kō'lain¹; eä'lin² [A hero in an old Eng. ballad, especially Percy's]

Cawnpur: kōn-pūr¹; ean-pur² [District and town in British India].

Caxines: kā'hī-nēs¹; eä'hī-nes² [A cape in the Bay of Algiers].

Caxton: kaks'tan¹; eäks'ton² [Eng. printer (1422-91)].

cayenne: kē-en¹; eä'ēn², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr., C. & St. kē-yen¹; I. koi-en¹—the last was favored by Earnshaw about 1820 [A variety of pepper].*

Cayenne: kē-en¹ or kō'yen¹; eä-ēn¹ or eä'yēn² [Capital of Fr. Guiana].

cayman: kē'man¹; eä'man² [An alligator].

Caymans: kai'manz¹; ei'manz² [Group of islands in B. W. I.].

Cayster: kē-is'tar¹; eä-ys'tēr² [River in Asia Minor].

Cayuga: kə-yū'gā¹; ea-yū'gā² [A county & lake in N. Y. State].

cayuse: kai-yūs¹; eȳ-yūs² [A bronco].

cazador [Sp.]: kā'za-dōr¹; eä'zā-dōr² [A foraging ant: Peruvian name].

Cazalla de la Sierra: ka-thāl'ya dē la sī-ēr'a¹; eä-thāl'ya dē lā sī-ēr'ä [Sp. town].

cazi: kā'zī¹; eä'zī²; not kā'zī¹ [An Islamic official].

cazo [Sp.]: kā'tho¹; eä'thō² [A vessel used in metallurgy].

cead mille failte [Ir.]: kad mī'lə fōl'tā¹; eäd mī'le fāl'te² ["One hundred thousand welcomes!"].

cease: sīs¹; cēs².

Cebu: sē-bū¹; cē-bu² [Island & city in the Philippines].

Cecil: ses'il¹ or sī'sil¹; cēc'il or cē'cil² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Cecilius**: sē-sī'li-us¹; cē-cī'li-us²; Fr. **Cécile**: sē'sī'l¹; cē'cī'l².

Cecil: ses'il or sī'sil¹; cēc'il or cē'cil² [Eng. family name].

Cecilia: sī-sil'i-a¹; cē-cī'l'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Cecilia**: sē-sī'li-a¹; cē-cī'li-a²; Fr. **Cécile**: sē'sī'l¹; cē'cī'l²; Ger. **Caecilia**: tsē-tsi'li-a¹; tsē-tsi'li-ä²; It. **Cecilia**: chē-chi'li-a¹; chē-chi'li-ä²; Sp. thē-thi'li-a¹; thē-thi'li-ä². In Italian, c or cc, before e or i, is pronounced as ch; in Spanish, c, before e or i, is pronounced th, but in Sp. Am. as s.

Cecily: ses'i-hī¹; cēc'i-ly² [Variant form of CECILIA].

cecily: sī'si-tī¹; cē'ci-ty², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & W. sī'si-tī¹; Wr. sez'i-tī¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), & Craig (1849) indicated ses'i-tī¹, while Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sī'si-tī¹.*

Cecrops: sī'krōps¹; cē'erōps² [Legendary king of Attica].

Cedmihel: sed'mi-hel¹; cēd'mi-hēl² [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, ät, färe, fäst, what, ǵal; mē, gēt, preȳ, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; h = habit; ətsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Cedimoth: sed'i-məth¹; çəd'i-möth² [Douai Bible].

Cedmonites: sed'mən-aits¹; çəd'mon-its² [Douai Bible].

Cedric: sed'rik¹ or ked'rik¹; çəd'rie² or eəd'rie² [A masculine personal name].

cedrine: sī'drin¹; çē'drin², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* sī'drin¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), & Jameson (1827) indicated sī'drain¹; Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), & Smart (1840), sī'drin¹ [Pert. to cedar].

Cedron: sī'drən¹; çē'dron² [Apocrypha].

cedula: sed'yu-lə¹ or (Sp.) thē'du-lə¹; çəd'yu-la² or (Sp.) thē'du-lä² [A bill, order, or written obligation for the payment of money].

Ceclatha: sī-el'ə-thə¹; çē-əl'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Cella: sī'lə¹; çē'la² [Douai Bible].

Cellan: sī'lən¹; çē'lan² [Apocrypha].

Celai: sel'i-ai¹; çē'l'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

Celala: sī-lē'yə¹; çē-lā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Celandine: sel'an-dain¹; çē'l'an-din² [A herb of the poppy family].

celarent: sī-lē'rent¹; çē-lā'rēnt² [A mood in logic].

celation: sī-lē'shən¹; çē-lā'shon² [Concealment].

celative: sel'ə-tiv¹; çē'l'a-tiv² [Serving to conceal].

celature: sel'ə-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; çē'l'a-tūr² or -chur². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sī'l'a-tiūr¹; Walker (1791) noted sel'ə-chiur¹; and Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), & Knowles (1835), sel'ə-tiur¹ [The art of engraving metals].

Celebes: sel'i-biz¹; çē'l'e-bēs² [Island E. of Borneo].

celebration: sel'i-brē'shən¹; çē'l'e-brā'shon². See the following.

celebrity: sī-leb'ri-ti¹; çē-lēb'ri-ty²; *not* sī'leb-ri-ti¹.

celerēs (n. pl.): sel'i-riz¹; çē'l'e-rēs² [L., a body-guard of horsemen].

celerity: sī-ler'i-ti¹; çē-lēr'i-ty².

celery: sel'ər-i¹; çē'l'ēr-y². W. H. Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language" (London, 1833), p. 20, notes sal'ə-ri¹ as in colloquial use at that time and condemns it.

Céleste: sē'lest¹; çē'l'est² [Fr. actress & dancer (1814-82)].

Celesti: chē-les'ti¹; çē-lēs'ti² [Venet. painter (1637-1706)].

celestial: sī-les'ti-əl¹ or -chal¹; çē-lēs'ti-al² or -chal².

Célestin [Fr.]: sē'les'tan¹; çē'lēs'tān² [A masculine personal name]. See following.

Celestine: sī-les'tin¹; çē-lēs'tin², *Standard; C., I., St., & W.* sel'es-tin¹; *E.* se-les'tin¹; *M.* sel'is-tin¹; *Wr.* sel'is-tin¹. *W.* notes also sel'es-tain¹ [1. Any one of five popes bearing this name. 2. One of an order of monks founded in the 13th cent.].

Celesyria: sel'i-sir'i-ə¹; çē'l'e-syr'i-a² [Douai Bible].

Celia: sī'l-ə¹ or sī'lyə¹; çē'l-i-a² or çē'lyā² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.*

Célie: sē'l'i¹; çē'lē²; *It. Célia:* chē'l-i-a¹; çē'l'i-ā².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

celibacy: sel'i-bə-si¹; çel'i-ba-çy², *Standard & Wr. C.* sel'i-bi-si¹; *E.* sel'i-bas-i; *I.* & *St.* sel'i-ba-si¹; *M.* & *W.* sel'i-bə-si¹. Of the earlier lexicographers from 1728 to 1846 all stressed the first syllable; but Goodrich (1847) indicated si-lib'a-si¹. [The unmarried state.]

cellbatarian: sel'i-bə-tē'ri-an¹; çel'i-ba-tā'ri-an²; *not* sel'i-bē'tə-ri-an¹.

cellbate: sel'i-bēt¹; çel'i-bāt².

Cellta: sel'i-tə¹; çel'i-ta² [Douai Bible].

cellar: sel'ər¹; çel'ar².

Celle: tsel'ə¹; tsel'e² [Prus. city].

Cellini: çel-li'ni¹; çel-li-ni² [It. engraver & sculptor (1500-71)].

cello: çel'o¹; çel'o².

cellular: sel'yu-lər¹; çel'yu-lar².

cellulitis: sel'yu-lai'tis¹ *or* -li'tis¹; çel'yu-li'tis² *or* -li'tis² [Inflammation of the cellular tissue].

celluloid: sel'yu-loid¹; çel'yu-löid².

[plants].

cellulose: sel'yu-lös¹; çel'yu-lös² [The basic substance of the structure of

Celosyria: si'lo-[*or* sel'o-]sir'i-a¹; çē'lo-[*or* çel'o-]syr'i-a² [Apocrypha].

Celt: selt¹; çelt² [An ancient people of Europe]. See Kelt.

Celtiberian: selt'i-bi'ri-an¹; çelt'i-bē'ri-an² [Pert. to the **Celtiberi**, selt'i-bi'rai¹; çelt'i-bē'ri², a former people of central Spain]. See Keltiberian.

Celtic: selt'ik¹; çelt'ie². See Keltic.

cement (*n.*): si-ment¹; çe-mēnt², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* se-ment¹; *I.* si-ment¹. The alternative, sem'ent¹; çēm'ent², is indicated as such by *C., M., W., & Wr.* Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), & Jameson (1827) noted si-ment¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), & Craig (1837) indicated sem'ent¹, and Smart (1836), si-ment¹. The distinction of pronunciation made between the verb & the noun is now infrequently heard.

cement (*v.*): si-ment¹; çe-mēnt². See the preceding.

cemetery: sem'i-ter-1¹; çēm'e-tēr-y²; *not* sem'a-tri¹; *nor* sem'i-ter-1¹, for the antepenult *e* is weak & *not* as in "eel," as indicated by Phye.

Cenchrea: sen-kri'ə¹ *or* sen'kri-a¹; çen-erē'a *or* çen'ere-a² [Bible].

Cenci: chen'chi¹; çen'chi²; *not* sen'si¹ [Roman woman who was beheaded for participating in the murder of her father (1577-99)].

Cendebeus: sen'di-bi'us¹; çen'de-bē'üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Cendebeus: sen'di-bi'us¹; çen'de-bē'üs² [Apocrypha].

Cenereth: sen'i-reth¹; çen'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

Ceneroth: sen'i-rēth¹; çen'e-rōth² [Douai Bible].

[tunnel].

Cenis (**Mont**): mōn' se'nī'1; mōn' çē'nī'2; *not* si'nis¹ [Alpine peak &

Cenzites: si'niz-aits¹; çē'niz-its² [Douai Bible].

cenobite: sen'o-bait¹; çen'o-bit², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* si'nu-vait¹; *I.* sen'ō-bait¹; *M.* si'no-bait¹; *St.* si'nō-bait¹; *Wr.* sen'a-bait¹ [A monk].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

cenobitism: sen'o-bait'izm¹; ʧɛn'o-bīt'izm², *Standard*; C. sen'o-bai-tizm¹; E. sɪ'nʊ-bait-izm¹; I. sen'ō-bait-izm¹; M. sɪ'nō-bait-iz'm; St. sɪ'nō-bai-tizm¹; W. sen'o-bait'iz'm¹; Wr. sen'ə-bit-izm¹ [The theory or practise of conventual life].

cenogamy: si-neg'ə-mɪ¹; ʧe-nŏg'a-my² [Community of wives or husbands].

cenotaph: sen'o-taf¹; ʧɛn'o-táf² [An empty tomb or monument to the dead that does not contain the remains].

Cenozoic: sɪ'no-zō'ik¹; ʧē'no-zō'ie² [A geological era].

censor: sen'sər¹ or -sər¹; ʧɛn'sor² or -sŏr².

censure: sen'shʊr¹; ʧɛn'shʊr².

centare: sen'tār¹; ʧɛn'tār² [A square meter].

Centaur: sen'tōr¹; ʧɛn'tar² [A fabled monster with the body of a man from the waist up combined with that of a horse].

centenary: sen'ti-nē-rɪ¹; ʧɛn'te-nā-ry²; not sen-ten'ər-ɪ¹.

centennial: sen-ten'i-əl¹; ʧɛn-tɛn'i-əl².

centesimal: sen-tes'i-məl¹; ʧɛn-tɛs'i-mal².

centgener: sent'jɪ-nər¹; ʧɛnt'ge-nēr² [A hundred, or fewer, members of a race or breed considered as typical of the whole: said of animals or plants].

centiliter: sen'ti-lɪ'tər¹; ʧɛn'ti-lɪ'tēr² [One hundredth of a liter]. **centilitre†.**

centillion: sen-tɪl'yən¹; ʧɛn-tɪl'yon² [A cardinal number].

centime: sɒn'tɪm¹; ʧæn'tɪm² [Fr. coin].

centimeter: sen'ti-mɪ'tər¹; ʧɛn'ti-mē'tēr² [One hundredth of a meter]. **centimetre†.**

centiped, centipede: sen'ti-ped¹ or -pɪd¹; ʧɛn'ti-péd² or -pēd². The second form is preferred in Eng. [(1667?-1723)].

Centlivre: sent-lɪ'vər or -lɪv'ər¹; ʧɛnt-lɪ'vēr or -lɪv'ēr² [Eng. dramatist].

Cento: ʧɛn'to¹; ʧɛn'to² [It. city]. [authors or composers].

cento: sen'to¹; ʧɛn'to² [A medley of selections from the works of various authors].

centrale: sen-trē'lɪ¹; ʧɛn-trā'le² [A bone of the carpus or tarsus].

centrifugal: sen-trɪf'yū-gəl¹; ʧɛn-trɪf'yu-gal². Dyche (1752) and Kenrick (1773) indicated the stress on the penult, but all the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries place it upon the antepenult [Radiating].

centrifuge: sen'tri-fiūj¹; ʧɛn'tri-fūg².

centripetal: sen-trɪp'ɪ-təl¹; ʧɛn-trɪp'e-tal². Kenrick (1773) alone indicated the stress on the penult—sen-trɪ-pɪ'təl.

centurion: sen-tiū'ri-ən¹; ʧɛn-tū'ri-on²; not sen-tū'rɪ-ən¹—note that the stress is on the diphthongal u.

century: sen'ʧu-rɪ¹ or -tiu-rɪ¹; ʧɛn'ʧu-ry² or -tū-ry².

ceorl: ke-ōrl¹ or ʧerl¹; ɛē-ōrl² or ʧēr² [An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest class; a yeoman].

cephalic: si-fal'ɪk¹; ʧe-fāl'ie² [Pertaining to the head].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

cephalopod: sef'ə-lo-pəd¹; çëf'a-lo-pöd², *Standard, C., & M.; E.* sef'ə-lu-pəd¹; *I.* sef'a-lō-pəd¹; *St.* sef'al-ō-pəd¹; *W.* sef'ə-lo-ped¹; *Wr.* si-fal'ə-pəd¹.

Cephas: sī'fās¹; çë'fas² [Bible]. [of Andromeda].

Cepheus: sī'fiūs¹ or sī'fi-us¹; çë'fūs² or çë'fe-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the father]

Cephira: si-fai'rā¹; çë-fi'ra² [Douai Bible].

ceramics: si-ram'iks¹; çë-rām'ies²; *not* ki-ram'iks¹ [The fictile art; porcelain and pottery]. See **KERAMICS**. [of ceramics].

ceramography: ser'ə-mөг'ra-fi¹; çër'a-mөг'ra-fy² [The art or literature]

Ceras: sī'rās¹; çë'ras² [Apocrypha].

cerate¹ (a.): sī'rēt¹; çë'rāt² [Having a cere].

cerate² (n.): sī'rit¹; çë'rat² [A pharmaceutical preparation].

cerato- (prefix): ser'ə-to-¹; çër'a-to-² [From the Gr. *keras* (κέρας, κερα-), a horn; a combining form]. [skin].

ceratoma: ser'ə-tō'mā¹; çër'a-tō'ma² [A hard or extra thick spot on the]

ceratome: ser'ə-tōm'¹; çër'a-tōm'² [An instrument for cutting the cornea].

Cerberean: sūr-bī'ri-ən¹; çër-bē're-an² [Pert. to Cerberus].

Cerberus: sūr-bi-rus¹; çër'be-rūs² [In Gr. myth, the sleepless dog that guarded the infernal regions]. [Britain in 495].

Cerdic: ker'dik¹ or ser'dik¹; eër'die² or çër'die² [A Saxon chief who invaded]

cere: sīr¹; çër² [Wax or a wax-like membrane].

cereal: sī'ri-əl¹; çë're-əl²; *not* sur'ı-əl¹; *nor* sūr'yəl¹ [Grain].

cerebellum: ser'ı-bel'um¹; çër'e-həl'um²—the antepenult is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel" [The little or hinder brain].—**cerebral**: ser'ı-brəl¹; çër'e-bral².

cerebric: ser'ı-brik¹; çër'e-brie², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* ser'e-brik¹; *I.* se-ri'brik¹; *M.* se-reb'rik¹; *St.* si-reb'rik¹ [Pert. to the brain].

cerebrospinal: ser'ı-brō-spai'nəl¹; çër'e-bro-spi'nal² [Pert. to the brain and the spine; as, *cerebrospinal meningitis*].

cerebrum: ser'ı-brum¹; çër'e-brüm² [The brain].

cerecloth: sīr'klōfh'¹; çër'elōth'² [A burial shroud].

cerement: sīr'ment or -mənt¹; çër'ment²—always two syllables [A shroud].

Look at her garments
Clinging like *cerements*.

Hood Bridge of Sighs st. 2.

ceremonial: ser'ı-mō'ni-əl¹; çër'e-mō'ni-əl².

ceremony: ser'ı-mo-nı¹; çër'e-mo-ny².

Ceres: sī'riz¹; çë'rēs² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the harvest].

Cerethi: ser'ı-thai¹; çër'e-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Cerethites**: ser'ı-thaits¹; çër'e-thits² [Douai Bible]. [blooming *cereus*].

Cereus: sī'ri-us¹; çë're-ūs²; *not* sūr'ı-us¹ [An Am. cactus; as, the night-]

certain: sūr'tın¹; çër'tin².

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

certes: sūr'tiz¹; ċēr'tēs²; *not* sūr'tiz¹. Sometimes formerly spelled *cert* or *certs* and pronounced as one syllable.

certificate¹ (v.): sār-tif'i-kēt¹; ċēr-tif'i-eāt². See the following.

certificate² (n.): sār-tif'i-kit¹; ċēr-tif'i-eat². Note that the *a* of the ultima is obscure. See the preceding.

certify: sūr'ti-fai¹; ċēr'ti-fy² [To give a written declaration of]. [record].

certiorari: sūr'shi-o-rē'rai¹; ċēr'shi-o-rā'ri² [A writ calling for a certified

cerulean: si-rū'li-ən¹; ċe-ru'le-an² [Sky-blue].

cerumen: si-rū'men¹; ċe-ru'mēn² [Ear-wax].

ceruse: si'rūs¹ or si-rūs¹; ċē'rus² or ċe-ru's². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), together with the modern dictionaries, note si'rūs¹; Sheridan (1780) and Webster (1828) indicated ser'as¹.

Cervantes: sār-van'tiz¹ or (Sp.) ther-vūn'tēs¹; ċēr-van'tēs² or (Sp.) thēr-vān'tēs² [Sp. author (1547-1616)].

Cervera y Topete: sār-vē'ra¹ or (Sp.) ther-vē'ra¹ i tō'pē-tē¹; ċēr-vē'ra² or (Sp.) thēr-vē'rā y tō'pē-tē² [Sp. admiral (1833-1909)].

cervical: sūr'vi-kəl¹; ċēr'vi-cal² [Pertaining to neck].

cervine: sūr'vin¹; ċēr'vin² [Pertaining to deer].

cervix [L.]: sūr'viks¹; ċēr'viks² [The neck].

Cesar: si'zər¹; ċē'sar². Same as CÆSAR.

cesare: si'zə-rī¹; ċē'sa-rē²; *not* si'zē-rī [A mood in logic].

Cesarea: ses''ə-rī'ə¹; ċēs'a-rē'a². Same as CÆSAREA.—**Cesarean:** ses''ə-rī'ən¹; ċēs'a-rē'an². Same as CÆSAREAN. [1565-1640].

Cesari: ċhē'sa-rī¹; ċhē'sā-rī²; *not* ċhē-sā'rī¹; *nor* ċhē-zā'rī¹ [It. painter

Ceseleth=thabor: ses''i-leth-fhē'bor¹; ċēs'e-lēth-thā'bōr² [Douai Bible].

Cesil: ses'il¹; ċēs'il² [Bible].

Cesion: si'si-ən¹; ċē'si-on² [Douai Bible]. [author (1832-1904)].

Cesnola (di): di ċhes'no-la¹; di ċhēs'no-lā² [It.=Am. archeologist and

Cespedes: ċhes'pē-thēs¹; thēs'pē-thēs² [Sp. painter (1538-1608)].

cesspipe: ses'paip¹; ċēs'pīp²; *not* sez'paip¹.

cesspool: ses'pūl¹; ċēs'pōol²; *not* sez'pūl¹.

cesura: si-zīū'ra¹ or si-siū'ra¹; ċe-šū'ra² or ċe-sū'ra² [A break or pause].

Cetab: si'tab¹; ċē'tāb² [Apocrypha].

Cetacea: si-tē'si-ə¹; ċe-tā'ċe-a² [Fish-like mammals].—**cetacean:** si-tē'-shən¹; ċe-tā'shan².

Ceteans: si-tī'ənz¹; ċe-tē'an's² [Douai Bible].

Cetewayo: set'i-wā'yo or kech-wā'yo¹; ċēt'e-wā'yo or ečh-wā'yo². In the native tongue, the first syllable is pronounced as a click by suddenly withdrawing the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate followed by wai'o¹ [Zulu king, ?-1884].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Cetura: si-tū'ra¹; çe-tu'ra² [Douai Bible].

Cetus: si'tus¹; çë'tüs² [A constellation near Aries and Pisces].

Ceuta: siu'ta¹ or (Sp.) thë'ü-ta¹; çü'ta² or (Sp.) the'ü-tä² [Moroccan seaport].

Cévennes: sē'ven¹; çë'ven² [Fr. mountain range].

Ceylon: si-len¹; çë-lön² [Island S. of India].—**Ceylonese:** si'län-is¹ or -iz¹; çë'lon-ës² or -ës².

ch: A consonantal digraph the sound of which, in English, is most frequently diphthongal and is analyzed by phoneticists as *t + sh*. In this book it is indicated by the symbol *ch* in Key 1 and by *ch* in Key 2. Some Germanic scholars describe it as a simple sound. See page xxix.

In common spelling *ch* is represented by

(1) *ch*, initial, as in *chance*; final, as in *beech*.

(2) *tch*, medial, as in *satchel*, *pitcher*; final, as in *batch*, *ketch*, *itch*, *botch*.

(3) *ch* in *tch*, *nch*, final, as in *filch*, *lunch*, etc., and commonly pronounced by English orthoepists, *tsh*, *nsh*.

(4) *te*, unaccented, as in *righteous* (raichus¹; richüs²); *ti* in *tion*, unaccented, as in *question* (kweschun¹; kwëshon²).

(5) *tu*, unaccented, as in *nature* (nëchur¹; năchur²).

In English speech *ch* has the following sounds:

(1) *tsh*, as heard in *archbishop*, *chair*, *chess*, *cheese*, *child*, *chop*, *church*, etc.

(2) *sh*, as heard in *chaise*, *chemise*, *Chicago*.

(3) *k*, as heard in *archangel*, *character*, *chemist*, *mechanic*, *monarch*.

(4) *kw* or *qu*, as heard in *choir* (kwair¹; kwir²).

Chabannes: shā'bān¹; çhā'bān² [Fr. general (1410-88)].

Chablis: sha'bli¹; çhā'bli²—the *s* is silent [Fr. town and a wine from its vicinity]. [(?—357 B. C.)].

Chabrias: kē'brī-as¹; eā'brī-as²; not shā'brī-as¹ [An Athenian general [(?—357 B. C.)].

Chabris: kē'bris¹; eā'bris² [Apocrypha].

Chaddenwick: chār'na¹; chār'năg² [Eng. town]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [i-ā'si² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chadlas: kē'di-as¹; eā'di-as² [Apocrypha].—**Chadlasai:** kad'i-ē'sai¹; eād'-

Chæreas: ki'ri-as¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chæronea: ker'o-nī-ā¹; eēr'o-nē-ā² [Gr. town; birthplace of Plutarch].

chafe: chēf¹; chăf² [To make sore by rubbing; irritate].

chaff: chaf¹; chăf² [To ridicule]. See ASK.

Chaffee: chaf'il¹; chăf'ē² [Am. soldier; lieutenant-gen. (1842-1914)].

Chagres: chā'gres¹; chă'grēs² [River and spt. in Panama].

chagrīn: shə-grīn¹; çhə-grīn², *Standard, C., & W.; E. chə-grīn¹; I. & St. sha-grīn¹; M. & W. shə-grīn¹*. Bailey (1742) indicated a stress on the *a*: chā'grīn¹, but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced the word shə-grīn¹, as do also Murray and Worcester; Webster (1828) noted the stress on the ultima and pronounced the word shə-grīn¹.

chair¹: chār¹; chār² [A seat with four legs].

chair²: chār¹; chār² [Same as CHARE].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

chalse: shēz¹; ɕhās²; *not* chēz¹; *nor* shē¹, which was in common use in the early years of the 19th cent.

chakra: ɕhuk'ra¹; ɕhük'ra² [Sansk., a cycle of years].

Chalane: kal'ə-ni¹; ɕäl'a-nē² [Douai Bible].

chalaza: kə-lē'zə¹; ea-lā'za²; *not* chə-lā'zə¹ [The tread of an egg].

Chalcedon: kal'si-dən¹; ɕäl'çe-dön² [Town in Asia Minor].—**Chalcedonian:** kal'si-dō-ni-an¹; ɕäl'çe-dō-ni-an².—**Chalcedonic:** kal'si-dən'ik¹; ɕäl'çe-dön'ic².

chalcedony: kal-sed'o-ni¹; ɕäl-çed'o-ny², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* kal-sed'-un-i¹; *I.* kal-sed'ō-ni¹; *M.* kal-sed'ə-ni¹; *St.* kal-sed'ə-ni¹; *Wr.* kal-sed'o-ni¹. Bailey (1732) was first to indicate the stress on the preantepenult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855) noted it in the same place—kal'-si-dō-ni¹. Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849) recorded kal-sed'ə-ni¹ [A mineral used by jewelers as an ornamental stone].

Chalcis: kal'sis¹; ɕäl'çis² [Ancient Gr. spt.].

Chalcol: kal'kol¹; ɕäl'əöl² [Bible].

[deans].

Chaldæ: kal-dē'ik¹; ɕäl-dā'ie² [The language of Chaldea and the Chal-

Chaldea: kal-di'ə¹; ɕäl-dē'a² [Ancient kingdom in Asia].—**Chaldean:** kal-di'ən¹; ɕäl-dē'an² [Pert. to Chaldea].

Chaldee: kal'di¹; ɕäl'dē². Excepting Worcester modern lexicographers agree on the pronunciation of this word. *Wr.* indicates kal-di'¹ [A native of Chaldea or the language spoken there].

chaldron: ɕhōl'drən¹; ɕhāl'dron², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E.* kōl'drun¹; *I.* ɕhāl'dren¹; *St.* ɕhōl'dren¹; *W.* ɕhōl'drun¹. Murray indicates ɕhā'drən¹, the pronunciation preferred by Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802), as an alternative. Perry (1775) and Jones (1798) favored ɕhāl'drən¹, but Sheridan (1780) noted ɕhō'dren¹, while Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) all favored the first pronunciation noted above.

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. II, p. 186 [H. '04.]

chalet [Fr.]: shā'lē¹; ɕhā'lē² [A Swiss peasant's cottage or a dwelling in imitation of it].

chalice: ɕhal'is¹; ɕhāl'iq² [A drinking-cup, esp. a consecrated one].

chalk: ɕhōk¹; ɕhak²—the *l* is silent. See BALK. [A soft white limestone.]

challis: shal'i¹; ɕhāl'i², *Standard & Wr.; C. & W.* shal'i¹; *E.* ɕhal'is¹; *I.* shāl'li¹; *M.* ɕhal'is¹; *W.* shāl'i¹ [An all-wool fabric like muslin-de-laine].

Chalmers: ɕhā'mərz¹ or (*Scot.*) ɕhō'mərz¹; ɕhā'mērs² or (*Scot.*) ɕhā'mērs². Also, occasionally, ɕhal'mərz¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Chaloner: ɕhal'ən-ər¹; ɕhāl'on-ēr² [Eng. family name].

Châlons-sur-Marne: shā'lōn'=sür=mārn'¹; ɕhā'lōn'=sür=mārn'² [Fr. city].

Chalon-sur-Saône: shā'lōn'=sür=sōn'¹; ɕhā'lōn'=sür=sōn'² [Fr. city].

Chalph: kal'fai¹; ɕäl'fi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chalus: shā'lü¹; ɕhā'lü² [Fr. town where Richard I. of Eng. was mortally wounded, 1199].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhin, ɕhis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

Chalybean: kal'ı-bi'an¹; eäl'y-bē'an², *Standard*; *C.* kɪ-lɪb'ı-an¹; *E.* kal-ib'e-an¹; *I.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *M.* kal-i-bi'an¹; *St.* ka-lib'i-an¹; *W.* kal'ı-bi'an¹; *Wr.* kə-lib'i-an¹ [Pert. to Chalybes].

chalybeate: kə-lib'ı-ēt¹; ea-lyb'e-āt² [Impregnated with iron].

Chalybes: kal'ı-bi'ı; eäl'y-bēs² [Anc. town in Asia Minor famed for its work in iron and steel].

[*caturist* (1819-79)].

Cham: kām¹; eām²; *not* shām¹ [Pseudonym of Amedée de Noé, Fr. *caricatura*].

chama: kē'mā¹; eā'mā²; *not* shā'mā¹ [A giant clam].

Chamaal: kam'ı-āl¹; eām'a-āl² [Douai Bible].

Chamaam: kam'ı-am¹; eām'a-ām² [Douai Bible].

chamade [Fr.]: shā'mād¹; çhā'mād², *Standard*; *C., I., & St.* shə-mēd¹; *E.* sham-ēd¹; *M.* sha-mad¹; *W.* shə-mād¹; *Wr.* shə-mēd¹ [A signal with drum or trumpet for a parley].

chamber: chēm'bar¹; chām'bēr². In the last half of the 18th century this word was pronounced to rime with *palmer*, and this pronunciation, no doubt based upon that of the Fr. *chambre*, whence the word is derived, may be traced to the variant spellings of the word from the Late Middle Eng. Period to that time. The chief of these were *chambre* (1300), *chambre* (1350), *chalmre* (Scot., 1375, 1513, and 1582), and *chaumer*—Burns: "The brethren of the Commerce *Chaumer*" (1788). Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) indicated this pronunciation, but Walker (1791) preferred chēm'bar¹.

Chambertin: shān'bār'tān¹; çhān'bēr'tān² [Fr. vineyard noted for its Burgundy wine].

Chambéry: shān'bē'rı'ı; çhān'be'rı'ı² [Fr. city].

Chambesi: cham-bē'zı'ı; chām-be'şı'ı²; *not* sham'bi-sı'ı [Cent. Afr. river].

Chambord: shān'bō'r¹; çhān'bō'r²—the *d* is silent, the *o* broad and emphatic [Fr. Bourbon prince (1820-83)].

chameleon: kə-mi'lı-an¹; ea-mē'le-on².

chamfer: cham'fərı; chām'fēr² [Groove; edge].

Chaminade=Carbonel: shā'mi'nād'kār'bō'nel¹; çhā'mi'nād'ēār'bō'nel² [Fr. pianist and composer (1861-)].

[(1781-1838)].

Chamisso: shā'mi'sō'ı or sha-mi'so¹; çhā'mi'sō'ı or çhā-mi'so² [Ger. poet

chamois: sham'wō'ı; chām'wō'ı², *C.; Standard & Wr.* sham'ı'ı; *E. & I.* sham'wō'ı; *M.* sham'oi'ı; *St.* sham'wā'ı; *Wr.* sham'ı'ı. Perry (1775) indicated sham-oi'ı; Sheridan (1780), sha-mōi'ı; Walker (1791), sha-mōi'ı; Jameson (1827), sha-mōi'ı; Smart (1840), sham'wō'ı; Goodrich (1847), sham'ı'ı. The differences in pronunciation indicate that while American usage prefers sham'ı'ı, British usage favors sham'wō'ı. They may have been influenced by the various ways of spelling the word.

The form *chamois*, first used in the Geneva Bible (1560), does not appear again in English literature until 1789, when it was used by Mrs. Piozzi in her "Journey through France." Florio in his "Queen Anna's New World of Words, or Dictionarie of the English Tongue" (1598), spelled it *shamoye*; Cockeram ("Eng. Dict.," 1623), *shamoise*; Thomas Barker ("Art of Angling," 1651), *shammie* and *shammy*; Shadwell ("Epsom Wells," 1673), *shamney*; Surtees (Sir William Calverley's Note-Book, 1706), *shamy*; Horace Walpole ("Letters," 1766), Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," 1851), *shammy*; a form also used by Garnet Walch ("Head over Heels," 1875) and by R. C. Haldane ("Workshop Recipes," 1883).

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ȧll; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

The form *chamois*, revived by Mrs. Piozzi, was used by Sir Walter Scott ("Ann of Geisterstein," 1829), by Mrs. Hemans (Poems, 1835), by Darwin, in his "Descent of Man" (1871), and by others. The relation of the skin designated *chamois-leather* or *shammy-leather* to the antelope itself has been a subject of wide speculation and is now commonly accepted as *sham* *chamois*. According to John Strype, who edited Stow's "Survey of London" (2 vols. folio, 1720), rams' skins and sheepskins were sold in his time "for right *shamoises* . . . to the wrong of the buyer."

The leather called *shammy* is made also from [the skins of] the tame goat, the sheep, and the deer.

GOLDSMITH *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, vol. I., pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 307 [1774].

chamomile: kam'o-mail¹; eām'o-mil². Same as CAMOMILE.

Chamonix: shā'mō'ni¹; chā'mō'ni² [Fr. valley].—**Chamouni:** shā'mū'ni¹; chā'mu'ni². A variant of CHAMONIX.

champ¹: champ¹; chāmp² [To bite, as a horse on a bit].

champ² [Fr.]: shūn¹; chān² [A field or enclosure].—**champ clos** [Fr.]: shān klō¹; chān elō² [A battle-field or the lists].

champagne: sham-pēn¹; chām-pān² [An effervescent wine].

champaign: cham'pēn¹; chām'pān², *M.*; *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* sham-pēn¹; chām-pān²; *E., I., & St.* sham'pēn¹—Perry (1775) also indicated this and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847). Sheridan (1780) preferred cham-pēn¹ and Walker (1791) cham'pēn¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) noted sham'pēn¹. The pronunciation, cham'pēn¹, with the stress on the first syllable, has been traced to alliterative verse of the 14th century. The Eng. poets from Shakespeare to Tennyson, with a few exceptions in the 19th century, also adopted this [Flat open country]. [1602-1674].

Champaigne (de): dā shūn'pē'nyā¹; de chān'pā'nye² [Flem. painter

Champ de Mars: shūn dā mār¹; chān de mār² [A public square in Paris.]

champignon: sham-pin'yōn¹ or (Fr.) shūn'pi'nyōn¹; chām-pin'yōn² or (Fr.) chūn'pi'nyōn², *Standard & C.*; *E.* sham-pin'yōn¹; *I.* cham-pin'yōn¹; *M.* cham-pin'ien¹; *St.* sham-pin-yōn¹; *W.* sham-pin'yūn¹; *Wr.* sham-pin'yan¹. Perry (1775) indicated cham-pin'yūn¹ and Walker (1791) sham-pin'yūn¹ [A mushroom].

Champigny: shūn'pi'nyī¹; chān'pi'nyī² [Fr. town, scene of sorties in Franco-Prussian War (1870)].

Champlain de: sham-plēn¹ or (Fr.) shūn'plān¹; chām-plān² or (Fr.) chān'plān² [Fr. discoverer (1570-1635) and founder of Québec].

Champollion: shān'pōl'yōn¹; chān'pōl'yōn² [Fr. savant and Egyptologist (1790-1832)].

champs [Fr.]: shūn¹; chān² [Fields].—**Champs Élysées** [Fr.]: shūnz ē'ly'zē¹; chānz ē'ly'zē² [A fashionable promenade in Paris].

Chanaan: kē'nān or kē'n-ān¹; eā'nān or eā'nā-an² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaana:** kē-nē'ā-nā¹; eā-nā'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Chanaanite:** kē'nān-ait¹; eā'nān-it² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaanitess:** kē'nān-ait'es¹; eā'nān-it'ēs² [Douai Bible].

Chanac: shā'nak¹; chā'nāe² [Fr. prelate (1249?-1348)].

Chanana: kan'ā-nā¹; eān'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Chananeus:** kan'ā-nī-us¹; eān'a-nē'ūs² [Douai Bible].—**Chanani:** kan'ā-nai¹; eān'a-nī² [Douai Bible].

chance: chāns¹; chān², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E., I., & St.* chāns¹.

See ASK.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

chancellery: *čan'sel-ər-1*; *čan'čel-ēr-y*². See *ASK*.

chancery: *čan'sər-1*; *čan'čēr-y*². See *ASK*.

chandeller: *šan'də-lir'1*; *čăn'de-lēr'2*.

chandler: *čan'dlär1*; *čan'dlēr'2*.

Chandos: *šan'dəs1* or *čan'dəs1*; *čăn'dos2* or *čan'dos2* [*Eng. family*].

change: *čhēnj1*; *čhāng2*; *not* *čhainj1*; *nor* *čhoinj1*, pronunciations sometimes heard in England. Walker notes that in the West of England at the close of the 18th cent., the *a* in this word was pronounced as a in "ran," "man," etc.

Channuneus: *kan'yū-nī'us1*; *čăn'yū-nē'ūs2* [*Apocrypha*].—**Chanoch:** *kē'nek1*; *čă'nōe2* [*Bible: same as ENOCH*].

chanson [*Fr.*]: *shūn'sōn'1*; *čăn'sōn'2*.—**chanson de geste** [*Fr.*]: *də žest'1*; *de žhēst'2* [*An epic poem*].—**chanson de Roland** [*Fr.*]: *də rō'lān'1*; *de rō'lān'2* [*An epic relating the story of Roland, a nephew of Charlemagne*].

chant: *chant1*; *čânt2*, *Standard, C., M., W. & Wr.; E. & St. chant1*; *I. čânt1*.

chantant [*Fr.*]: *shūn'tān'1*; *čăn'tān'2*; *not* *chant'ant1*. See *CAFÉ CHANTANT*.

Chantecler: *shūn'tə-klār'1*; *čăn'te-elēr'2*; *not* *-klē1* [*A Fr. satirical drama by Rostand, in which the male of the domestic hen plays a prominent part: first produced in 1910*].

chanticleer: *čan'ti-klir1*; *čăn'ti-elēr2*, *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., & W. čăn'ti-klir1*; *M. čăn'ti-klir1*; *St. chant'1-klir1* [*The male of the domestic hen; a cock*]. See *CHANTECLER*.

Chantilly: *shūn'ti'yī'1*; *čăn'ti'yī'2* [*Fr. town*].

Chanuneus: *kan'yū-nī'us1*; *čăn'yū-nē'ūs2*. Same as *CHANNUNEUS*.

Chanzy: *shūn'zī'1*; *čăn'zī'2* [*Fr. general (1823-83)*].

chaos: *kē'os1*; *čă'ōs2*.—**chaotic:** *kē-ot'ik1*; *čă-ōt'ie2*.

chap (*n.*): *čhop1*; *chap2*, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.; I., M., & St. chap1*; *čhăp2* [*The jaw*]. Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry chaps in blood.

DRYDEN trans. Vergil's *Æneid* bk. ii, l. 483.

The earliest spelling, *choip*, dates from 1505, and has been traced to Dunbar. Shakespeare used the form *chops* in 1596 and 1597 ("I Henry IV," act i, sc. 2 and "II Henry IV," act ii, sc. 4) but *chaps* in 1610 ("Tempest," act ii, sc. 2). In British usage *chap* is pronounced *čhăp2*, and *chop* is pronounced *čhop2*; *čhōp2*; in the United States the orthography does not influence the pronunciation so far as the form *chap* is concerned. See below, and also *CHOP*.

chap (*v.*): *čhap1*; *čhăp2* [*To crack or split, as the skin*]. The pronunciation indicated by the earlier British lexicographers was not influenced by the orthography. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted *čhop1*; Kenrick (1773), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847), favored *čhap1*, while Knowles (1835) indicated both. Modern lexicographers prefer *čhap1*. See the preceding word.

chaparejos: *čhă'pa-rē'hōs1*; *čhă'pă-rē'hōs2* [*Sp. Am., leather breeches*].

chaparral: *čhap'ə-rāl'1*; *čhăp'ə-răl'2* [*A tangle of dwarf oak or cactus*].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

chapeau [Fr.]: shā'pō¹; ʃhā'pō²; *not* shap'o¹ [A hat].—**chapeau bras** [Fr.]: brā¹; brā² [A dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm].—**c. de poil** [Fr.]: də pwāl¹; də pwāl² [A beaver or fur hat].

chapel: chap'el¹; ʃhəp'el²—pronounce the ultima.

chapelet: chap'el-et¹; ʃhəp'el-ēt², *Standard, C., & I.*; *E.* chēp'let¹; *M.* chap'ə-lit¹; *W.* chap'ī-let¹ [A pair of strapped stirrups].

chappelle [Fr.]: shā'pel¹; ʃhā'pəl² [A chapel].—**chappelle ardente** [Fr.]: ār'dānt¹; ār'dānt² [An illuminated mortuary chapel].

chaperon: shap'er-ōn¹; ʃhəp'ēr-ōn², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C.* shap'ə-rōn¹; *E.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *I.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *M.* shap'ər-ōn¹; *St.* shap'ūr-ōn¹. Walker (1791) indicated shap-ər-ūn¹; Perry (1805), shap'ə-rōn¹; Jameson (1827), shap'ər-ūn¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), shap'ər-ōn¹. There is a tendency to distinguish the pronunciation of the verb from that of the noun, by giving the ultima of the verb the short o sound as in "not": shap'ər-ēn¹; ʃhəp'ēr-ōn².

chapfallen, chopfallen: chop'fəl¹n¹; ʃhɒp'fəl²n² [Having drooping jaws].
See CHAP; CHOP.

Chaphenatha: kaf'ɪ-nē'thə¹; eɪf'e-nā'thə² [Bible]. Same as CAPHE-^[NATHA.]

Chapultepec: cha-pūl'tē-pēk¹; ʃhə-pul'te-pēe² [Fortified hill near Mexico city taken by U. S. army in 1847].

char: chūr¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]. Now dialect or obsolete.^[See CHARE; CHORE.]

Charaathalar: kar'ɪ-aθ'hə-lar¹; eār'a-āth'a-lār² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

char=ā=banes [Fr.]: shār'a=bān¹; ʃhār'ā=bān² [A long-bodied wagon with cross-seats].

Characa: kar'ə-kə¹; eār'a-ea² [Apocrypha].

character: kar'ək-tər¹; eār'ae-tēr². By Shakespeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," 1591 and elsewhere), and from 1600 to 1700, frequently accented on the penult by analogy with *contractor*, *detractor*, etc.

And the inglorious likeness of a beast . . .
Charactered in the face. MILTON *Comus* l. 537.

characterize, characterise: kar'ək-tər-aɪz¹; eār'ae-tēr-iz². Bailey (1728) indicated the stress on the antepenult.—**characterization, characterisation**: kar'ək-tər-ɪ-*[or (Eng.) -ai]*-zē'shən¹; eār'ae-tēr-ɪ-*[or (Eng.) -i]*-zā'shon².

charade: shə-rēd¹ or shə-rūd¹; ʃhə-rād² or ʃhə-rād²; American lexicographers indicate the first; British lexicographers prefer the second, which is nearer to the French, from which it was drawn into English in 1776. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* note the first pronunciation, while *E., I., M., & St.* record the second.

Charashim: kar'ə-ʃim¹; eār'a-ʃim² [Bible].—**Charasim**: kar'ə-sim¹; eār'a-sim² [Bible].—**Charax**: kē'raks¹; eār'raks² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Charcamis**: kār'ka-mis¹; eār'ea-mis² [Bible].—**Charchamis**: kār'ka-mis¹; eār'ea-mis² [Bible].—**Charchemish**: kār'ku-mish or kar-kī'mish¹; eār'ee-mish or eār'eē'mish² [Bible].

charcoal: chūr'kōl¹; ʃhār'eōl².

Charcot: shūr'kō¹; ʃhār'eō² [Fr. antarctic explorer (1867-)].

Charcus: kūr'kus¹; eār'eūs² [Apocrypha].

charcuterie [Fr.]: shūr'kū'tə-rī¹; ʃhār'eū'te-rē² [Table delicacies as prepared by a pork-butcher].

chare: chār¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]. See CHAR; CHORE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, eūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Charea: *kē'ri-a¹*; *eā're-a²* [Apocrypha].

chargé d'affaires [Fr.]: *shār'zē' dā'fār'¹*; *chār'zhē' dā'fār'²* [An officer in the diplomatic service].

chargee: *char-jī'¹*; *chär-gē'²* [One who holds a charge on property].

Charicleia: *kar'i-kli'yā'¹*; *eā'i-elē'yā'²* [In Heliodorus's "Ethiopica," an Ethiopian princess].

Charicles: *kar'i-kliz¹*; *eär'i-elēs²* [A sketch of ancient Greek home-life].

Charing Cross: *char'ɪŋ krōs¹*; *chär'ing² erōs²*; *not chār'ɪŋ, nor chīr'ɪŋ* [A district of London, formerly *Cherringe* village].

Charis: *kē'ris¹*; *eā'ris²* [In myth, the personification of beauty and grace].
—**Charites:** *kar'i-tiz¹*; *eär'i-tēs²* [In the "Odyssey," three goddesses embodying grace, beauty, and joy]. See *AGLAI*, *EUPHROSYNE*, *THALIA*.

charity: *char'i-ti¹*; *chär'i-ty²*.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian *charity*
Under the sun!

THOS. HOOD *Bridge of Stags* st. 9.

charivari [Fr.]: *shā'ri'vā'ri'¹*; *chā'ri'vā'ri'²*; *Standard shār'i-vār'¹*; *C. shār-i-var'¹*; *E. shār-i-vār'¹*; *I. shā-ri-va-ri¹*; *M. shā'ri-va-ri¹*; *St. shā'ri-vā'ri¹*; *W. shā'ri-vā'ri¹*; *Wr. shā'ri-vā-ri¹* [A burlesque serenade].

charlatan: *shār'lə-tən¹*; *chār'la-tan²* [A pretender].

Charlemagne: *shār'li-mēn' or (Fr.) shār'lə-mā'nyā¹*; *chār'le-mān' or (Fr.) chār'le-mā'nyē²* [King of the Franks (742-814)]. [name].

Charlemont: *chār'l'mənt¹*; *chār'l'mont²*; *not chār'lə-ment¹* [Eng. family name].

Charleroi¹: *shār'lə-rwā'¹*; *chār'le-rwā'²* [Belgian town].

Charleroi²: *chār'lə-rōi'¹*; *chār'le-rōi'²* [Town in Pa.].

Charles: *chārlz¹*; *chārls²* [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Carl**, Ger. & Sw. **Karl**: *kārl¹*; *cār²*; Dutch **Carcl**: *kā'rl¹*; *cā'rl²*; Fr. **Charles**: *shārl¹*; *chārl²*; It. **Carlo**: *kār'lō¹*; *cār'lō²*; Pg. & Sp. **Carlos**: *kār'lōs¹*; *cār'lōs²*.

Charleville¹: *shār'lə-vil'¹*; *chār'le-vil'²* [Fr. town].

Charleville²: *shār'lə-vil¹*; *chār'le-vil²* [Ir. town].

Charlotte: *shār'lət¹*; *chār'lət²* [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger. *shar-lot'ət*; *chär-löt'ēt²*; Dutch & Sw. **Charlotta**: *shar-lot'ət*; *chär-löt'ät²*; Fr. **Charlotte**: *shār'lət¹*; *chār'löt²*; It. **Carlotta**: *kar-lot'ta¹*; *cār-löt'tä²*; Pg. & Sp. **Carlota**: *kar-lō'ta¹*; *cār-lō'tä²*. [cream].

charlotte russe: *shār'lət rūs¹*; *chār'lot rūs²* [Sponge-cake and whipped cream].

Charlton: *chār'l'tən¹*; *chār'l'ton²* [A family name].

charm: *chärm¹*; *chärm²*. Ben Jonson rimed it with "warm"—

When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm!

Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare.

Charme: *kār'mī*; *eär'mē²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Charmes: *shärm¹*; *chärm²* [Fr. editor and author (1849—)].

charmeuse [Fr.]: *shār'mūz¹*; *chär'mūs²*; *not shā'mūs¹*; *nor shā'mūs¹* [A soft dress-goods for women's wear].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prëy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Charmis: kār'mis¹; eär'mis² [Apocrypha].

[formation].

Charmouth: chār'məth¹; chār'muth² [1. Eng. resort. 2. A geological

Charon: kē'rən¹; eā'ron² [In Gr. myth, the son of Erebus who ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx].

Charran: kār'an¹; eār'an² [Bible].

Charsana: kar-sē'nā¹; eär-sā'na² [Douai Bible].

chart: chārt¹; chārt². Sheridan indicated kār¹ in 1780, and altho Walker declared the word to be "perfectly anglicised," and claimed that "we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, etc.," he also indicated kār¹ as the pronunciation of his time, and was followed by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775) indicated chārt¹, and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849).

No one now pronounces *chart* as if it were spelled *kart*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 178 [H. '04.]

charta [L.]: kār'tā¹; eär'tā² [A charter]. See MAGNA CARTA.

Charteris: chār'tərz¹ or chār'tər-is¹; chār'tərs² or chār'tēr-is² [Scot. family name].

Chartier (Alain): ā'lan' shār'tyē¹; ä'län' chār'tyē² [Fr. writer of the formation period (1390?-1440?)].

Chartres: shārtr¹; chārtr² [Fr. cathedral city].

Chartreuse: shār'trüz¹; chār'trūs²; *C. & E.* shār-trüz¹; *I.* shār-trüz¹; *M.* shār'trū¹; *W.* shār'trüz¹; *Wr.* shār'trüz¹ [A Carthusian monastery, espec. that established at Grenoble, France].

charwoman: chār'wu'mən¹; chār'wo'man²; *not* chār'wu'mən¹—pronounce it as you spell it. See CHAR; CHARE; CHORE.

chary: chār'r¹ or chē'r¹; chār'y² or chā'ry². *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *I. & St.* prefer the second.

Charybdis: kə-rib'dis¹; ea-ryb'dis² [In Gr. myth, a woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a whirlpool].

Chaseba: kas'ī-bā¹; eās'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

Chaselon: kas'ī-lən¹; eās'e-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Chasles: shāl¹; chāl² [Fr. author (1798-1873)].

Chaslum: kas'lu-im¹; eās'lu-īm² [Douai Bible].

chasm: kazm¹; eāsm².

Chasphla: kas'fi-ā¹; eās'fi-a² [Douai Bible].

chassé: sha"sē¹; chā"se² [A movement in dancing].

chasselas: shas'ə-las¹ or (*Fr.*) shā"sə-lā¹; chās'e-lās² or (*Fr.*) chā"se-lā². In the English pronunciation *Standard* (Key 1) indicates a in the antepenult. *C.* shas'e-las¹; *E.* shās-lā¹; *I.* shas'e-las¹; *M.* chas-ə-lā¹; *W.* shas'ī-las¹; *Wr.* shas'ī-las¹ [A white grape].

Chassepot: shās'pō¹; chās'pō² [Fr. inventor of a rifle (1866) bearing his name (1833-1905)].

chasseur [Fr.]: shā"sūr¹; chā"sūr² [A soldier belonging to the light infantry; also, a hunter].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **prey**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

chassis: *chas'is*¹ or (*Fr.*) *shā'sī'*¹; *chās'is*² or (*Fr.*) *chā'sī'*²; *C.* *shas'is*¹; *E.* *shās'ī*¹; *I.* *shas'ī*¹; *M.* *shas'ī*¹; *W.* *shā'sī*¹. In English the word dates from 1664 and was used then to designate a window-frame fitted with paper. With the passing of this it became obsolete, but returned two centuries later and was then used to designate the base-frame of a gun-carriage, whence we derive the modern application to the frame of an automobile running-gear.

chaste: *chēst*¹; *chāst*².

Chastelard: *shūs'tə-lär'*¹; *chäs'te-lär'*² [*Fr.* poet (1540-63)].

Chastelet: *shūs'tə-lē'*¹; *chäs'te-le'*² [*Fr.* savante (1706-49)].

Chastellux: *shā'tə-lü'*¹; *chā'te-lü'*² [*Fr.* soldier (1734-88), who fought in the Am. Revolutionary war].

chasten: *chēs'n*¹; *chās'n*². Formerly pronounced *chēs'tn*, and so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Walker noted a tendency to rime the word with *fasten*, and pointed out that it rimed perfectly with *hasten*. Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1847) indicated *chēs'n*.

chastise: *chas-taiz'*¹; *chäs-tis'*². Murray notes that originally the stress was always on the first syllable, and that it was so 7 times against 2 in Shakespeare, and also in other poets. But according to Chaucer and Gower it was sometimes on the second syllable as it is to-day.

chastisement: *chas'tiz-ment*¹ or *chas-taiz'ment*¹; *chäs'tis-mēnt*² or *chäs-tis'ment*². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Perry (1775) indicated the second, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted the first and have been supported by all the other lexicographers.

chastity: *chas'ti-ti*¹; *chäs'ti-ty*². Sheridan (1780) indicated *chēs'ti-ti*¹, which led Walker to note that "though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe to be the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it [as in "fat"]."

chasuble: *chas'yu-bl*¹; *chäs'yu-bl*², *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.*; *I.* *chaz'yū-bl*¹; *M.* *chas'yu-b'l*¹; *St.* *chaz'yu-bl*¹; *W.* *chaz'yu-b'l*¹; *Wr.* *chaz'ə-bl*¹ [An ecclesiastical vestment].

chat: *chat*¹; *chät*² [1. Familiar speech. 2. One of various voluble singing [birds].

château [*Fr.*]: *shā'tō'*¹; *chā'tō'*²; *not* *shat'o*¹ [A castle or manor house].

Châteaubriand: *sha'tō'brī'än'*¹; *chā'tō'brī'än'*² [*Fr.* ambassador and author (1768-1848)].

Chateaugay: *shat'ō-gē'*¹; *chät'ō-gā'*² [A lake, Franklin co., N. Y.].

Chateauguay: *shā'tō'gē'*¹; *chā'tō'gā'*² [A district, Quebec prov., Canada].

Chateaufort: *shā'tō'tyär'ri'*¹; *chā'tō'tyär'ry'*²—in *Fr.* *th* is pronounced as *t* [*Fr.* city].

Châteaux en Espagne [*Fr.*]: *shā'tōz'än es'pā'nyä*¹; *chā'tōz'än es'pā'nyē*² [Literally, "castles in Spain"; figuratively, "castles in the air"].

chatelaine: *shat'ə-lēn'* or (*Fr.*) *shā'tə-lēn'*¹; *chät'e-län'*² or (*Fr.*) *chā'te-län'*² [A set of chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which useful articles, as scissors, keys, etc., are attached].

Chatham: *chat'am*; *chät'am*²—the *h* is silent [1. Eng. city. 2. Eng. earldom conferred on William Pitt the elder (1708-78). 3. One of several counties or towns in the United States and Canada].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Chatillon: shā"tī"yōn¹; ʃhā"tī"yōn² [The Fr. ambassador in Shakespeare's "King John"].

Chatrian: shā"trī"ān¹; ʃhā"trī"ān² [Fr. novelist (1826-90)].

chattel: chat'el¹; chăt'el², *Standard, C., & I.; E. chat'təl¹; M. chat'l¹; St. & Wr. chat'tl¹; W. chat'l¹. Perry (1777) indicated chat'tel¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) recorded chat'tl¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted chat'al¹ [A piece of personal property].*

Chaucer: chō'sər¹; ʃhə'çēr² [Eng. poet (1340-1400)].

Chaucerian: che-sī'ri-ən¹; ʃhə-çē'ri-an².

Chaudière: shō"dyār¹; ʃhō"dyēr² [Canadian river].

chauffer: shō'fər¹; ʃhō'fēr², *Standard; C. shē'fūr¹; E. chēf'fūr¹; I. shēf'-ur¹; M. chēf'ər¹; St. chēf'fūr¹; W. shō'fūr¹; Wr. shē'fər¹* [A small portable furnace].
Do not confuse this term with the next.

chauffeur: shō'fūr¹; ʃhō'fūr²; *not shō'fər¹* [The driver of an automobile].
The origin of the term is traced to bands of French brigands which, in 1793 and later, terrorized and pillaged the people, burning the soles of their feet to compel them to reveal where they had hidden their money. Suppressed by Napoleon in 1803.

Chaulnes (de): də shōn¹; de ʃhōn² [Fr. family name].

Chaumette: sho"met¹; ʃho"mēt² [Fr. Jacobin (1763-94)].

Chaumont: sho"mōn¹; ʃho"môn² [Fr. town].

[1772-1840].

Chauncey: chān'sɪ or chōn'sɪ¹; chān'cy² or ʃhən'cy² [Am. commodore

chaus¹: kē'us¹; eā'ūs² [The jungle-cat].

chaus²: chaus¹; chous² [To cheat; chouse].

Chautauqua: shē-tē'kwā¹; ʃhə-tə'kwa² [A lake and county in N. Y.].

Chauvin: shō"vañ¹; ʃhō"vāñ² [A Fr. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.].—
chauvinist: shō'vi-nist¹; ʃhō'vi-nist² [One absurdly jealous of his country's honor].
—**chauvinism:** shō'vin-izm¹; ʃhō'vin-izm² [Exaggerated patriotism].

Chavah: kē'vā¹; eā'vā² [Bible].

chaw: chō¹; ʃhə². See CHEW.

Chaworth: chā'wərth¹; ʃhə'worth²; *not chō'wərth¹* [Eng. family name].

cheap: chīp¹; chēp².

cheat: chīt¹; chēt².

[sailboat].

chebacco: chī-bak'o¹ or shī-bak'o¹; che-bāe'o² or ʃhə-bāe'o² [A type of

Chebar: kī'bar¹; eē'bār² [Bible].

chebec: shī-bek'¹; ʃhə-bēe'², *M. & W.; Standard chī'bek¹; C. shī'bek¹; E. che'bek¹; I. chī-bek¹* [A chebacco].

Cheddar: ched'ər¹; chēd'ar² [Eng. village famed for its cheese].

Chedorlaomer: ked'ər-l-ō'mər¹; eēd'ər-la-ō'mēr² [Bible].

cheerful: chīr'ful¹; chēr'ful². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated this pronunciation, but Sheridan (1780) noted cher'ful¹, which Walker noted as alternative, but it is not accepted to-day.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gr̥y**; hit, **hit**; police, **obey**, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

cheese: **chīz**¹; **chēs**².—**cheesy**: **chīz**¹; **chēs**²; *not* **chī**¹.

Cheetham: **chīt**¹; **chēt**² [Eng. family name].

chef [Fr.]: **shēf**¹; **chēf**² [A chief director; esp. a cook].

chef-d'œuvre [Fr.]: **shē**¹=**dū**¹; **chē**²=**dū**² [A masterpiece].

chela: **kī**¹; **ē**² [A pincer-like claw].

Chelal: **kī**¹; **ē**² [Bible].—**Chelcias**: **kel**¹; **shas**¹; **ē**²; **shas**² [Apocrypha].—**Chelab**: **kī**¹; **hā**¹; **ē**²; **lē**²; **āb**² [Douai Bible].—**Cheliau**: **kī**¹; **hā**¹; **ē**²; **li**²; **ā**²; **ū**² [Douai Bible].—**Chelion**: **kī**¹; **lā**¹; **ān**¹; **ē**²; **lī**²; **on**² [Douai Bible].—**Chellians**: **kel**¹; **ān**¹; **ē**²; **lī**²; **an**² [Apocrypha].—**Chelluh**: **kel**¹; **ū**¹; **ē**²; **ū**² [Bible].—**Chellus**: **kel**¹; **us**¹; **ē**²; **us**² [Apocrypha].

Chelmsford: **chelms**¹; **fārd**¹ or **chemz**¹; **fārd**¹; **chēlms**² or **chēmz**² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER.

Chelod: **kī**¹; **lād**¹; **ē**²; **lōd**² [Apocrypha].

Cheltenham: **chel**¹; **tn**¹; **ām**¹; **chē**²; **tn**²; **am**² [Eng. town].

Chelub: **kī**¹; **lūb**¹; **ē**²; **lūb**² [Bible].—**Chelubai**: **kī**¹; **lū**¹; **bai**¹; **ē**²; **lū**²; **bī**² [Bible].—**Chelubi**: **kī**¹; **lū**¹; **hai**¹; **ē**²; **lū**²; **hī**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Cheluhu**: **kī**¹; **lū**¹; **hū**¹; **ē**²; **lū**²; **hū**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Chemarim**: **kem**¹; **ā**¹; **rim**¹; **ē**²; **m**²; **ā**²; **rim**² [Bible].

chemic: **kem**¹; **ī**¹; **ē**²; **m**²; **ī**².

chemise: **shī**¹; **mīz**¹; **che**¹; **mīs**², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* **shā**¹; **mīz**¹; *E.* **she**¹; **mīz**¹; *I.* & *St.* **she**¹; **mīz**¹.—**chemissette**: **shēm**¹; **ī**¹; **zet**¹; **chēm**²; **ī**²; **gēt**².

chemist: **kem**¹; **īst**¹; **ē**²; **m**².—**chemistry**: **kem**¹; **īst**¹; **ē**²; **m**²; **īst**². The first syllable of these words and their derivatives was originally spelled *chym*-, and pronounced *kim*-. According to Bullokar (1616), a "*Chymist*" was "a Physition following the method of Paracelsus." Bailey (1724) defined "*Chymistry*" as "the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire." This spelling was retained by John Kersey (1706), Bailey (1724), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Walker (1791). Johnson, however, also noted *chemistry*, but referred the reader to *chymistry* for the definition. Wherever this spelling is found the pronunciation *kim*¹ is noted in harmony with it and it is not to be applied to the spelling *chemist*, as done by Smart as late as 1871.

Chemnitz: **kem**¹; **nīts**¹; **ē**²; **m**²; **nīts**² [Ger. Protestant divine (1522-86)].

Chemosh: **kī**¹; **mōsh**¹; **ē**²; **mōsh**² [Bible].

Chemung: **shī**¹; **mūn**¹; **che**¹; **mūn**² [A river and county in N. Y.].

Chenaanah: **kī**¹; **nē**¹; **ā**¹; **nā**¹; **ē**²; **nā**²; **ā**²; **nā**² [Bible].—**Chenani**: **kī**¹; **nē**¹; **nai**¹ or **ken**¹; **ā**¹; **nai**¹; **ē**²; **nā**² or **cēn**²; **ā**²; **nī**² [Bible].—**Chenaniah**: **ken**¹; **ā**¹; **nai**¹; **ē**²; **nā**²; **ā**²; **nī**² [Bible].

Chenery: **chen**¹; **ār**¹; **chēn**²; **ēr**² [Eng. scholar (1826-84), b. in Barbados, [W. I.].

chenille: **shā**¹; **nīl**¹; **che**¹; **nīl**² [F. tufted cord].

Chénier (de): **dā**¹; **shē**¹; **nyē**¹; **dē**¹; **chē**²; **nyē**² [Fr. poet (1762-94); guillotined for opposing the Terror].

Cheops: **kī**¹; **ōps**¹; **ē**²; **ōps**² [Egypt. king of 4th dynasty; said to have built [first pyramid at Gizeh].

Chepharhaammonai: **kī**¹; **fā**¹; **hē**¹; **ām**¹; **ō**¹; **nai**¹; **ē**²; **fā**²; **hā**²; **ām**²; **ō**²; **nī**² [Bible].

Chephirah: **kī**¹; **fai**¹; **rā**¹; **ē**²; **fī**²; **ra**² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hit, ice; ī = ē; ē = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Cephren: kef'ren¹; eēf'ren² [Egypt. king, son or brother of Cheops: said to have built second pyramid].

cheque: chek¹; chēk². Spelled CHECK by Bailey (1728), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), and Walker (1791). While Perry (1775) indicates *check* for the verb, adjective, and noun, and prefers *checker* to *chequer* for the verb, he does not record *cheque* anywhere.

Cheran: kī'rən¹; eē'ran² [Bible].

Cher: shār¹; çhêr² [Fr. river and dept.].

Cherbourg: shār'būr¹; çhêr'būr² [Fr. city and spt.].

Cherbullez: shār'bū'lyē¹; çhêr'bū'lyē² [Fr. writer (1829-99)].

Chereas: kī'ri-əs¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha].—**Cherethim:** ker'1-thim¹; eēr'-e-thim² [Bible].—**Cherethites:** ker'1-thaits¹; eēr'e-thits² [Bible].

cherish: cher'ish¹; chēr'ish².

Cherith: kī'ri-th¹; eē'rith² [Bible].

cheroot: shi-rūt¹; che-rōōt², *Standard, M, & W.; C & St. she-rūt¹; E. shūr-ūt¹; I. shi-rūt¹; Wr. chi-rūt¹.*

cherry: cher'1; çhēr'y²; *not* chār'1.

Cherso: ker'so¹; eēr'so² [Austrian island in Adriatic].

Chersonesus: kūr'so-nī'sus¹; eēr'so-nē'sūs² [Ancient name of several European peninsulas].

Chertsey: chūrt'si¹; chērt'sy² [Eng. city containing abbey where Henry VI. was buried]. [Ezra ii, 59].

Cherub: kī'rub¹; eē'rub² [Bible: A region in Babylonia inhabited by exiles].

cherub: cher'ub¹; chēr'ub² [A beautiful winged child or angel; also, any beautiful child].—**cherubic:** cher-rū'bik¹; che-rū'bic².—**cherubim:** cher'u-bim¹; chēr'u-bim² [Plural of CHERUB].

Cherubini: kē'ru-bī'nī¹; eē'ru-bī'nī² [It. composer (1760-1842)].

chervil: chūr'vil¹; chēr'vil² [A garden herb used for salads, etc.].

Chesalon: kes'ə-lən¹; eēs'a-lōn² [Bible].

[United States].

Chesapeake: ches'ə-pik¹; chēs'a-pēk² [A bay on the Atlantic coast of the

Cheselden: chez'əl-den¹; chēs'el-dēn² [Eng. surgeon (1688-1752)].

Chesed¹: kī'sed¹; eēs'sēd² [Bible].

Chesed²: kes'ed¹; eēs'ēd² [In the Hebrew cabalistic system, Mercy or Love as an intelligence or attribute of God].

Cheshire: chesh'ir¹; chēsh'ir² [A county of Eng. and of New Hampshire].

Chesil: kī'sil *or* kes'il¹; eē'sil *or* eēs'il² [Bible].

Chesney: ches'ni¹; chēs'ny² [Eng. family name].

chestnut: ches'nut¹; chēs'nūt²—the *t* is silent [1. An edible nut or the tree on which it grows. 2. A rich reddish-brown color].

Chesulloth: ki-sul'ōth *or* -ōth¹; ee-sul'ōth *or* -ōth² [Bible].

chetah: chī'ta¹; chē'ta² [A hunting-leopard]. **chee'tah†.**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo. ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prëy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

Chethilm: *kɪ-ʃai'im* or *kēth'i-im*¹; *ee-thi'im* or *ēth'i-im*² [Apocrypha].
—**Chettlim**: *ka-tai'im* or *ket'i-im*¹; *ee-ti'im* or *ēt'i-im*² [Apocrypha].

Chetwode: *ʃet'wud*¹; *chēt'wɔd*² [Eng. family name].

Chetwynd: *ʃet'wind*¹; *chēt'wynd*² [Eng. family name]. [DE=FRISE.]

cheval-de-frise: *ʃə-val'də-friz*¹; *ʃe-väl'de-fris*². Same as CHEVAUX=

chevalier¹: *ʃev'ə-lir*¹ or (Fr.) *ʃə-vä'lyē*¹; *ʃhev'a-lēr*² or (Fr.) *ʃhe-vä'lyē*² [Fr., a knight].

Chevallier²: *ʃə-väl'yē*¹; *che-väl'yē*² [Eng. actor (1861-)].

chevaux-de-frise (*pl.*): *ʃə-vō'də-friz*¹; *ʃhe-vō'de-fris*² [Fr., a series of spiked obstacles used, in military operations, to check the advance of an enemy].

chevelure [Fr.]: *ʃev'ə-lür*¹; *ʃhev'e-lür*², *Standard*; *C. ʃhev'e-liür*¹; *M. ʃhev-ə-lür*¹; *W. ʃhē-v'lür*¹ [The hair of one's head].

Cheviot: *ʃev'i-ət*¹; *ʃev'i-ot*², *Standard*; *C. ʃev'i-ət*¹; *E. ʃev'i-ut*¹; *I. ʃhi'vi-et*¹; *M. ʃhiv'i-et*¹; *W. ʃhev'i-ut*¹. The pronunciations indicated by *I.* & *M.* are seldom or never heard in the United States where a distinction is occasionally made between the name of the mountain range and the cloth made from the wool of the sheep that range upon it, the latter being termed *shev'i-at*¹; *ʃhev'i-ot*².

Chevreul: *ʃev'rül*¹; *ʃhev'rül*² [Fr. chemist; color expert (1786-1889)]. 1889)].

chevron: *ʃev'rən*¹; *ʃhev'ron*²; *not ʃhev'rən*¹ [A V-shaped emblem of rank].

chevrotain: *ʃev'ro-tēn*¹; *ʃhev'ro-tān*² [A dwarf deer-like ruminant].

chevy: *ʃev'i*¹; *ʃhev'y*² [A hunt or chase].

chew: *ʃhū*¹; *ʃhū*²; *not ʃhiū*¹. The pronunciation here indicated is accepted by all lexicographers for this spelling of the word, but Sheridan and Walker noted also an alternative *chē*¹, which was the correct pronunciation of the spelling *chaw*, that occurs repeatedly in 16th and 17th century literature—a form now deemed vulgar, but used by Spenser, Walton, Pepys, and Dryden.

And next to him malleous Envy rode,
Upon a ravenous Wolf, and still did *chaw*
Between his cankered teeth a venomous tode,
That all the poison ran about his jaw.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. 1, can. 4, st. 30 (1596)

Cheyenne: *ʃhai-en*¹; *ʃhī-ēn*² [A tribe of American Indians].

Cheylesmore: *ʃhils'mēr*¹; *ʃhils'môr*² [Eng. family name].

Cheyne: *ʃhē'm*¹; *ʃhē'ne*² [Scot. family name].

cheyne: *ʃhīn*¹ or *ʃhēn*¹; *ʃhēn*² or *ʃhēn*² [A walk in Chelsea, S. W. London].

Chezib: *kī'zib*¹; *eē'zib*² [Bible].

Chianti: *kī-ān'ti*¹; *eī-ān'ti*²—frequently heard *kī-an'ti*¹ [It. red wine.]

chiaroscuro: *kyā'ro-skū'ro*¹; *eyā'ro-seu'ro*² [The blending of lights and shades in a picture].

chiasm: *kai'azm*¹; *eī'aʒm*² [In anatomy, a bridge-like structure].

chiasmus: *kai-az'mus*¹; *eī-āʒ'mūs*² [A term in rhetoric].

chibouk: *ʃhi-būk*¹; *ʃhi-buk*² [Turkish pipe]. Spelled also *chibouque*, but pronounced as here indicated.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

chic [Fr.]: shik¹; χhiē²; not shik¹ [Smart; natty; stylish]. In Fr. the word is used as a noun to designate breeding, culture, chivalry, courtesy, etc.

Chicago: shi-kō'go¹; χhi-ea'go²; not χhik'a-go¹ [City in Illinois]. There is a tendency in some parts of the United States to pronounce this shi-kō'go¹.

chicane: shi-kēn¹; χhi-eān² [Trickery].—**chicanery**: shi-kēn'ər-¹; χhi-cān'ēr-y² [The using of subterfuges and paltry artifices].

Chichele: χhič'h¹-h¹; χhič'h¹-e-le² [Eng. prelate (1362?-1443), founded All Souls College, Oxford].

Chichester: χhič'h¹-es-tər¹; χhič'h¹-ēs-tēr²; erroneously χhai'ches-tər¹ [city].

Chickamauga: χhik¹-ə-mō'gə¹; χhik¹-a-ma'gə²; not χhik¹-ə-mau'gə¹ [A creek in Georgia which gives its name to a famous battle of the Civil War in 1863].

chicken: χhik'en¹; χhik'ēn²; not χhik'in¹. There is also a tendency to pronounce the e as i in "valley," rather than as in "pen," which should be discouraged.

chickpea: χhik¹-pī¹; χhik¹-pē² [A plant of the bean family].

chickweed: χhik¹-wid¹; χhik¹-wēd² [A herb used in feeding birds].

chicle: χhik¹-lē¹; χhiē²-lē²—the cant pronunciation χhik¹ should be discouraged.

chicory: χhik¹-o-rī¹; χhiē²-o-ry² [A herb, the roasted and pulverized root of which is used as a coffee adulterant].

chicot: shi¹-kō¹; χhi²-eō²; not χhi¹-kət¹ [The Kentucky coffee-tree].

Chicot: shi¹-ko¹; χhi²-eo²; not χhi¹-kət¹ [A county in Arkansas].

Chicoutimi and Saguenay: shi-kū¹-tī-mī¹ and sag¹-ə-nē¹; χhi-eū-tī-mī¹ and sāg¹-e-nā² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Childon: kai'dən¹; eī'dōn² [Bible].

chief: χhif¹; χhēf². In Eng. the regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of *i*, as in "police." In has other sounds, as of *i* in "isle," and of *e* in "friend."

chieftain: χhif¹-tān¹; χhēf²-tān², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* χhif¹-tān¹; *I., St., & W.*, χhif¹-tān¹. Sometimes erroneously χhif¹-tān¹, and χhif¹-tūn¹, in an effort to reproduce the *a* in the word, which is one of a class which retain a weak *i* sound as *captain, certain, curtain*, etc.

Chiene: shin¹; χhēn² [Scottish family name].

Chlesa (della): del¹-ə kī-ē'za¹; dēl¹-ə ēi-ē'sā² [The family name of Pope Benedict XV. (1854-)].

chiffonier: shif¹-o-nīr¹; χhif²-o-nīr², *Standard & W.*; *C.* shi-fen¹-yē¹; *E.* shif-fen-nīr¹; *I.* shif¹-o-nīr¹; *M.* shif-o-nīr¹; *St.* shif¹-fō-nīr¹; *Wr.* shif-fen-ēr¹ [A high narrow chest of drawers]. [Nova Scotia].

Chignecto: shig-nek¹-to¹; χhiḡ-nēē²-to²; not χhig¹-nek-to¹ [A bay and cape of

chignon: shi¹-nyōn¹; χhi²-nyōn²; not shin¹-yān¹; nor shi-nen¹ [A roll of hair worn by women].

Chihuahua: χhi-wā¹-wā¹; χhi-wā¹-wā² [Mex. state and town].

chilblain: χhil¹-blēn¹; χhil¹-blān².

child: χhaild¹; child² [A son or daughter]. See CHILDE.

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, eŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

childe: *chaild*¹; *child*² [A youth of gentle or noble birth].

Childe Harold was he hight. BYRON *Childe Harold*, can. 1, st. 3.

children: *chil'dren*¹; *chil'drēn*² [Pl. of *CHILD*].

Chile: *chī'lē*¹; *chī'lē*² [South-American republic].

Chileab: *kil'i-ab* or *kai'h-ab*¹; *el'e-āb* or *el'le-āb*² [Bible].

Chili¹: *chī'li*¹; *chī'li*² [Chin. province, town, and gulf]. **Chihli[†].**

Chili²: *chī'li*¹; *chī'li*² [A variant of *CHILE*].

chiliad: *kil'i-ad*¹; *el'i-ād*² [A thousand; espec. a thousand years].

chiliasm: *kil'i-azm*¹; *el'i-āzm*² [Millenarianism].

Chillion: *kil'i-ən* or *kai'h-ən*¹; *el'i-on* or *el'i-on*² [Bible].

chilkoot: *chil'kūt*¹; *chil'kōōt*² [Alaskan pass].

Chillicothe: *chil'i-kōth'i*¹; *chil'i-cōth'e*²—the o is short as in "not" [One of several cities of the United States].

Chillon: *shī'yōh'*¹; *chī'yōh'*² [Swiss castle. the subject of Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"].

Chilmad: *kil'mad*¹; *el'mād*² [Bible].

Chilo: *kai'lo*¹; *el'lo*² [A variant of *CHILON*].

Chilon: *kai'len*¹; *el'lōn*² [One of the Seven Sages of Greece].

Chilperic: *chil'pə-rik*¹ or (*Fr.*) *shil'pē'rik*¹; *chil'pe-rīe*² or (*Fr.*) *chil'pē'-rīe*² [A king of the Franks (539-84)].

Chiltern: *chil'tərn*¹; *chil'tērn*² [A range of hills in Eng.].

chimæra: *ki-mī'rā*¹; *ei-mē'ra*²; *not* *kim'ə-rā*¹. Bullokar, who indicated this spelling as his preference, also noted *chimæra*. See *CHIMERA*.

Chimay (de): *də shī'mē*¹; *de chī'mā*² [Span. beauty; imprisoned by Robespierre (1773-1835)].

Chimborazo: *chīm'bo-rā'zo*¹ or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'ho*¹; *chīm'bo-rā'zo*² or (*Sp.*) *chīm-bō-rā'ho*² [Volcano in Ecuador].

chime: *chaim*¹; *chīm*² [A set of bells or their sound].

chimera: *ki-mī'rā*¹; *ei-mē'ra*², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., M., & W.* *ki-mī'rā*¹; *E.* *ki-mī'rā*¹; *I. & St.* *ki-mī'rā*¹. Perry (1775) indicates *ki-mī'rā*¹, Walker (1791) *ki-mī'rā*¹. *Standard, M., & W.* give *kai-mī'rā*¹ as alternative; *E.* gives *kai-mī'rā*¹. See *CHIMERA* [A monster of the imagination; also, a fire-breathing monster in Gr. myth].

chimere: *chi-mīr*¹; *chi-mēr*²; *M. & W.*; *Standard, C., I., & Wr.* *shī-mīr*¹; *E.* *shīm-ir*¹. The word is derived from the Sp. *chamarra* and ch of that language is always equivalent to *ch*¹, *not* *sh*¹.

chimerical: *ki-mer'i-kāl*¹; *ei-mēr'i-eal*² [Pert. to a chimera].

Chimham: *kim'ham*¹; *el'm'hām*² [Bible].

chimney: *chīm'ni*¹; *chīm'ny*²; *not* *chīm'li*¹, *nor* *chīm'bli*¹, corruptions that may be traced to dialectal speech. Pegge ("Anecdotes of the Eng. Language," London, 1883) says, of the former, "This is not peculiar to London, though it prevails universally; for it is found in Lancashire." Dr. Joseph Wright notes it in use in 18 English counties.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gr̥ey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

chimpanzee: chim-pan'zi¹ or chim"pan-zī'¹; chīm-pān'zi² or chīm"pān-zē'². *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, while *C., E., I., & St.* favor the latter. [A West-African ape.]

China: chai'na¹; chī'na². A word introduced into Eng. literature as the name of an Asiatic country by Richard Eden (Murray, "New English Dict.," vol. 2, p. 351), in 1555, with this spelling, it varied in form according to its application. Hakluyt used it so spelled in his "Voyages" in 1589, but Sir Thomas Herbert, in his "Relation of some Yeares Travels," issued in 1634, adopted the form *Chynaes*. When he used it to designate silk and porcelain ware he spelled it *Cheney*. Other and later forms were *Cheny* (1679), *chenea* (1694). In 1699 Luttrell ("Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs") restored the original spelling *China*, which had been in general use for the country for more than a century; but the pronunciation chē'nī; chā'ni², had become so firmly established among the common people that the fashionable world adopted it.

Notwithstanding the active opposition of the lexicographers, from Perry in 1775 to Thomas Wright in 1855, it survived, in literature, as late as the latter year, for Thackeray, speaking in his own person, referred to "a blue dragon *Chayny jar*" in his novel "The Newcomes," and in dialectal literature, until 1860, for George Eliot used it as *chany* in "The Mill on the Floss" (p. 319), in 1860. This may have been due in part and for a time to the influence of Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), as the minority recorders of the usage of their day, for they indicated chē'nā¹ as the accepted pronunciation—Walker not without protest. Dr. Townsend Young, in an edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," which he edited in 1859, pertinently recorded the fact that "the polite having a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound," the correct pronunciation now prevails.

Chinchaycocha: chīn'chai-kō'chə¹; chīn'chi-eō'cha² [Peruv. lake in the Andes].

chinchilla: chin-chīl'ə¹; chin-chīl'a² [Andean rodent].

Chinchilla: chīn-chīl'ya¹; chīn-chīl'yā² [Sp. city].

chine: chain¹; chīn² [A spine; back-bone].

Chinese: chai-nīz'¹; chī-nēs'², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Perry, Knowles, and Smart. *Standard & C.*, chā-nīs'¹, the preference of Jameson & Goodrich (Webster).

Chinnereth: kin'i-reth¹; eīn'e-rēth² [Bible].

Chinneroth: kin'i-roth or -rōth¹; eīn'e-rōth or -rōth² [Bible].

Chios: kai'os or kī'os¹; eī'os or eī'os² [Turk. island in Ægean sea].

Chippenham: chip'an-am¹; chīp'en-am²—the *h* is silent; not chip'm-ham² [Eng. borough].

Chippewa: chip'ī-wō¹; chīp'e-wā² [A tribe of North-American Indians].

Chippeway: chip'ī-wē¹; chīp'e-wā². Same as the preceding.

chiro-: kai'ro-¹; eī'ro-² [A combining form from the Gr. *χείρ*, *cheir*, hand: pronounced in Eng. as *k*]. See the following words.

chirography: kai-rōg'rā-fī¹; eī-rōg'ra-fy² [Style of handwriting].

chiromancer: kai'ro-man'sər¹; eī'ro-mān'çēr². Formerly kir'o-man-sər¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755) and Walker (1791) [A palmist]. See the following.

chiromancy: kai'ro-man'sī¹; eī'ro-mān'çy². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kai'ro-man-sī¹. Johnson (1755) and

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʉle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Perry (1805) noted it on the antepenult: *kai-rēm'an-si*¹, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) give *kir'o-man-si*¹. Modern lexicographers all agree on the position of the principal stress. Secondary stress is indicated on the penult by *Standard, St., & W.* [Palmistry].

Chiron: *kai'rən*¹; *ei'ron*² [In Gr. myth, one of the Centaurs].

chiropodist: *kai-rəp'o-dist*¹; *ei-röp'o-dist*². Often erroneously *shi-rəp'o-dist*¹ [One who makes a specialty of diseases of the hands and feet—chiefly the latter].

Chirol: *chir'al*¹; *chir'ol*² [Eng. family name].

chirurgion: *kai-rūr'jan*¹; *ei-rūr'gon*² [Surgeon].

chisel: *chiz'el*¹; *chis'ël*², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E. & W.* *chiz'al*¹; *I.* *chiz'l*¹ [A carpenters' tool].

Chishima: *chi'shī-ma*¹; *chi'shī-mä*² [Jap. islands].

Chisholm: *chiz'am*¹; *chis'om*²; *not* *chis'helm*¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Chisleu: *kis'liū*¹; *eis'lū*² [A Jewish month].

Chislon: *kis'lən* or *kiz'lən*¹; *eis'lon* or *eis'lon*² [Bible].

Chisloth-tabor: *kis'ləth* [= *or* *kiz'ləth*] *tē'bər*¹; *eis'ləth* [= *or* *eis'ləth*] *tā'bor*² [Bible].

Chiswick: *chiz'ik*¹; *chis'ik*² [Suburb of London where Hogarth was buried]. See ALCESTER; ALNEMOUTH; ALVESTON.

chitarone: *ki'tar-rō-nē*¹; *ei'tār-rō-nē*² [It., a lute-like stringed instrument].

Chithlish: *kith'hsh*¹; *ēth'lish*² [Bible (R. V.)].

chitin: *kai'tin* or *kit'in*¹; *ei'tin* or *ēit'in*² [A chemical compound]. Spelled also *chitine*, but pronounced in the same way.

chiton [Gr.]: *kai'tən*¹; *ei'ton*² [A garment commonly worn by men].

Chitral: *chi-trāl*¹; *chi-trāl*² [A state of British India].

Chittim: *kit'im*¹; *ēit'im*² [Bible].

Chlun: *kai'un*¹; *ei'un*² [Bible].

chivalrie: *shiv'al-rik*¹; *chiv'al-rie*², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. & St.* *shiv'al-rik*¹; *M.* *shi-val'rik*¹; *W.* *shi-val'rik*¹. Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863) indicated *shi-val'rik*¹; Craig (1849) and Cull (1864) *shiv'al-rik*¹.

chivalrous: *shiv'al-rus*¹; *chiv'al-rūs*². Perry (1775) *shiv'al-rus*¹; Walker (1791) *chiv'al-rus*¹.

chivalry: *shiv'al-ri*¹; *chiv'al-ry*². The modern dictionaries agree, but *M., St., & W.* give *chiv'al-ri*¹ as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Goodrich (1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated the first noted above, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the alternative *chiv'al-ri*¹.

chive: *chaiv*¹; *chiv*²; Perry (1775) and Walker preferred this; but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated *shaiv*¹.

chlamys [Gr.]: *klē'mis*¹; *elā'mys*² [A short cloak for men].

Chloe: *klō'*¹; *elō'e*² [The heroine of Longus's pastoral "Daphnis and Chloe"].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ɔ = out; ɒ; iʊ = feud; ʃ; ɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃ; in, this.

chlorid, chloride: klō'rid¹ or -raid¹; elō'rid² or -rīd². *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E., I., & W.* to the second, indicating *chloride* as the preferred spelling [A compound of chlorine].

chlorin, chlorine: klō'rin¹ or -rain¹; elō'rin² or -rīn². *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E.* indicates klō'rīn; *I.* prefers klō'rain¹ [A poisonous gaseous element].

Chloris: klō'ris¹; elō'ris² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Niobe].

chlorite: klō'rait¹; elō'rīt² [A mineral related to mica].

chloroform: klō'ro-fōrm¹; elō'ro-fōrm²; not kler'o-fōrm¹ [A chemical anesthetic].

chlorophyl: klō'ro-fil¹; elō'ro-fȳl² [Leaf-green].

chlorosis: klo-rō'sis¹; elo-rō'sis² [An anemic disease of young women].

chlorotic: klo-ret'ik¹; elo-rōt'ie² [Pert. to chlorosis].

Choate: chōt¹; chōt² [Family name of eminent Am. jurists]. Compare INCHOATE.

Choba: kō'bā¹; eō'ba² [Apocrypha].

Chobai: kō'bī-ai or keb'ī-ai¹; eō'ba-ī or eōb'a-ī² [Apocrypha].

chock=full: chok'=ful¹; chōk'=ful²; not chuk'ful¹ [Full to choking].

The prevailing form in American usage, and in English, colloquially, is *chock=full*; in English literary usage more frequently *choke=full*; in American colloquial usage, *chuck=full*. *New Standard Dict.* (1916), p. 472, col. 2

chocolate: chok'o-lit¹; chōe'o-lat²; not chok'lit¹.

Choctaw: chok'tō¹; chōe'tā² [A division of an American Indian stock].

Chodorlahomor: kōd'ər-lē'ho-mōr¹; eōd'or-lā'ho-mōr² [Douai Bible].

choice: chōis¹; chōiç²; not chais¹, a vulgarism. See BOIL.

choir: kwair¹; kwīr². Enfield (1807) indicated kweir¹, a pronunciation which Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) noted as alternative, but now heard only dialectally. Spelled also *quire*, but pronounced as indicated above.

Let all the *quire* of clowns attend the show
In long procession, shouting as they go.

DRYDEN *Georgics* l. 473.

choke: chōk¹; chōk² [To strangle].

choke=full: chōk'=ful¹; chōk'=ful² [The Eng. literary form of CHOCK=FULL, which see].

chol-, chole-, cholo-: Combining forms from the Gr. χολή, *cholē*, bile; gall; used in Eng. and pronounced kel'-¹, kel'-¹, kel'o'-¹; eōl'-², eōl'e'-², eōl'o'-². See the following words. [ing bile].

cholagogue: kel'ə-gōg¹; eōl'a-gōg²; not chol'ə-gōg¹ [A purgative remov-

choler: kel'ər¹; eōl'ēr²; erroneously, but frequently, kō'lər¹ [Heat of temper].—**choleric:** kel'ər-ik¹; eōl'ēr-ie².

cholesteric: kel'es-ter'ik¹; eōl'es-tēr'ie² [Pert. to cholesterolin].

cholesterin: ko-les'tər-in¹; eo-lēs'tēr-īn²; not ko-les'trin¹ [A crystalline compound present in nerve-tissue, blood, bile, etc.].

Cholhoza: kel-hō'zā¹; eōl-hō'zā² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **nēt**, **ēr**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

Cholmeley: **chum'h¹**; **chòm'ly²** [Eng. family name]. See the following.

Cholmondeley: **chum'h¹**; **chòm'ly²** [Eng. family name]. See **BEAUCHAMP**; **BELVOIR**.

chomage [Fr.]: **shō"māž¹**; **cho"māzh²** [Insurance of wages during periods of idleness such as may be caused by fire].

Chomley: **chum'h¹**; **chòm'ly²** [Eng. family name]. See **CHOLMONDELEY**.

chondr-, chondro-: Combining forms from the Gr. **χόνδρος**, **chondros**, cartilage, grain, or groat: used in Eng. and pronounced **ken'dr-¹**, **ken'dro-¹**; **eön'dr-²**, **eön'dro-²**. [shrubs].

Chondrodendron: **ken"dro-den'drön¹**; **eön"dro-dën'drön²** [A genus of

chondrule: **ken'drül¹**; **eön'drül²** [A small spherical grain of a mineral].

Chonenias: **kō"ni-nai'as¹**; **eō"ne-nī'as²** [Douai Bible].

choosable: **chūz'ə-bl¹**; **chōōs'a-bl²**—the *s* is sounded as *z*.

choose: **chūz¹**; **chōōs²** [To select].

chop: **chöp¹**; **chöp²**. See **CHAP**.

chopfallen: **chöp'fōl'n¹**; **chöp'fal'n²**. See **CHAPFALLEN**.

chopin: **chöp'in¹**; **chöp'in²**. Bailey (1732), Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) all indicated this, but Sheridan (1780) noted **sho-pin¹**, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), **cho-pin¹**. [A liquid measure or an earthenware drinking-mug.] See the following. [in France].

Chopin: **shō"pañ¹**; **chō"pañ²** [Polish composer (1809–1849) who settled

chopine: **cho-pin¹**; **cho-pin²**, *Standard, M., & W.; C., W., & Cooley* **chöp'in¹**; *I., St., & Cull* **chöp-in¹** [A clog worn under a shoe to increase one's height].

choragic: **ko-raj'ik¹**; **eo-räg'ie²**, *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* **kör-ē'jik¹**; *I.* **kō-rē'jik¹**; *M.* **kör-aj'ik¹**; *W.* **kā-raj'ik¹** [Relating to a choragus].

choragus [Gr.]: **ko-rē'gus¹**; **eo-rā'gūs²** [A leader of a chorus].—**choragi**: **ko-rē'jai¹**; **eo-rā'gi²** [Plural of **CHORAGUS**].

Chorashan: **kēr"ash'an¹**; **eör"ash'an²** [Bible].

Chorazin: **ko-rē'zin¹**; **eo-rā'zin²** [Bible].

Chorbe: **kör'b¹**; **eör'be²** [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

chord: **körd¹**; **eörd²** [A combination of harmonic tones in music].

chorditis: **kor-dai'tis¹** or **-di'tis¹**; **eör-di'tis²** or **-di'tis²** [Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords].

chore: **chör¹**; **chör²**; but more frequently heard **chör¹**. See **CHAR**; **CHARE**.

chorea: **ko-rī'a¹**; **eo-rē'a²** [Nervous muscular twitching].

choree: **ko-rī'¹**; **eo-rē'²**, *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* **kō'rī¹**; *E.* **kör-i'**; *W.* **kā-rī'** [In prosody, a trochee].

chorewoman: **chör'wu"män¹**; **chör'wō"man²**. See **CHARWOMAN**.

choric: **kō'rik¹**; **eō'rie²**, *Standard, C., I., W., & W.; E.* **kör'ik¹**; *M.* **kör'ik¹** [Pert. to a chorus].

chorist: **kō'rist¹**; **eō'rist²**, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & W.; E.* **kör'ist¹**; *M.* **kör'ist¹** [A member of a chorus].

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

chorister: kər'is-tər¹; ɔr'is-tēr². Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775) pronounced the word as here indicated, but Sheridan (1780) noted kwər'is-tər¹, and Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) preferred kwir'is-tər¹, pronunciations now seldom or never heard [A member of a choir].

Chorreans: kə-rī'ənz¹; ɔ-rē'an² [Douai Bible].

chorus: kō'rus¹; ɔ'rūs², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E. kōr'us¹; M., W., & Wr. kō'ras¹ [A song for several voices].*

Chosameus: kəs'ə-mī'us¹; ɔs'a-mē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

chose (v.): chōz¹; chōz² [Imperfect tense of CHOOSE].

chose (n.): shōz¹; chōz² [In law, anything that is personal property].

Chose, (res) is the french word as general as (thing) is with us. It is in the common law, used with divers Epithites worthlie the Interpretation: as, Chose locall, is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a Mill is Chose locall. JOHN COWELL The Interpreter: or Booke Containning the Signification of Words, s. v. [London, 1607].

Chosroes: kəs'ro-iz¹; ɔs'ro-ēs² [Pers. kings].

Chouan: shū'an or (Fr.) shū'ān¹; chū'an or (Fr.) chū'ān² [Fr. royalist of 1792].

chough: chuf¹; chūf²; not chau¹ [A crow-like bird].

chouse: chaus¹; chous²; not chauz¹ [To cheat].

Chouteau: sho-tō¹; cho-tō² [A county of Montana].

Chozeba: ko-zī'bā¹; eo-zē'ba² [Bible].

chrematistics: krī'mə-tis'tiks¹; erē'ma-tīs'ties²; not krem'a-tis'tiks¹ [Political economy].

chrestomathy: kres-təm'a-thī¹; erēs-tōm'a-thy² [A collection of extracts, as of a language].

Chremhild: krīm'hilt¹; erēm'hilt² [In Ger. myth, the wife of Siegfried].—
Chriemhilde: krīm'hil-dē¹; erēm'hil-de² [Variant form of preceding].

chrism: krizm¹; erīsm² [An anointing unguent].

Chrismon: kriz'men¹; erīsmōn² [The monogram of Christ].

chrisom: kriz'əm¹; erīsom² [A baptismal robe].

Christ: kraist¹; erist².

Christabel: kris'ta-bel¹; erīs'ta-bēl² [The heroine of Coleridge's poem of the same name].

Christ=cross: kris'=krēs¹; erīs'=erōs² [The mark of a cross (+) formerly used before the alphabet on horn-books]. See CRISSCROSS.

Christe eleison: kris'ti i-lai'sən¹ or i-lē'i-sən¹; erīs'ti e-lī'son² or e-lē'i-son² [Gr., Christ have mercy! a phrase in ecclesiastical usage].

christen: kris'n¹; erīs'n² [To name in baptism]. [tians collectively].

Christendom: kris'n-dəm¹; erīs'n-dom² [The Christian World and Chris-

christening: kris'n-ɪŋ¹; erīs'n-ing².

Christhood: kraist'hud¹; erist'hōōd²; not kris'hud¹ [The condition of being the Christ].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; full, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, rule; but, **börn**;

Christian¹: krist'yan¹; erist'yan², *M. & Wr.*; *Standard & W.* kris'chən¹; *C.* kris'chən¹; *E.* krist'i-an¹; *I.* kris'tyan¹; *St.* krist'yan¹ [A member of the Christian church].

Christian²: krist'yan¹; erist'yan² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.* kris'ti-an¹; eris'ti-än²; *Fr.* **Chrétien**: krē'ti'an¹; erē'ti'än²; *It.*, *Pg.*, & *Sp.* **Christiano**: kris'ti-ā'nō¹; eris'ti-ā'nō².

Christiana: kris'ti-an'ā¹; eris'ti-än'ā² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.*, *It.*, & *Sp.* **Christina**: kris-ti'nā¹; eris-ti'nā²; *Fr.* **Christine**: kris'tin¹; eris'tin²; *Ger.* **Christiane**: kris'ti-ā'ne¹; eris'ti-ā'ne²; *Pg.* **Cristinya**: kris-ti'nya¹; eris-ti'nyā².

Christiania: kris'ti-ā'nī-ā¹; eris'ti-ā'nī-ā² [Norw. capital city].

Christianity: kris-ti-an'ī-ti¹; eris-ti-än'ī-ty², *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Cull*; *Perry* (1775) krist-ian'ī-ti¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), & *C.* kris-chi-an'ī-ti¹; *Standard*, kris'chi-an'ī-ti¹; *St.* kris'ti-an'ī-ti¹; *Wr.* krist-yn-an'ī-ti¹. *Sheridan* (1780), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) indicated kris-tyan'ī-ti¹; *Fulton & Knight* (1802) kris-tyi-an'ī-ti¹.

Christianization, **Christianisation**: kris'ti-an-ī- [or -ai-]zē'shən¹; eris'ti-än-ī- [or -i-]zā'shən².

Christianize, **Christianise**: kris'ti-an-aiz¹; eris'ti-än-iz¹.

Christmas: kris'məs¹; eris'mas²; *not* krist'məs¹.

Christopher: kris'to-fər¹; eris'to-fēr² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* **Christoffer**: kris'to-fər¹; eris'to-fēr²; *D.* & *Ger.* **Christophorus**: kris-tō'fo-rus¹; eris-tō'fo-rus²; *Fr.* **Christophe**: kris'tōf¹; eris'tōf²; *It.* **Cristoforo**: kris-tō'fo-rō¹; eris-tō'fo-rō²; *Pg.* **Christovão**: kris'to-vaun¹; eris'to-vaun²; *Sp.* **Christoval**: kris-tō'val¹; eris-tō'vāl²; *Sw.* **Kristofer**: kris'to-fər¹; kris'to-fēr².

Christus: kris'tus¹; eris'tus² [Flem. painter of the 14th cent.].

Christward: kraist'wərd¹; erist'ward² [Toward Christ].

chrom-, **chroma-**, **chromato-**: Combining forms from the Gr. *χρῶμα*, *chroma*, color; used in Eng. and pronounced krēm-,¹ krō'mə-, krō'mə-to-¹; erōm-, erō'mə-, erō'mə-to-².

chroma: krō'mə¹; erō'mə² [1. Color-intensity. 2. A term in music].

chromate: krō'mēt¹; erō'māt² [A salt of chromic acid].

chromatic: kro-mat'ik¹; ero-māt'ie² [1. Pert. to color. 2. *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones].

chromatin: krō'mə-tin¹; erō'mə-tin² [The granules of a cell-nucleus].

chrome: krōm¹; erōm² [A yellow pigment].

chromo-: A combining form from the Gr. *χρῶμα* (see **CHROM-**): used in Eng. and pronounced krō'mo¹; erō'mo².

chronicle: krən'ī-kl¹; erōn'ī-el².

chronograph: krən'o-graf¹; erōn'o-ḡraf²; *not* krō'no-graf¹. See **ASK** [An instrument for recording the duration of an event].

chronologic: krən'o-lej'ik¹; erōn'o-lōḡ'ie².

[cording to time].

chronology: kro-nel'o-jī¹; ero-nōl'o-ḡy² [An arrangement of events ac-

Chrononhotonthologos: krō'nən-hō'ten-fhō'lō-gos¹; erō'nōn-hō'tōn-thō'lō-ḡōs² [A burlesque by Henry Carey and its chief character].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǵall; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔɪ; iʊ = feud; ʧin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

Chronos: erroneous form of KRONOS, which see.

chronoscope: kɹən'o-skōp¹; ɛrən'o-seōp² [An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time].

chrotta: hrət'ə¹; hröt'a² [An early stringed musical instrument].

Chrysale: kri'sāl¹; ɛrɥ'sāl² [In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," a henpecked tradesman].

chrysalis: kris'ə-lis¹; ɛrɥs'a-lis² [The pupa of an insect]. Plural **chrysalides:** kris-al'i-diz¹; ɛrɥs-əl'i-dēs².

chrysanthemum: kris-an'ʧi-mum¹; ɛrɥs-ən'the-mūm²—the e of the penult as e in "valley," not as in "eel." [A plant of the aster family].

Chrysaor: krai-sē'er¹; ɛrɥ-sā'ör² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Chryseis: krai-sī'is¹; ɛrɥ-sē'is² [In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses].

chryselephantine: kris'el-i-fan'tin¹; ɛrɥs'el-e-fän'tin² [Made of gold and ivory].

Chrysippus: kri-sip'us¹; ɛry-sip'üs² [A Stoic philosopher, 3d cent. B. C.].

chryso-: A combining form from the Gr. χρῶσος, *chrysos*, golden: used in Eng. and pronounced kris'o-¹; ɛrɥs'o-².

chrysoberyl: kris'o-ber'il¹; ɛrɥs'o-bēr'yl² [A mineral].

chrysocracy: kris-ək'ra-si¹; ɛrɥs-ōe'ra-çy² [A wealthy class].

chrysolite: kris'o-lait¹; ɛrɥs'o-lit² [A gem-stone].

chrysoprase: kris'o-prēz¹; ɛrɥs'o-prās² [Variety of chalcedony].

Chrysostom: kris'əs-təm¹; ɛrɥs'os-tom² [A Greek Christian Father (347?-407)].

chthon-, chthono-: Combining forms from the Gr. χθών, *chthōn*, earth: used in Eng. and pronounced ʧen-¹, ʧen'o-¹; thōn-², thōn'o-².—**chthonian:** ʧen'i-ən¹; thōn'i-an² [Pert. to the earth; terrestrial].

Chub: ʧub¹; ʧüb² [1. Bible. 2. [c-] One of various fishes].

chuck: ʧuk¹; ʧük² [A mechanical device].

Chudi: ʧū'di¹; ʧu'di² [A group of peoples of N. W. Russia].

chum: ʧum¹; ʧüm² [An intimate or constant companion].

Chun: kun or ʧun¹; eün or ʧün² [Bible].

chunk: ʧuŋk¹; ʧüŋk² [A short thick piece].

Chuquisaca: ʧū'ki-sā'ka¹; ʧu'ki-sā'eä² [Dept. and city of Bolivia].

church: ʧūrʧh¹; ʧūrʧh². See KIRK.

Churchill: ʧurʧh'il¹; ʧūrʧh'il² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Churrigueresque: ʧu-ri'gər-esk'¹; ʧu-ri'gēr-ěsk'² [Pert. to Churriguera or his style of architecture].

Churubusco: ʧū'ru-būs'ko¹; ʧu'ru-bus'eo².

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rʌl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Chusal: *chū'sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or kū'sī²* [Douai Bible].—**Chusan=rasathalm:** *kiū'san-ras"ə-thē'im¹; eū'sān-rās"ə-thā'im²* [Douai Bible].—**Chushan=rishathalm:** *kiū'shan-rish"ə-thē'im¹; eū'shān-rish"ə-thā'im²* [Bible].—**Chust:** *chū'sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or eū'sī²* [Apocrypha].

chute: *shūt¹; chut²* [An inclined trough].

Chuza: *chū'zə or kiū'zə¹; chū'za or eū'za²* [Bible].

chyle: *kail¹; eŷl²* [A milky fluid].

chyll-, chylo-: Combining forms from the Gr. *χυλός*, *chylos*, chyle: used in Eng. and pronounced *kai'h-l¹, kai'lo-l²; eŷ'li-l², eŷ'lo-l²*.

chylifactive: *kai'li-fak'tiv¹; ei'li-fäe'tiv²*, *Standard*; *C., E., I., & M. kai-li-fak'tiv¹; W. kai'li-fak'tiv¹; Wr. kai-li-fak'tiv¹* [Pert. to chylification].

chylification: *kai'li-fi-kē'shən¹; eŷ'li-fi-eā'shon²* [The formation of chyle].

chyme: *kaim¹; eŷm²* [Liquid, partly digested food].

chymification: *kai'mi-fi-kē'shən¹; eŷ'mi-fi-eā'shon²*, *Standard & C.; E. kaim-if'i-kē'shun¹; I. kaim'i-fi-kē'shən¹; M. kai-mif'i-kē'shun¹; St. kai-mif'i-kē'shun¹; W. kai'mi-fi-kē'shən¹; Wr. kim-i-fi-kē'shən¹* [The formation of chyme].

chymist: *kim'ist¹; eŷm'ist²*. See **CHEMIST**.

Cialdini: *chal-dī'nī¹; chäl-dī'nī²*.

Cibsaïm: *sib'si-im¹; çib'sa-im²* [Douai Bible].

cicada: *si-kē'dä¹; çi-eä'da²* [The seventeen-year locust or the harvest-fly].

cicatrice: *sik'ə-tris¹; çle'a-triç²; not si-kə-trois¹* [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** *sik'ə-trai'siz¹; çle'a-tri'çes²*.

cicatricele: *sik'ə-trik'l¹; çle'a-triç'l²*, *Standard*; *C. sik'ə-tri-kl¹; E. si-kat'-rik-l¹; I. sik'ə-tri-kl¹; M. si-kat'-ri-k'l¹; W. sik'ə-trik'l¹; Wr. sik'ə-trik-l¹* [A germinating point in the yolk of an egg or the embryo of a seed].

cicatrix: *sik'ə-triks¹; çle'a-triçs²*, *Standard, E., St., & Abernethy* (1912); *C., I., M., W., & Wr. si-kē'triks¹* [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** *sik'ə-trai'siz¹; çle'a-tri'çes²*.

cicely: *sis'i-l¹; çle'e-ly²*, *Standard & Wr.*; *C. sis'ə-li¹; E. sis'el-i¹; I. sis'ū-li¹; M. & W. sis'i-li¹; St. sis'e-li¹* [A plant of the parsley family].

Cicely: Erroneous form of **CICILY**, which see.

Cicero: *sis'ə-ro¹; çle'e-ro²* [Rom. orator (106-43 B. C.)].

cicerone (*n.*): *chi"chē-rō-nē¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rō-m¹; chi"chē-rō-ne² or (Eng.) çle"e-rō-ne²*, *Standard & W.*; *C., I., & St. prefer sis'ə-rō-ne¹; E. sis-ūr-ō-nē¹; M. chit-shē-rō-nē¹; Wr. chi-chē-rō-nē¹*. Jameson (1827) indicated the chief stress on the first syllable [An It. guide who points out the antiquities of a place to travelers].

cicerone (*v.*): *chi"chē-rōn¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rōn¹; chi"chē-rōn² or (Eng.) çle"e-rōn²*, *Standard & W.*; *M. chit-shē-rōn¹ or (Eng.) sis-ər-ōn¹* [To guide].

Cicily: *sis'i-l¹; çle'i-ly²*. See **CECILIA**.

ciclisheo: *chi"chiz-bē'o¹ or (Eng.) si-siz'bi-ō¹; chi"chiz-bē'o² or (Eng.) çi-çiz'be-o²*. Of these, *C., E., & I.* indicate the Anglicized form as their preference, while *Standard, M., St., & W.* prefer the Italian form, which *M.* renders as *chi"chiz-bē'o¹*, not *chi"chiz-bē'o²* as indicated by *W.* ("A Guide to Pronunciation," p. lxiii). The following are the pronunciations indicated by the earlier lexicographers of the

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

19th century: Enfield (1807) ʧai-ʧiz'bi-ɔɪ; Knowles (1835) ʧiʧ-is'bi-ɔɪ; Smart (1840) ʧi-ʧis-bɛ'ɔɪ; Craig (1849) ʧi-ʧiz'bi-ɔɪ. C., I., St., & W. give the antepenult as ʧis-ɪ; ʧis-ɪ; Standard, M., & W., as ʧiz-ɪ; ʧiz-ɪ. [A dangler after a married woman. See quotation.]

The word was formerly a *Cicisbeo*,

But that is now grown vulgar and indecent. . . .

But "Cavaliere Servente" is the phrase.

BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii (1817).

Cid: sid¹; ʧɪd² [Sp., a commander or chief; specif., Rodrigo Diaz, *El Campeador*, which see].

cider: sai'dər¹; ʧɪ'dɛr² [A beverage made from the juice of apples; formerly, *cidre*, *sider*, *sydur*, etc., a Bible word for strong drink].

ci-devant: si'də-vān¹; ʧi'də-vān² [Fr., former; foregoing].

Cienfuégos¹: ʧi'en-fwē'gos¹; ʧi'en-fwē'gos² [A Sp. poet (1764-1809)].

Cienfuégos²: si'en-fwē'gos¹; ʧi'en-fwē'gos² [Cuban seaport].

cigar: si-gār¹; ʧi-gār²; *not* sig-ār¹.

Cignaroli: ʧi'nyə-rō'li¹; ʧi'nyä-rō'li² [It. painter of 18th cent.].

cilla: sil'i-ə¹; ʧɪl'i-a² [Plural of *CILIVM*].

ciliary: sil'i-ē-rɪ¹; ʧɪl'i-ā-ry² [Pertaining to eyelashes].

[hair].

ellice: sil'is¹; ʧɪl'is²; *not* si'lis¹ [A monk's penitential garment of goat's

Cilicla: si-lɪsh'i-ə¹; ʧi-lɪsh'i-a² [Country in Asia Minor].

Cimabue: ʧi'ma-bū'ē¹; ʧi'mä-bū'ē² [It. painter (1240-1302)].

Cimah: sai'mə¹; ʧi'mə² [Bible (margin)].

Cimarosa: ʧi'ma-rō'za¹; ʧi'mä-rō'zä² [It. composer (1749-1801)].

Cimbri: sim'brɪ¹; ʧɪm'brɪ² [Ancient people of central Europe].

Cimex: sai'meks¹; ʧi'mëks² [A genus of insects; also, an insect of this genus; a bedbug]. *Pl. cimices:* sim'i-siz¹; ʧɪm'i-çɛz².

Cimmerian: si-mi'ri-ən¹; ʧi-mē'ri-an² [A mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness].

Cimon: sai'mən¹; ʧi'mon² [Gr. statesman (502-449 B. C.)].

cinch: sinč¹; ʧɪnč² [A saddle-girth].

cinchona: sin-kō'nə¹; ʧɪn-eō'na²; *not* sin-čhō'nə¹ [Peruvian bark].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nə'tɪ¹; ʧɪn'çi-nə'tɪ² [City in Ohio].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nē'tus¹; ʧɪn'çi-nā'tüs² [Rom. patriot (519?-439 B. C.)].

cineture: sinč'čur¹ or -tiur¹; ʧɪn'e'čur² or -tūr² [A belt or girdle].

cinder: sin'dər¹; ʧɪn'dɛr².

Cineans: si-ni'ənz¹; ʧi-nē'ənz² [Douai Bible].

cinema: sin'ə-mə¹; ʧɪn'e-mə² [A building where cinematographs are operated; an Eng. contraction].

cinematograph: sin'i-mat'o-graf¹; ʧɪn'e-măt'o-gräf² [A kinetograph].

Cingalese: sin'ga-lis¹; ʧɪn'gä-lës². Same as SINGHALESE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnɔ; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

cingular: *sin'giu-lär¹; çin'gü-lar²* [Forming a circle]. Compare SINGULAR.
cinnamon: *sin'ə-mən¹; çin'a-mon²* [The inner bark of a tree used as a spice].

Cinnereth: *sin'ı-reth¹; çın'e-rēth²* [Bible].

Cinneroth: *sin'ı-rēth or -rōth¹; çın'e-rōth or -rōth²* [Bible].

Cinq-Mars (de): *də saŋk'="mürs'¹; de çănk'="mārs'²* [Fr. marquis accused of conspiracy and executed (1620-42)].

cinquefoil: *sinç'föil¹; çink'föil²* [Five-leaved or having five parts].

Cinque ports: *sinç pōrts¹; çink pōrts²* [A group of Eng. towns, originally five spts.—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe].

clpher: *sai'fär¹; çif'ēr²* [The symbol of zero—0]. **cypher†.**

Cirama: *si-rē'mä or sir'ə-mä¹; çı-rā'ma or çır'a-ma²* [Apocrypha].

Circassia: *sär-kash'ı-ə¹; çır-eāsh'ı-a²* [A former Rus. country].

Circassian: *sär-kash'an¹; çır-eāsh'an²* [1. A native of Circassia or the language spoken there. 2. A twilled fabric of wool and cotton; also, a light cashmere].

Circe: *sür'si¹; çır'çē²* [In Gr. myth, an enchantress who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine].

Circean: *sär-si'an¹; çır-çē'an².*

circle: *sür'kl¹; çır'el².*

circuit: *sür'kit¹; çır'eit²; not sür'kwit¹.*

circuitous: *sär-kiü'ı-tus¹; çır-eü'i-tüs²; not sür'kit-us¹.*

circumstance: *sür'kum-stans¹; çır'eüm-stāŋç², Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M. sür'kam-stens¹; Wr. sür'kam-stans¹.*

Cirencester: *sai'ren-ses'tär¹ or sis'ı-tär¹; çır'ren-çēs'tēr² or çıs'e-tēr²* [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

cirrrosis: *si-rō'sis¹; çı-rō'sis²* [An abnormal condition of the liver].

Cis: *sis¹; çıs²* [Bible].

Cisai: *sai'sı-ai¹; çı'sa-ı²* [Apocrypha].

cisalpine: *sis-al'pin or -pain¹; çıs-äl'pin or -pın²* [S. of the Alps].

Cit: *çhit¹; çhit²* [A Hindu designation for the One Universal Intelligence].

citadel: *sit'ə-del¹; çit'a-dēl².*

citation: *sai-tē'shan¹; çı-tā'shon².*

cithara: *sıf'hə-rə¹; çıth'a-ra²* [Gr. lyre].

cithern: *sıf'hərn¹; çıth'ēr²* [A medieval guitar].

Citlms: *sit'imz¹; çit'imş²* [Apocrypha].

citizen: *sit'ı-zn¹; çit'ı-zn², Standard; C. sit'ı-zn¹; E. & M. sit'ı-zən¹; I., St., & W. sit'ı-zen¹; Wr. sit'ı-zn¹.*

citoyen [Fr.]: *sı'twa"yañ¹; çı'twä"yāñ²* [A citizen].

citoyenne [Fr.]: *sı'twa"yen¹; çı'twä"yēñ²* [A woman citizen].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

citrate: sit'rēt¹; ɣīt'rāt²; *not* sai'trēt¹ [A salt of citric acid].

Citta Vecchia: čit'ta vek'ki-a¹; čit'tā včē'e-ā² [Maltese town].

Ciudad Juarez: thi'u-thath' hwā'rēs¹ thi'u-thāth' hwā'res² [Mex. city].

Ciudad Rodrigo: rəd-ri'go¹; rōd-ri'go² [Sp. city].

civet: siv'et¹; ɣiv'ēt² [A musk-like perfume obtained from a carnivorous quadruped of the same name].

civil: siv'il¹; ɣiv'il².

civillization: siv'i-l-[or -lai-]zē'shən¹; ɣiv'i-li-[or -li-]zā'shon².

Civitavecchia: čī'vi-ta-vek'ki-a¹; čī'vī-tā-včē'e-ā² [It. seaport].

clalm: klēm¹; elām².

clairaudience: klār-ē'di-ens¹; elār-ā'di-ēŋç² [Consciousness of sounds not within the reach of the ear].

Clairaut: klē'rō¹; elā'rō² [Fr. mathematician of 18th cent.].

clairvoyance: klār-voi'əns¹; elār-vōy'anç²; *not* klār'voi-əns¹.

Clairvoyance is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight.

ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. III, ch. 1, p. 217 [F. & W. '04.].

When used as a Fr. term, this word means keenness of mental perception or intuitive sagacity and is pronounced klār'vwā'yāns¹; elār'vwā'yāŋç².

clairvoyant: klār-voi'ənt¹ or (Fr.) klār'vwā'yān¹; elār-vōy'ant² or (Fr.) elār'vwā'yān² [One gifted with clairvoyance].

[ferred.]

clamant: klām'ənt¹; elām'ant². In Eng. klēm'ənt¹; elām'ant² is pre-

Clamart: klā'mūr¹; elā'mär²; *not* klēm'ərt¹ [Fr. city].

[chief dish].

clambake: klām'bēk¹; elām'bāk² [A picnic where roasted clams are the

clamor, clamour: klām'ər¹; elām'or² [Loud and excited outcry].

clan: klan¹; elān² [A tribe or tribal organization under a chief].

clandestine: klan-des'tin¹; elān-dēs'tin².

clang: klaŋ¹; elāŋç² [A ringing sound].

At every turn, with dinning clang,

The armourer's anvil clashed and rang. SCOTT *Marmion* canto 5, st. 6.

clangor, clangour: klaŋ'gər¹; elāŋ'gēr², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* klaŋ'ūr¹; *I. & St.* klan'gūr¹; *Wr.* klan'gər¹. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative klaŋ'ər¹; elāŋ'or², indicated by Perry (1775). Walker (1791) preferred klaŋ'gər¹.

Clan-na-gael: klan'na-gēl¹; elān'na-gāl² [Ir. secret society founded in Philadelphia in 1881].

Clanricarde: klan-rik'ərd¹; elān-rīe'ard² [British peer].

clapboard: klap'bōrd² or (*Colloq.*) klab'ərd¹; elāp'bōrd or (*Colloq.*) elāb'ōrd². A word that is analogous to *cupboard*, and which, in some regions, is pronounced with the *p* silent. This colloquial pronunciation may, perhaps, be traced to the spelling *clabords*, found in the "Records of Salisbury, Mass." (1641), cited in Joshua Coffin's "History of Newbury . . . from 1635 to 1845." In Pepys's "Correspondence" (1665), the Earl of Sandwich spelled the word *clawboard*, but in the second edition of Bailey's Dictionary (1724) it is printed **clap-board**.

Clapham: klap'am¹; elāp'am²—the *h* is silent [Suburb of London].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

claque: klak¹ or (Fr.) kläk¹; eläk² or (Fr.) eläk² [Hired applause or applauders].

claqueur: klä¹kür¹; elä¹kür² [One who applauds for pay].

Clara: klar¹ä¹; elär¹a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Pg., & Sp. klä¹ra¹; elä¹rä²; Fr. **Clare**: klär¹; elär²; Ger. & Sw. **Klara**: klä¹ra¹; klä¹rä².

Clare: klär¹; elär² [Diminutive of CLARA].

Clarence: klar¹ens¹; elär¹enç² [A masculine personal name].

Clarenceux, Clarencieux: klar¹en-siū¹; elär¹en-çū². Originally spelled *Clarentius* and so recorded by Bullokar (1616). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) recorded *Clarentius* and *Clarentiaux*; John Kersey (1707) spelled it *Clarencieux*, Bailey (1724) gave it *Clarenceux*, as did also Johnson (1755), but he added Kersey's *Clarencieux*. An edition of Bailey dated 1732 gave preference to *Clarencieux*, Perry omitted the term, and Walker followed Johnson, recording both forms but giving klar¹en-shiū¹ as the pronunciation [A king-at-arms].

Claretie: klär¹ä-ti¹; elär¹e-ti²; not klär¹ti¹ [Fr. author & critic (1840-1913)].

Claribel: klar¹i-bel¹; elär¹i-bél² [A feminine personal name].

Clarina: klä¹rī-nä¹; elä¹rī-na²; not cla-rai¹na¹ [Ir. village in Limerick which gave its name to a baronage conferred on the Massey family for conspicuous services at Culloden].

clarinet: klar¹i-net¹ or klar¹i-net¹; elär¹i-nēt² or elär¹i-nēt².

clarion: klar¹i-än¹; elär¹i-on². Modern lexicographers agree with Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) on the pronunciation of this word, about which Sheridan and Walker disagreed. Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated klär¹yän¹, while Walker (1791) gave klär¹yän¹.

Clarissa: klä¹ris¹ä¹; elä¹ris¹a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Clarisse**: klä¹ris¹; elä¹ris²; It. **Clarissa**: kla¹ris¹sa¹; elä¹ris¹sä².

Clark: klärk¹; elärk² [A family name]. **Clarke**†.

clary: klē¹r¹; elä¹ry² [A variety of the sage=plant].

clash: klash¹; eläsh².

clasp: klasp¹; eläsp². See ASK.

class: klas¹; eläs². See ASK.—**classic**: klas¹ik¹; eläs¹ie². C. alone indicates klas¹ik¹.—**classicist**: klas¹i-sist¹; eläs¹i-çist².—**classicize, classicise**: klas¹i-saiz¹; eläs¹i-çiz².

Clauda: klō¹dä¹; elä¹da² [Bible].

Claude¹: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIUS.

Claude²: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIA.

Claudia: klō¹dī-a¹; elä¹dī-a². A Bible and feminine personal name]. Dutch, Ger., It., Sp., & Sw. klau¹dī-a¹; elou¹dī-ä²; Fr. **Claudine**: klō¹dīn¹; elō¹dīn².

Claudius: klō¹dī-us¹; elä¹dī-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger., & Sw. klau¹dī-us¹; elou¹dī-ūs²; It. & Sp. **Claudio**: klau¹dī-ō¹; elou¹dī-ō².

Claudius Lysias: klō¹dī-us lis¹i-äs¹; elä¹dī-ūs lÿs¹i-as² [Bible].

clause: klōz¹; eläç².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Clausen: klau'zen¹ or klē'sen¹; elou'sɛn² or elə'sɛn² [A family name].

clava: klē'və¹; elā'və² [An enlarged part in anatomy].

clavate: klē'vēt¹; elā'vāt² [Club-shaped].

clavecin: klav'ɪ-sɪn¹; elāv'e-çɪn² [A harpsichord].

Claverhouse: klav'ər-əs, klav'ərs, or klē'vərs¹; elāv'ēr-us, elāv'ērs, or elā'vērs² [Brit. soldier of Scottish birth: John Graham of Claverhouse (1650?-89)].

clavichord: klav'ɪ-kōrd¹; elāv'i-eōrd² [A keyboard musical instrument].

clavier: klē'vɪ-ər¹; elā'vɪ-ēr², *Standard*; C. kla-vīr'¹; E. klā-vīr'¹; I., *St.*, & W. klē'vɪ-ūr¹; M. klā-vīr'¹; W. klā'vɪ-ē¹ [A clavichord or harpsichord].

claviger: klav'ɪ-jər¹; elāv'i-gēr² [A custodian of keys; also, a club-bearer].

clavis [L.]: klē'vis¹; elā'vis² [A key].

clay: klē¹; elā²; not klai¹ as sometimes heard in England [A variety of soil].

clean: klīn¹; elēn² [Free from dirt].

cleanly (a.): klen'h¹; elēn'ly²; not klīn'h¹ [Free from dirt].

cleanly (adv.): klīn'h¹; elēn'ly² [In a clean manner].

clear: klir¹; elēr² [Free from obstruction].

cleave: kliv¹; elēv² [1. To split. 2. To cling].

cleché: klesh'ē¹; elēsh'e², *Standard & C.*; E. klē'shē¹; I. klē-shē¹; M. klech'ɪ; W. klech'ɪ [Hollowed throughout, as a cross, leaving only the outline].

clef: klef¹; elēf²—now universally so pronounced, and so recorded by Perry (1775). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated klɪf¹. In Fr., klē¹; elē² [A mark used to indicate the pitch in music].

Clematis: klem'ə-tis¹; elēm'a-tīs²; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) prefer klā-mē'tis¹ [A plant of the crowfoot family].

Clemenceau: klē'mān'sō¹; elē'mān'çō² [Fr. journalist and politician].

clemency: klem'en-sɪ¹; elēm'ən-çy² [Forbearance; mercy].

Clement: klem'ent¹; elēm'ent² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, and Ger., **Clemens:** klē'mens¹; elē'mēns²; Fr., **Clément:** klē'mān¹; elē'mān²; It. and Sp., **Clemente:** klē-men'tē¹; elē-mēn'tē²; Lat. **Clemens:** klem'enzi¹; elēm'ēnz².

Clementine: klem'en-tin¹ or (Eng.) klem'an-tain¹; elēm'ən-tīn² or (Eng.) elēm'en-tīn². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) also indicated -tain¹; -tīn², for the ultima, which was preferred by Worcester (1860) and is the only pronunciation noted by Murray (1893) [Pert. to Clement].

clench: klench¹; elēnch². Distinguish from CLINCH.

Cleombrotus: klē-əm'bro-tus¹; elē-əm'bro-tūs² [Spartan king (-371)].

Cleomedes: klē'o-mī'diz¹; elē'o-mē'dēs² [Gr. astronomer of the 1st cent.].

Cleomenes: klē-əm'ɪ-nīz¹; elē-əm'e-nēs² [Spartan king].

Cleon: klē'en¹; elē'ōn² [Athenian of the 5th cent. B. C.].

Cleopas: klē'o-pas¹; elē'o-pās² [Bible].

2: wɒlf dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Cleopatra: klī'o-pē'tra¹; elē'o-pā'tra²; but klī'o-pā'tra¹ is more frequently heard [Egypt. queen (69-39 B. C.)].

Cleophas: klī'o-fas¹; elē'o-fās² [Bible].

clepsydra: klep'si-dra¹; elēp'sy-dra²—now universally so pronounced, but Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Brande (1842) indicated -sai¹; -sŷ², for the penult [A water-clock].

clergy: klūr'jū¹; elēr'gy².

Clergy as the pronunciation of *clergy* has scarcely been heard since the seventeenth century. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 97 [H. '04].

clerical: kler'ī-kāl¹; elēr'ī-eal²; *not* klūr'ī-kāl¹. In this word we have the true sound of *e*. See CLERK.

clerk: klürk¹ or (*Eng.*) klürk¹; elürk² or (*Eng.*) elürk². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., & St.* prefer the second. John Cowell, in "The Interpreter or Booke Containing the Signification of Words" (London, 1607), explains that "Clerk, hath two significations: one, as it is the title of him, that belongeth to the holy ministry of the Church . . . The other signification . . . noteth those, that by their functions, or course of life, practise their pen in any court, or otherwise."

The name *clerk* (spelled by Cowell *Clerk*, *Clearke*, and *Clerke* in the entry cited in part above) came to connote "scholar," and was applied specifically to accountants, notaries, recorders, and secretaries as well as to penmen. The first instance of a spelling containing the letter *a* noted by Sir James Murray is cited from Tyndale's Bible (*Acts* xix, 35) dated 1526: "When the tounne *clarcke* had ceased the people"—*ceased* meaning "appeared." The pronunciation klürk¹; elürk² has been traced to the south of England and the 15th century in New Eng. Dict. (s. v.). Perry (1775) notes only this pronunciation and his example was followed by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and other lexicographers till Webster's time, when klerk¹; elürk² was indicated. Murray states (New Eng. Dict., 1893) that this latter pronunciation "has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighborhood." See BEAUCLERK.

Clerke: klürk¹; elürk² [Eng. family name].

Clery: klir'ī¹; elēr'y² [Ir. family name].

Cleveland: kliv'lænd¹; elēv'land² [Am. family and geographic name].

clew: klū¹; elų² [A guide through a maze or to the solution of a mystery].

cliché [Fr.]: klī'shē¹; elī'ghe² [An electrotype or stereotype plate].

Clichy: klī'shī¹; elī'gch² [A suburb of Paris].

client: klai'en-tī¹; elī'ent² [One who consults a lawyer].

cliente: klai'en-tīl¹; elī'ēn-tēl², *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* klai'en-tīl¹; *E. & M.* klai-en-tīl¹; *I. & St.* klai'en-tīl¹; *W.* klai'en-tēl¹.

Clientele . . . a multitude of Clients: also safe-guard or protection.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

clientèle [Fr.]: klī'ān'tel¹; elī'ān'tēl² [Same as CLIENTELE].

climacteric: klai-mak'tər-ik¹; elī-mæ'tēr-īe², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* klai-mak-ter'ik¹; *E.* klai-mak'tūr-ik¹; *I.* klai-mak-tūr'ik¹; *St.* klaim'ak-tūr'ik¹; *Wr.* klim-ak-ter'ik¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Maunder (1830), indicated the stress on the antepenult, giving the *i* of the first syllable as in "pin"—klī-mak'tər-ik¹; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) placed the stress on the penult, but gave the *i* as in "pine"—klai-mak-tūr'ik¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802),

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **lū** = feud; **chin**; go; **o** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the penult and gave the *i* short and open as in "pin"—*klīm-ak-tūr'ik*¹ [Relating to a climax or to a critical period in human life].

climatal: *klai'mā-təl*¹; *eli'mā-tal*²; *not klai'mīt-əl*¹.

climate: *klai'mēt*¹; *eli'māt*², *Standard* (1893); *not klai'mīt*¹, *Standard* (1915).

climb: *klaim*¹; *elim*²—here the *b* is silent and also in the words *comb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *lamb*, *limb*, *numb*, and *thumb* [To ascend].

clinch: *klinč*¹; *elīnč*² [To secure firmly].

cling: *klin*¹; *elīng*² [To hold on to]. See Introductory, pp. xix, xx.

clink: *klin*¹; *elīnk*² [To make a ringing sound as with coin against coin or glass against glass].

Cllo: *klai'o*¹; *eli'o*² [In classic myth, the muse of epic poetry and history].

clique: *klik*¹; *elik*²; frequently but erroneously, *klik*¹ [An exclusive set or party].

clitoris: *klit'o-ris*¹; *elit'o-ris*²—the pronunciation of the medical profession as reflected by the dictionaries of Gould (1907) and Stedman (1912). In the sixth edition of Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," compiled in 1732, the word is accented on the penult—*kh-tō'ris*¹.

Modern lexicographers, following the sound of the original Greek, *κλειτορίς*, *kleitoris*, indicate the first syllable as long and stress the antepenult—*klai'to-ris*¹; *eli'to-ris*², *Standard*, *C. & W.*; *E. klai'tūr-is*¹; *I. klai'tō-ris*¹; *M. klai'ter-is* [An organ of most female vertebrates].

Clive: *klai*¹; *eliv*² [Eng. general and statesman (1725-74)]. [charge].

cloaca [L.]: *klo-ē'ka*¹; *elo-ā'ea*² [A sewer or cavity for fecal and other dis-]

cloak: *klōk*¹; *elōk*²—the *a* is silent [A loose outer garment].

Cloe: *klō'ī*¹; *elō'e*² [Bible].

Clogher: *klōr*¹; *elōr*²; *not klon'ər*¹ [Ir. cathedral town].

cloisonné [Fr.]: *klwā'zo-nē'*¹; *elwā'zo-ng'*²; *not klei'so-nē'*¹ [A method of producing enameled designs].

Cloncurry: *klun-kur'ī*¹; *elōn-eūr'y*² [Ir. village in Kildare, which gave its name to a baronage of the United Kingdom].

Cloutz: *klōts*¹; *elōts*² [A Prussian who became a Fr. revolutionary (1755-94)].

Clopas: *klō'pas*¹; *elō'pas*² [Bible].

cloth: *klēth*¹ or *klōth*¹; *elōth*² or *elōth*². The pronunciation of this word varies with the locality where it is spoken. Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate *klēth*¹; *elōth*², and *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, *klēth*¹; *elōth*², which was the preference indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The supporters of *klōth*¹ were Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). To say, as do some phoneticists, that the sound given to the *o* of this word is a medial sound is absurd; the sound is either that of *o*¹ in "not," or that of *ō*¹ in "nor," according to the usage of the locality where the word is spoken. See **ASK**.

clothes: *klōthz*¹; *elōthz*². Modern dictionaries are in unanimous agreement on the pronunciation of this word, of which there is a colloquial utterance, now widespread, that ignores the *th*—*klōz*¹; *elōz*², a pronunciation preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). In support of the usage

2: **wolf**, **dq**; **boōk**, **boōt**; **full**, **rule**, **cūre**, **būt**, **būrn**; **ōil**, **bōy**; **go**, **gem**; **ink**; **thin**, **this**.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

noted by the dictionaries of the day may be cited Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Altho Walker indicated *klōz*¹, he added a note in protest.

clothier: *klōth'yar*¹; *elōth'yēr*² [One who makes or sells garments].

Clotho: *klō'fho*¹; *elō'tho*² [In classic myth, the youngest of the three Fates; the spinner of the thread of life].

cloths: *klōths*¹, *klēths*¹, or *klōchs*¹, *klōths*¹; *elōths*¹, *elōths*², or *elōths*², *elōths*² [Pl. of *CLOTH*, which see].

cloture [Fr.]: *klō'tür*¹; *elō'tür*², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* *klō'tür*¹; *M.* *klō-tür*¹ [The action of closing; also, the steps taken to close: applied espec. to a parliamentary debate].

clough: *kluf*¹; *elūf*². Formerly also spelled *cleuch* in Scotland, and *cleugh*, *clouf*, and *clufe* in England from Staffordshire to the Tweed, this word was pronounced *klaui*¹; *elou*², as indicated by *E.*, an alternative still allowed by *Standard, C., M., & W.*

A *clough* or *clough*, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill.

RICHARD VERSTEGAN *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* ix, 285 [1605].

Clough: *kluf*¹; *elūf*²; *not* *klof*¹, *nor* *klaui*¹ [Eng. poet. (1819-61)].

Clowes: *klauz*¹; *elows*² [Eng. family name]. The pronunciation indicated here is that common to southern Eng.; in Cheshire, and northern Eng., usually *klūz*¹; *elūz*².

clue: *klū*¹; *elū*²; *not* *kliū*¹ as *I.* indicates. See **BLUE**; **CLEW**.

Clusium: *klū'si-ūm*¹; *elū'si-ūm*² [A city of Etruria].

clyster: *klis'tər*¹; *elīs'tēr*²: Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated this, and the word may be traced to Blount's "Glossographia" (1656) in this form for the noun, and **clysterise** (-aiz¹; -iz²) for the verb. Kersey (1708) noted **clyster** (*n.*), but not **clysterise**; Bailey (1724) indicated both noun and verb, spelling the latter **clysterize**. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles pronounced the noun *glis'tər*¹; *glīs'tēr*² [An injection].

Cnidian: *nai'di-ən*¹; *nī'di-an*²; *not* *nid'i-ən*¹. Note that in this, and certain other proper names of Gr. origin, the initial letter is silent. See **CNIDUS**, **PSYCHE**, **PTOLEMY** [Pertaining to **CNIDUS**].

The *Cnidian* Aphrodite of Praxiteles . . . expressed the ideal only of sensual charms.

SMITH *Dict. of Gr. & Rom. Biography and Mythology* vol. iii, p. 519.

Cnidus: *nai'dus*¹; *nī'dūs*² [City in Asia Minor]. See the preceding word.

Cnossus: *nos'us*¹; *nōs'ūs*² [Traditional capital of Crete; in myth, the birthplace of Zeus].

coacervate: *kō"ə-sūr'vēt*¹ or *ko-as'ər-vēt*¹; *eō"a-çēr'vāt*² or *eō-āç'ēr-vāt*². Entick (1764) first indicated the stress on the penult [To pile up in a heap].

coach: *kōch*¹; *eōch*².

coadjument: *ko-aj'u-ment*¹; *eo-āj'u-ment*². While Perry (1775) and Knowles (1835) stressed the penult, which they indicated as long, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult and gave the penult as short [Mutual aid].

coadjutant: *ko-aj'u-tənt*¹; *eo-āj'u-tant*², *Standard & W.*; *C.* *ko-aj'ū-tənt*¹; *E.* *ko-ə-jū'tənt*¹; *I.* *kō'ad-jū'tant*¹; *M.* *kō'ad-jiu'tənt*¹; *Wr.* *kō-ad'jə-tant*¹ [A co-worker].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

coadjutor: kō"ə-jū'tər or -ter¹; eo"ä-ju'tor². Dyche (1752), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Salmon (1811) put the stress on the antepenult, but the other lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Smart (1840), indicated it on the penult.

coadjuvancy: ko-aj'u-vən-si¹; eo-äj'u-van-çy² [Cooperation].

coadjutant: ko-aj'u-vənt¹; eo-äj'u-vant² [Auxiliary].

coadunate: ko-ad'yu-nēt¹; eo-äd'yu-nāt² [Joined closely].

coagulate: ko-ag'yu-lēt¹; eo-äg'yu-lāt² [To thicken; clot, as blood].

coagulen: ko-ag'yu-len¹; eo-äg'yu-lēn² [A powerful styptic].

Coahuila: kō"ə-wi'la¹; eo"ä-wi'lä² [Mex. state].

coarse: kōrs¹ or kērs¹; eōrs² or eōrs²—the latter is the more frequently heard but the former is indicated as polite usage by the dictionaries [Raw; unpolished; rough]. Compare COERCE.

coast: kōst¹; eōst² [The shore next to the sea].

coat: kōt¹; eōt² [An outer covering, as a garment, or anything put to the same use; as, a coat of paint or metal].

coati: ko-ä'ti¹; eo-ä'ti², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* kō'a-ti¹; *E.* kō'ə-ti¹. Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the penult [A racoon-like carnivorous mammal].

cobalt: kō'bēlt¹; eō'balt², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E. & M.* kō'-belt¹. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) stressed the first syllable on the o, indicating it as long, and the a as in "all"; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) placed the stress after the b and indicated the o as short, and the a as in "final": kōb'əlt¹ [A metallic element resembling nickel].

cobaltous: ko-bēl'tus¹; eo-bäl'tüs², *C., E., & M.; Standard* kō-bēlt'us¹; *W.* kō-bēl'tus¹.

Coblenz: kō'blentz¹; eō'blēnts²; not kō'blents¹ nor ko-blents¹ [Prus. city].

cobra: kō'brā¹; eō'bra², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I.* kōb'ra¹. Also, frequently, in colloquial speech, kēb'ra¹.

coburg: kō'būrg¹; eō'būrg², *Standard; C. & I.* kō'būrg¹; *E. & M.* kō'burg¹; *W.* kō'burg¹ [A worsted fabric].

Coburg: kō'burh¹; eō'burh² [Ger. duchy and its capital].

cocain, cocaine: kō'kə-in¹, -in¹ or -in¹, or (*Colloq.*) ko-kēn¹; eō'ea-ŋn² -in² or -in², or (*Colloq.*) eo-ēn². Sir James Murray indicates kō'kə-ain¹ as his preference and adds "vulgarly ko-kēn¹." [a tail].

coccygeal: kək-sij'ī-əl¹; eōe-çy'g'e-əl²; not kok-sij'ī-əl¹ [Of the nature of

Coccyges: kək-sai'jiz¹; eōe-çy'gēs² [An order or group of birds that includes the cuckoos].

coccyx: kək'siks¹; eōe'çy'ks² [The end of spine].

Cochin=China: kō'chin=chai'nā¹; eō'chin=chī'nā²; not kət'chin=chai'nā¹ [State in Fr. Indo-China].

cochineal: kōch'ī-nil¹; eōch'ī-nēl²—a pronunciation now in universal use. Formerly kūch'ī-nil¹ was in vogue, and indicated by leading lexicographers. Blount (1656) gave the spelling *cuchanel* as alternative; Edward Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1708) recorded *cocheanal* and *cutcheneal*; Bailey (1724) noted only the first of these. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

(1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) spelled the word *cochineal*, indicating *kech'i-nil'* as the pronunciation. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863) preferred *kuch'i-nil'* [A scarlet dyestuff obtained from the dried bodies of a certain insect].

Cochise¹: *ko-chi'zē*¹; *eo-chi'sē*² [A chief of the Apache Indians (d. 1874)].

Cochise²: *ko-chiz'*¹; *eo-chis'*² [A county of Arizona].

cochlea: *kek'li-a*¹; *eō'e-le-a*² [A passage of the internal ear].

Cochrane: *kek'rən*¹; *eō'e-ran*² [Brit. admiral (1758-1832)].

cockade: *kek-ēd'*¹; *eōk-ād'*² [A rosette worn on a hat or cap].

Cockaigne: *kek-ēn'*¹; *eōk-ān'*² [An imaginary region of luxury and ease].

cockatrice: *kek'a-trais'*¹; *eōk'a-triō*². Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this pronunciation, which is also supported by *M., W., & Wr.* The alternative, *kek'a-trist*, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1837), and Craig (1849), and is approved by *Standard, C., E., I., & St.*, the last two of which are of Scottish editorship [A fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. "Nelson's Perpetual Encyclopedia," edited by Dr. John H. Finley in 1910, states (vol. ii, p. 214) that "a Basel cock in 1474 was sentenced to death for laying such an egg."]

Cockburn: *kō'børn*¹; *eō'børn*² [An English family name]. See **BEAU-**

cockney: *kek'ni*¹; *eōk'ny*²; *not kek'nē*¹ [City-bred: a term now used chiefly to designate Londoner, especially one born and bred within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, in Cheapside].

Cocles (Horatius): *kō'kliz'*¹; *eō'elēs*² [Rom. hero of the 6th century B. C.].

coco, cocoa¹: *kō'ko*¹; *eō'eo*² [The palm-tree]. Phillips (1706) indicated *coco* as the correct spelling. See **COCOA**².

Amid' those orchards of the sun,

Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl.

Thomson cited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his *English Dictionary* (1755).

cocoa²: *kō'ko*¹; *eō'eo*² [The dried seeds of the cacao or chocolate-tree]. Originally a word of three syllables, *ca-ca'o* or *co-co'a*, this has been confused with *coco* that Johnson (1755) defined under the spelling *cocoa*, quoting lines from James Thomson in support of this spelling. Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724) spelled the word *cocao* and *cacao*; Ash (1775) gave *coco* for the *cacao* or *cocoa*-tree, and *cocōa* for the palm-tree; Perry (1775) defined *cocōa* as "a kind of nut; properly *Cacao*," and described *cacao* as "the chocolate tree." Walker (1791) defined only the palm-tree under the spelling *cocōa*, and omitted *CACAO* altogether.

cocoon: *ko-kūn'*¹; *eo-eōn'*² [The spun envelop of certain larval insects].

Cocytus: *ko-sai'tus*¹; *eo-çy'tūs*² [In classic myth, one of the five rivers of Hades].

codain, codeine: *ko-di'm*¹ or *kō'di-in*¹; *eo-dē'in*² or *eō'de-īn*², *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.*; *E. ko-dain*¹; *M. kō'di-ain*¹; *St. kō-dī'in*¹ [An alkaloid derived from morphin].

codger: *kej'ər*¹; *eōg'ēr*² [An eccentric old man; also, a fellow].

codices: *ked'i-siz*¹; *eōd'i-çēs*², *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & M. kō'di-siz*¹; *W. ked'i-siz*¹ [A manuscript in book form].

codicell: *ked'i-sil*¹; *eōd'i-çil*² [A supplement to a will].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, what, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

codification: kəd'ɪ-fi-kē'shən¹; eəd'ɪ-fi-eā'shon², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. kəd-i-fi-kē'shun*¹; *I. kōd'ɪ-fi-kē'shən*¹; *M. & W. kō'di-fi-kē'shən*¹; *St. kōd'ɪ-fi-kē'shun*¹ [The act or process of codifying]. See **CODIFY**.

codify: kəd'ɪ-fai¹; eəd'ɪ-fy², *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.*; *E. kōd'ɪ-fai*¹; *M. & W. kō'di-fai*¹ [To reduce to a system, as laws].

Codrus: kəd'rus¹; eəd'rus² [The last king of Athens (-1070? B. C.).

Cœlebs: si'lebz¹; çē'lēbz² [The hero of Hannah More's story "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife"].

Cœle=syria: si'h=sir'ɪ-ə¹; çē'le=sy'r'ɪ-a² [A valley in Syria].

Cœlo=syria: si'lo=[or sel'o=]sir'ɪ-ə¹; çē'lo=[or çē'l'o=]sy'r'ɪ-a² [Apocrypha. Same as **Cœle=syria**].

Cœlus: si'lus¹; çē'lūs² [In Rom. myth, a god, the son of Æther and Dies].

Coenties: ko-en'tiz¹ or kwen'tiz¹; eo-ën'tis² or ewën'tēs² [A slip between docks in New York].

coerce: ko-ürs¹; eo-ērç² [To govern by force]. Compare **COARSE**.

cœur [F.]: kūr¹; eür².

Cœur d'Alene: kūr də-lēn'¹; eür da-lēn'² [A lake, river, mountain range, or city in Idaho]. [to Richard I. of Eng.].

Cœur de Lion: kūr də li'ōn'¹; eür de li'ōn'² [Fr., lion=heart; name given

Cœus: si'us¹; çē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, one of the Titans].

Coeyman: kwī'mān¹; ewē'mān² [A village in New York State].

coffee: kof'ɪ¹; eōf'e²; not kōf'ɪ¹. *Walker* indicated kōf'fi¹; *C.* notes kōf'ɪ¹, and *E.*, kōf'fē¹ as alternative; *E., I., & St.* indicate kōf'fi¹.

coffer: kof'ər¹; eōf'ēr². Excluding *Sheridan* (1780), who indicated kōf'ər¹, the various lexicographers from *Johnson* (1755) to the present time have been unanimous in indicating the pronunciation noted above.

coffin: kof'in¹; eōf'in²; not kōf'in¹.

cog: kog¹; eōğ² [A device used in machinery]. Compare **DOG**.

Cogenhoe: kuk'no¹; euk'no² [Eng. village]. See **ALCESTER**; **BELVOIR**.

cognac: kō'nyak¹; eō'nýäe², *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. kōn'yak*¹; *I. ko-nyak*¹; *M. & W. kōn'yak*¹; *Wr. kōn-yāk*¹ [French brandy].

Cognac: kō'nyāk¹; eō'nyäe² [Fr. city].

cognizable, cognisable: kōg'ni-zə-bl¹ or kōn'ɪ-zə-bl¹; eōğ'ni-zə-bl² or eōn'ɪ-zə-bl². The first is indicated as in general use by all modern lexicons; the second is more frequently heard in law. This applies also to all related terms, yet *Professor Lounsbury* ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 178) thought that "lawyers are pretty generally giving up *cōn'isance* for *cōg'nizance*" [That may be known; also, capable of being tried at law, as any one for committing an offense].

cognizance, cognisance: kōg'ni-zəns¹ or kōn'ɪ-zəns¹; eōğ'ni-zənc² or eōn'ɪ-zənc². *Perry* (1775), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849) all indicated the first, *Walker* urging "that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law" to renounce the second and to "reinstate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights." *Sheridan* (1780), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) recorded the second. See remarks under **COGNIZABLE**.

2: wɒlt, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

cognomen: kōg-nō'men¹; eōġ-nō'mēn² [An added name; also, a surname].

cohere: ko-hīr¹; eo-hēr² [To stick together].

cohesion: ko-hī'zən¹; eo-hē'zhon² [The condition of sticking together].

cohesive: ko-hī'siv¹; eo-hē'siv² [Having ability to cohere].

Cohoes: ko-hōz¹; eo-hōġ² [City in N. Y.].

colf: keif¹; eōif² [A close-fitting cap].

colffeur [Fr.]: kwā'fūr¹; ewā'fūr² [A hair-dresser].

colffure [Fr.]: keif'yur¹ or (Fr.) kwā'fūr¹; eōif'yur² or (Fr.) ewā'fūr².

In Eng. the Fr. pronunciation has wider vogue, and is that indicated by Sir James Murray, and found also in W. (1909); but the pronunciation heard in America, and noted by *Standard*, C., & W., was the only one noted by W. (1890) [An arrangement or dressing of the hair].

colgn: koin¹; eōin² [A wedge or corner].

coil: keil¹; eōil²; not kail¹. See No. 8 on page xx. [A ring or rings formed by winding; as, a coil of rope]. Compare coin.

coin: kein¹; eōin²; not kain¹ as formerly, nor kūr¹. See No. 8, page xx.

Know then thy patrons arts to save his coin
Leaving the Muses' and Apollo's shrine.

HOLYDAY *trans. of Juvenal* st. 7 (posthumous ed. 1673).

The banished diphthong (*oi*) seems at length to be upon its return; for there are many who are now hardy enough to pronounce "boil" exactly as they do "toil," and "join" like "coin."

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 74 (1784).

coir: keir¹; eōir², *Standard*, E., I., St., W., & W.; C. kuir¹; M. kōiər¹ [The fiber of the coconut-husk].

Coke: kōk or kuk¹; eōk or eōk² [Eng. family name].

Cola: kō'lā¹; eō'la² [Apocrypha].

colander: kul'an-dār¹; eōl'an-dēr²; not kel'an-dār¹ [A perforated kitchen-utensil].

Colbert: kōl'bār¹; eōl'bēr² [Fr. financier (1619-83)].

Colborne: kōl'bār¹; eōl'born² [Eng. family name].

Colchester: kōl'ches-tār¹; eōl'chēs-tēr²; not kel'ches-tār¹ [A geographical name].

colchicum: kōl'ki-[or -chi]-kum¹; eōl'ei-[or -chi]-eūm². C., E., & I. indicate kel'chi-kum¹, which M. characterizes as vulgar [Meadow-saffron].

Colchis: kōl'kis¹; eōl'eis² [An ancient country in Transcaucasia—"the land of the Golden Fleece"].

Colclough: kōk'h¹; eōe'ly² [British proper name]. See ALCESTER.

Colfax: kōl'faks¹; eōl'fāks²; not kel'faks¹ [Am. statesman (1823-85)].

Colhozeh: kel-hō'zā¹; eōl-hō'ze² [Bible].

Collas: ko-lai'as¹; eo-li'as² [Douai Bible].

colic: kōl'ik¹; eōl'ie² [Stomach-ache].

Colligny (de): dā kō"lī"nyī¹; de eō"lī"nyī² [Fr. soldier (1517-72)].

Collma: ko-lī'mā¹; eo-li'mā² [Mex. volcano].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; ɛnɪn; go; ʊ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

collin: kəl'ɪn¹; ɛɔl'ɪn² [A masculine personal name].

[Swiss].

Collin Tampon: kɔ"lən' tən"pən¹; ɛɔ"lən' tən"pən² [The nickname for a

Colliseum: kəl'ɪ-sɪ'um¹; ɛɔl'ɪ-sɛ'um². Same as COLOSSEUM.

Collus: kɔ'h-us¹; ɛɔ'li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

collaborateur [Fr.]: kəl'lā"bɔ"rā"tūr¹; ɛɔl'lā"bɔ"rā"tūr² [An associate in literary or scientific work].

[together].

collapse: kəl-laps¹; ɛɔl-lāps²; *not* kə-laps¹ as commonly heard [To fall

Collatinus: kəl'ə-tai'nus¹; ɛɔl'a-ti'nūs² [Rom. consul (about 509 B. C.)].

collation: kəl-lē'shən¹; ɛɔl-lā'shon²; *not* kə-lē'shən¹.

collect (*v.*): kəl-lekt¹; ɛɔl-lēkt². Too frequently, but not the less erroneously, heard kə-lekt¹.

collect (*n.*): kəl'ekt¹; ɛɔl'et² [A short prayer].

colleen: kəl'ɪn¹; ɛɔl'ɛn², *Standard, C., & E.; M. & W.* kə-lin¹ [Ir., a girl].

Colles: kəl'ɪs¹; ɛɔl'es² [Eng. family name].

collimator: kəl'i-mē'tar or -tēr¹; ɛɔl'i-mā'tor² [Telescope].

collision: kəl-lɪz'an¹; ɛɔl-lɪzh'on² [Violent contact].

collocation: kəl'o-kē'shən¹; ɛɔl'o-eā'shon² [A setting together, as of words in a sentence].

colloid: kəl'oid¹; ɛɔl'oid² [Resembling jelly].

colloquial: kəl-lɔ'kwɪ-əl¹; ɛɔl-lɔ'kwɪ-əl² [Pert. to common speech as distinguished from formal utterance].

[tion].

collusion: kəl-liū'zən¹; ɛɔl-lū'zhon²; *not* kə-lū'zən¹ [Fraudulent cooperation].

Colman: kəl'mən¹; ɛɔl'man²; *not* kəl'mən¹ [Two Eng. dramatists (1733-94; 1762-1836)].

[1833]. See ALCESTER.

Colnaght: kəl-nā'gɪ¹; ɛɔl-nā'gɪ² [Eng. print dealer of It. origin 1751-

Colne: kɔln¹; ɛɔln²; *not* kɔln [Eng. city and river].

Cologne: kɔ-lɔn¹; ɛɔ-lɔn² [Prus. town]. Ger. **Köln:** kūln¹; kûln².

Colombo: kɔ-ləm'bo¹; ɛɔ-lɔm'bo² [1. It. masculine personal name. 2. It. anatomist (1544-76)].

colon: kɔ'lən¹; ɛɔ'lɔn² [1. A punctuation-mark (:). 2. The large intestine].

[Zone (Panama Canal)].

Colon: kɔ-lɔn¹; ɛɔ-lɔn², but commonly heard kɔ'lən¹ [Spt. in the Canal

colonel: kūr'nəl¹; ɛūr'nəl². Derived from It. *colonello*, through the Fr. *colonel*, this word originally was pronounced in three syllables, *col-o-nel'*; but while Dyche (1710) indicated *kur'o-nel'*, Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) sanctioned *col'nəl*; Buchanan (1766), *kôr'nəl'*; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), *kur'nəl'*.

In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nəl*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 633 [1893].

Colonna: kɔ-lən'nd¹; ɛɔ-lɔn'nā² [Name of famous It. family of the 15th and 16th cents.].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

colophon: kəl'o-fən¹; eöl'o-fön²; *not* kəl-ə-fən¹ [A printer's imprint or sign].

colophony: kəl'o-fō-ni¹; eöl'o-fō-ny², *Standard & M.*; *C.* kəl'o-fo-ni¹; *E.* kəl-əf'un-i¹; *I. & St.* kəl'o-fen-i¹; *W.* kəl'o-fō-ni¹. Ash (1775) indicated kəl'o-fō-ni¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), kə-lef'ə-ni¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), kəl'o-fen-i¹ [Rosin].

color: kul'ər¹; eöl'or² [A paint, pigment, or hue]. [United States].

Colorado: kəl'o-rā'do¹; eöl'o-rā'do²; *not* kəl'o-rē'do¹ [A State of the

coloration: kul'ər-ē'shən¹; eöl'or-ā'shon², *Standard*; *C.* kul-ə-rē'shən¹; *E.* kəl-ūr-ē'shun¹; *I.* kəl-ūr-ē'shen¹; *M.* kəl-o-rē'shən¹; *W.* kul'ūr-ē'shən¹; *W.* kul-ər-ē'shən¹ [The act of coloring].

coloratura: kəl'ər-a-tū'ra¹; eöl'or-ä-tū'rä² [Florid decorations, as runs or trills, in singing]. [ceding].

colorature: kul'ər-a-tiūr¹ or -chur¹; eöl'or-a-tūr² or -chur² [Same as pre-

colorific: kul'ər-if'ik¹; eöl'or-īf'ie², *Standard*; *C.* kul-ə-rif'ik¹; *E. & I.* kul-ūr-if'ik¹; *M.* kəl'o-rif'ik¹; *W.* kul'ur-if'ik¹; *W.* kəl-ər-if'ik¹. Johnson (1755), Bailey (21st ed., 1775) and Ash (1775) indicated the stress before the *f*—*co-lo-ri-fic*; Perry (1777), ko-lo-rif'ik¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), kəl-lo-rif'ik¹; Perry (1805), kul-o-rif'ik¹, and Walker (1806) kəl-or-if'ik¹. Cooley (1863) kul-ur-if'ik¹; Cull (1864) kul-ər-if'ik¹ [Imparting color].

Colossæ: ko-lēs'ī¹; eo-lös'ē² [Ancient Phrygian city]. Spelled also **Colosse**, but pronounced as above. [amphitheater in Rome].

Colosseum: kəl'o-si'um¹; eöl'o-sē'üm²; *not* kəl'os-i'um¹ [The Flavian

Colossians: ko-lēs'shənz¹; eo-lös'shənz² [The natives of Colossæ].

colportage: kəl'pör-tij¹; eöl'pör-tag², *Standard, C. & W.*; *E.* kəl'pört-ij¹; *I.* kəl'pör-tēj¹; *M.* kəl-por-taj¹; *St.* kəl'pör-tēj¹; *W.* kəl-pört'ij¹ [The work of a colporteur].

colporter: kəl'pör-tər¹; eöl'pör-tēr². See next entry.

colporteur [Fr.]: kəl'pör-tər¹; eöl'pör-tēr², *Standard*; *C. & E.* kəl'pör-tür¹; *I.* kəl-pör-tür¹; *M.* kəl-por-tür¹; *St.* kəl'pör-tür¹; *W.* kəl'pör'tür¹; *W.* kəl-per-tür¹. The *Standard* alone pronounces the word as Anglicized, but its use in English dates only from about 1790 [One who distributes Bibles and other religious reading].

Colquhoun: ko-hün¹; eo-hün² [A Scottish family name].

Columbine¹: kəl'um-bain¹; eöl'üm-bin² [1. In pantomimes, sweetheart of Harlequin. 2. [c-] A flowering plant].

columbine²: kəl'um-bin¹ or bin¹; eöl'üm-bin² or bin² [I, a. Pert. to or like a dove. II. n. A pigeon or dove].

column: kəl'um¹; eöl'üm²; *not* kol'yüm¹, *nor* kol'yum¹.

coma: kō'mā¹; eō'mā² [Stupor].

Comanche: ko-man'chi¹; eo-män'che² [Amerind tribe].

comate (n.): kō'mēt¹; eō'māt². Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all indicated the stress on the ultima—kō-mēt¹ [A companion].

2: ärt, äpe, füt, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

comatose: kō'mə-tōs¹; eō'mə-tōs², *Standard, C., & E.; I. kō'mə-tōs¹; M. kō'mə-tōs¹; St. kō'mə-tōs¹; W. kō'mə-tōs¹; Wr. kō-mə-tōs¹.* Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1805) indicated the stress on the antepenult, as indicated here, and were followed by Smart (1857) and Cull (1864); but Walker (1806), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) stressed the ultima as done by *M., St., & Wr.* Walker indicated kō-mə-tōs¹ [Affected with coma].

[silent.

comb: kōm¹; eōm²—b, when following *m* in the same syllable, is usually

combat: kōm'bat¹; eōm'bāt², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. & St. kum'bat¹; Wr. kum'bat¹; Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) indicated the first pronunciation given above; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1798), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) noted kum'bat¹ [To fight or battle with].*

combatable: kōm-bat'ə-bl¹; eōm-bāt'ə-bl², *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., & W. kōm'bat-ə-bl¹; Wr. kum'ba-tə-bl¹.*

combatant: kōm'bət-ant¹; eōm'bat-ant².

Combe: kūm¹; eōm² [Eng. family name].

combinant: kōm-bai'nant¹; eōm-bi'nant², *Standard & C.; E. kum-bai'nant¹; M. & W. kōm'bi-nant¹* [A term in mathematics].

combinaive: kōm-bai'nə-tiv¹; eōm-bi'na-tiv², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E. kōm'bin-ē-tiv¹; I. kōm-bai'nē-tiv¹; M. kōm'bi-nē-tiv¹; W. kōm'bi-ni-tiv¹* [Tending to combine].

combine (v.): kōm-bain¹; eōm-bīn² [To unite; blend].

combine (n.): kōm'bain¹; eōm'bīn². *M. & W.* fail to note the distinction made in the United States between the verb and noun [A combination].

combustion: kōm-bus'ʃən¹; eōm-būs'ʃon² [The action of burning].

come: kum¹; eōm²; *not* kūm¹ as in northern and middle Eng. This remark applies also to its derivatives **comeliness**, **comely**.

Comédie Française [Fr.]: kō'mē'dī' frān'sēz¹; eō'mē'dē' frān'ʃās²; *not* kōm-ē-dī¹ [Literally, French comedy; specifically, the official name of the Théâtre Français founded in Paris in 1680].

comedy: kōm'ī-dī¹; eōm'e-dy² [A branch of the drama].

comet: kōm'et¹; eōm'ēt². Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated kum'et¹; Perry (1777), kōm'et¹; Walker (1791), kēm'it¹. The last is also indicated by *M. & Wr.*, all other lexicons noting kōm'et¹ [A heavenly body].

Comines: kō'mīn¹; eō'mīn² [Fr. historian (1455-1509)].

[assembly].

comitia: kō-mīsh'ī-ā¹; eō-mīsh'ī-ā² [A Roman electoral or legislative

comma: kōm'ə¹; eōm'ā² [A punctuation-mark (,) used to indicate the slightest separation of ideas in a sentence].

command: kō-mānd¹; eō-mānd²; *not* kōm-and¹. The derivatives **commander**, **commanding**, **commandment**, etc., should be pronounced in the same way. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) indicated a short *o*, as in "not," and a broad *a*, as in "art." Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound of *u* in "but."

commandant: kōm'an-dant¹; eōm'an-dānt² [An officer in command; also, a leader of a commando]. First introduced through the Fr., the word was used in Eng. during the 17th and 18th centuries, to describe Sp. or Pg. commanding officers.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; ʃin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prëy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

In the 19th century it was reintroduced from the Dutch *kommandant* and widely used in South-African warfare.

This word [*commandant*] has been somewhat unnecessarily introduced from the French, and is usually accented on the last syllable. It is supposed that by so doing a French air is given to it, which is a great mistake indeed, as the French themselves never dream of accent when pronouncing the final syllable. I have placed the accent on the second, as in the verb, *command*; for the terminations *ant*, *ent*, *ency*, *er*, *ble*, *ing*, &c., do not alter the place of the accent. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

commando: *kə-man'do*¹; *əḡ-mān'do*²; *not* *kəm'ən-do*¹ [A military force of burghers in South Africa].

commendable: *kə-mend'ə-bl*¹; *əḡ-mënd'a-bl*². If Shakespeare's lines, quoted below, may be taken as a guide to the pronunciation of his day the accent was then put on the first syllable.

'Tis sweet and commendable in your nature, Hamlet,
To give these mourning duties to your father. *Hamlet* act i, sc. 2, l. 87.

But from Bailey (after 1728) to Craig (1849) all the lexicographers except Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) indicated it on the second. Walker's reason for accenting the first syllable is given below.

This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary s. v. (1791).

That the placing of the stress upon the second syllable should have "grown vulgar" is to be regretted in the light of present polite usage, which admits of no other accentuation. The "vulgarity" probably originated among those persons who are quick to accept as correct the whims of the fashionable world, which is, in large measure, responsible for absurdities of speech adopted by such as crave for novelty. The usage of the fashionable world is authority only until some better standard is found. (See *Introductory*, pp. vii, ix-xii.) [Praise-worthy.]

commensurable: *kə-men'shu-rə-bl*¹ or *kə-men'su-rə-bl*¹; *əḡ-měn'shu-ra-bl*² or *əḡ-měn'su-ra-bl*². The first was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); the second by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) [Measurable].

commensurate: *kə-men'shu-rēt*¹ or *kə-men'su-rēt*¹; *əḡ-měn'shu-rāt*² or *əḡ-měn'su-rāt*². Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first; Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted the second [Measuring by comparison].

comment (*v.* & *n.*): *kəm'ent*¹; *əḡm'ënt*², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C. kə-ment*¹; *E. kəm'ment*¹; *I. & St. kəm'ment*¹; *Wr. kəm'mənt*¹. Perry (1777) indicated *kəm'ment*¹ for the noun and *kəm'ment*¹ for the verb, as did also Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863); Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) made no distinction between noun and verb, placing the accent on the first syllable, as did also Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Cull (1864).

commenter: *kəm'en-tər*¹; *əḡm'ën-tër*²; *Standard*, *kəm'ent-ər*¹; *C. kəm'en-tūr*¹; *E. kəm'ment'ūr*¹; *I. & St. kəm'ment'ūr*¹; *M. kəm'en-tər*¹; *W. kəm'en-tūr*¹; *Wr. kəm'mənt-ər*¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the last syllable, Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) on the first, the position approved to-day.

commerce (*v.*): *kə-mürs*¹; *əḡ-mërç*² [To associate with].

And, proudly scorning Time's control,
Commences with an unborn age.

SPRAGUE *Art* st. 4.

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prëy**, **fërre**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; ɪd = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

commerce (n.): kəm'ərs; ɛm'ērɔ² [Extended trade].

commercial: kə-mūr'shəl¹; ɛ-mēr'shəl².

Commercy: kə'mār'si¹; ɛo'mēr'çy¹ [Fr. town].

commination: kəm'i-nē'shən¹; ɛm'i-nā'shon² [A threatening].

comminatory: kə-min'ə-to-rɪ¹; ɛ-mɪn'ə-to-ry², *Standard*; C. & W. kə-min'ə-to-rɪ¹; E. kə-min'ə-tūr-i¹; I. kə-min'ə-ter-i¹; M. kə-min'ə-tə-rɪ¹; St. kə-min'ə-tūr-i¹; Wr. kə-min'ə-tə-rɪ¹. Murray alone indicates the stress on the first syllable. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), put it on the i—*com-mi-na-to-ry*. Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) stressed the word after the n as above [Threatening vengeance].

commiserate: kə-miz'ər-ēt¹; ɛ-mɪs'ər-āt², *Standard*, E., I., W., Wr., and Walker (1791); *not* kə-mis'ər-ēt¹ as Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), and Phye [Feel compassion or pity for].

commissariat: kəm'i-sē'ri¹; ɛm'i-sā'ri-āt², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kə-mis-sār'i-at¹; I. & St. kə-mis-sē'ri-at¹; M. kə-mi-sā'ri-at¹; Wr. kə-mis-sār'i-a¹ [The department of an army concerned with the food-supply].

commissary: kəm'i-sē-rɪ¹; ɛm'i-sā-ry² [A commissioner].

commisslon: kə-mɪsh'ən¹; ɛ-mɪsh'on² [A document conferring rank or power on the person named therein]. The stem of the related words **commisslonal**, **commissloner**, **commisslonership**, is pronounced in the same way.

commisslonnaire: kə-mɪsh'ən-ār¹ or (Fr.) kəm'mɪs'yun'ār¹; ɛ-mɪsh'on-ār² or (Fr.) ɛm'mɪs'yon'ār² [A messenger; also, a factor or commission merchant].

commissural: kə-mɪsh'yū-rəl¹; ɛ-mɪsh'yū-ral², *Standard* & W.; C. kə-mɪsh'yū-rəl¹; E. kə-mɪs'siu-rəl¹; I. kə-mɪs-siūr'al¹; M. kə-mi-siūr'al¹; St. kə-mɪsh'yū-rəl¹; Wr. kə-mɪsh'yə-rəl¹. The distinction made in the pronunciation of the second and third syllables may be described as a national characteristic. (See *Introductory*, pp. xiv, xv.) [Pertaining to a commissure.]

commissure: kəm'i-shūr¹ or kəm'i-siūr¹; ɛm'i-shyur² or ɛm'i-sūr². Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all placed it on the penult—kə-mɪsh'yur¹ [A joint, junction, seam, or closure].

committee: kə-mɪt'ɪ¹; ɛ-mɪt'e². The stressing of this word on the first or on the last syllable was stigmatized as improper by Walker, and classified as vulgar by Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improprieties," p. 41, 1831). It was Milford's view ("Principles of Harmony in Language," 1774) that while the English accented the second syllable, the Scots accented the first—"com'mit-tee," he said, "is the Scottish manner." But Sir James Murray, himself a Scotsman (Milford was a Londoner by birth), states that the pronunciation was originally kə-mɪ-tɪ¹, which is still retained when applied to an individual, and in Scotland when applied to a body ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. 2, p. 684, 1893).

commode [Fr.]: kə-mōd'¹; ɛ-mōd'²; *not* kəm'əd¹ as Smart [An article of furniture, as a chiffonier].

commodlous: kə-mō'di-us¹; ɛ-mō'di-ūs². While Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844), indicated the word as one of four syllables, Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) gave it only three—kə-mō'dyus¹, which is not sanctioned by the best usage of to-day.

commodore: kəm'o-dōr¹; ɛm'o-dōr². Notwithstanding that some of the lexicographers indicate the ultima as having the sound of o as in "go," it is far

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

more frequently heard as o in "or," as represented by Sir James Murray. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) placed the stress on the final syllable, but Smart (1837), Brande (1842), and Reid (1844), as well as all modern lexicographers, put it on the first.

Commodus: kəm'o-dus¹; eöm'o-dūs²; *not* kəm-mō'dus¹ [Rom. emperor (161-192)].

common: kəm'an¹; eöm'on².

[MONALTY].

commonality: kəm'an-al'i-ti¹; eöm'on-äl'i-ty² [Obsolete form of COM-

commonalty: kəm'an-äl-ti¹; eöm'on-al-ty² [The people as distinguished from the aristocracy].

commonweal: kəm'an-wīl¹; eöm'on-wēl². *Wr.* indicated the stress on the final syllable. See COMMONWEALTH [General welfare].

commonwealth: kəm'an-welth¹; eöm'on-wēlth² [The people organized as a state]. Walker, following a caprice of fashion, stressed *commonweal* on the last syllable, but *commonwealth* on the first, an absurd contradiction that did not prevail, notwithstanding that Worcester did the same thing half a century later. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable of both words, while Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) put it on the first.

communal: kəm'yu-nəl *or* kəm-miū'nəl¹; eöm'yu-nal *or* eöm-mū'nal². While Am. usage favors the first, British usage employs the second [Pert. to a commune or community].

commune (*n.*): kəm'yūn¹; eöm'yun² [A Fr. political division].

commune (*v.*): kə-miün¹; eō-mūn². So indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849), and so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and other poets; but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) put the stress on the first syllable, as did also Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Scott.

I would *commune* with you of such things

That want no ears but yours.

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 3.

communiqué [Fr.]: kə'mü'nī'kē¹; eō'mü'nī'ke² [Literally, that has been communicated; a participial form used as a substantive originally Feb. 17, 1852, by the government of the Second Empire, and designating an official decree directing the newspaper press to print accompanying government reports. Hence, any official announcement].

communism: kəm'yu-nizm¹; eöm'yu-nīzm² [A system of social life in which there is community of goods].

communist: kəm'yu-nist¹; eöm'yu-nīst² [1. One who practises communism. 2. [-] A supporter of the revolutionary party who controlled Paris, Fr., in 1871].

community: kəm-miū'nī-ti¹; eom-mū'nī-ty², *Standard* (1893).

communize: kəm'yu-naiz¹; eöm'yu-nīz² [To make common or public property].

commutation: kəm'yu-tē'shən¹; eöm'yu-tā'shon² [The changing of one thing for another; also, the making of a single payment to secure a special rate of railroad transportation].—**commutative**: kəm-miū'tē-tiv¹; eöm-mū'tā-tiv² [Pert. to commutation].

commute: kəm-miūt¹; eöm-mūt² [To effect commutation].

Como: kō'mo¹; eō'mo² [It. prov., city, and lake].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fce; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Comorin: kəm'ō-rin¹; eöm'ō-rīn² [A cape, the southern extremity of British India].

compact: kəm-pakt¹; eöm-päet² [**I. a.** Pressed or packed together. **II. v.** To press or pack together].

compact (n.): kəm'pakt¹; eöm'päet² [An agreement or contract].

companion: kəm-pan'yən¹; eöm-pän'yon² [A comrade or associate].

company: kum'pə-nī¹; eöm'pa-ny² [An assemblage of persons].

comparable: kəm'pə-rə-bl¹; eöm'pa-ra-bl². Of all lexicographers Ash (1775) alone indicated the stress on the antepenult—kəm-pär'ə-bl¹.

comparative: kəm-par'ə-tiv¹; eöm-pär'a-tīv².

compare: kəm-pär¹; eöm-pär².

comparison: kəm-par'i-sən¹; eöm-pär'i-son²; *not* kəm-par'i-zen¹.

compass: kum'pəs¹; eöm'pas² [An instrument for determining direction].

compassion: kəm-pash'an¹; eöm-pash'on² [Pity; sympathy].

compatriot: kəm-pe'tri-at¹ or kəm-pat'ri-at¹; eöm-pā'tri-ot² or eöm-pāt'-ri-ot² [A fellow-countryman]. Both pronunciations of this word are heard, but the former the more frequently. The latter was indicated by Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835).

compeer: kəm-pīr¹; eöm-pēr² [An equal in rank].

compelled: kəm-peld¹; eöm-pēld². See BEQUEATHED.

compendious: kəm-pen'di-us¹; eöm-pēn'di-ūs². Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated four syllables as above; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted but three—kəm-pen'dyos¹; Walker (1791) kəm-pen'ji-as¹ [Compact; direct].

compensate: kəm'pen-sēt or kəm-pen'sēt¹; eöm'pēn-sāt or eöm-pēn'sāt². *Standard, E., M., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & Wr.* place it on the second. Murray gives the penult as obscure, kəm'pan-sēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the second syllable, and only Knowles (1835) indicated it on the first.

compensative: kəm-pen'sə-tiv¹; eöm-pēn'sa-tīv².

Complègne: kōn"pī"ē'nyə¹; eōn"pī"ē'nye² [Fr. town, where Joan of Arc was captured, May 25, 1430].

complaisance: kəm'plē-zans¹; eöm'plā-sānc², *M. & W.*; *Standard*, kəm'plē-zans¹; *C.* kəm'pli-zəns¹; *E.* kəm'plēz'əns¹; *I.* kəm'plē-zans¹; *St.* kəm'plē-zans¹. The word dates from 1651 and may be found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), who defined it as "Fellowship in joy." Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) indicated the stress on the last syllable; to-day it is correctly placed on the first [Desire to please].

complaisant: kəm'plē-zant¹; eöm'plā-sānt².

complanate: kəm'plā-nēt¹; eöm'pla-nāt², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* kəm'ph-nēt¹; *E.* kəm'plēn-at¹; *I.* kəm'plē'nēt; *Wr.* kəm'plē'nēt¹ [Leveled].

complement: kəm'pli-ment¹; eöm'ple-mēnt²; *not* kəm'plī-ment¹ as noted by Phye [Full number].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, polfice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rñle; but, būrn;

complete: kəm-plīt¹; eöm-plēt² [Entire].

complex: kəm'pleks¹; eöm'plēks² [Involved].

complexion: kəm-plek'shən¹; eöm-plēk'shon² [The color or appearance of the skin, especially that of the face].

complicity: kəm'pli-kə-si¹; eöm'pli-ea-çy², *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* kəm'pli-kı-si¹; *St.* kəm'pli-ka-si¹; *Standard* (1915), kəm'pli-kē-si¹ [The state or quality of being complex].

complicate: kəm'pli-kēt¹; eöm'pli-eāt² [Involve].

complication: kəm'pli-kē'shən¹; eöm'pli-eā'shon² [The condition of [being involved].

complicative: kəm'pli-kə-tiv¹; eöm'pli-ea-tiv², *Standard* (1893); *Standard* (1915) kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *C.* kəm'pli-ki-tiv¹; *E.* kəm'plik-ē-tiv¹; *I. & St.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *M. & W.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹; *Wr.* kəm'pli-kē-tiv¹ [Producing complication].

compliment: kəm'ph-ment or -mēt¹; eöm'pli-ment². *C. & M.* alone give the final syllable as obscure [Praise with delicacy].

complin, compline: kəm'plin¹; eöm'plin²; not kəm-plain¹ [The last service of common prayer for a day].

Complutensian: kəm'plu-ten'si-an¹; eöm'plu-tēn'si-an², *Standard* (1893), *E., M., St.*; *Standard* (1915), kəm'plu-ten'shən¹; *C.* kəm-plu-ten'shi-an¹; *I.* kəm'plū-ten'si-an¹; *W.* kəm'plū-ten'shən¹; *Wr.* kəm-pla-ten'shən¹ [Pert. to Complutum in Spain].

Complutum: kəm-plū'tum¹; eöm-plū'tūm² [An ancient Roman town in Spain where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued].

component: kəm-pō'nent¹; eöm-pō'nēnt²; not kəm'pə-nent¹ [A part].

comport: kəm-pört¹; eöm-pört², rather than kəm-pört¹, a book pronunciation now seldom heard, but indicated by the dictionaries except Murray's New Eng. Dict., which gives the ultima the sound of *o* in "boar," "bore," not that of *o* in "go."

composite: kəm-pež'it or kəm'po-zit¹; eöm-pōs'it or eöm'po-sīt². Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) stressed the second syllable, a practise which all the modern American dictionaries still continue. Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable, as do all the modern British dictionaries. This distinction of accentuation has become a national characteristic [Made up of parts; as, the composite order of columns in architecture].

compost: kəm'pōst¹; eöm'pōst², *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kəm'pōst¹; *M.* kəm'pəst¹ [A mixture used as manure to enrich the soil].

compound (v.): kəm-paund¹; eöm-pound² [1. To make up as of different ingredients. 2. To come to an agreement for the settlement of].

compound: kəm'paund¹; eöm'pound² [I. *a.* Consisting of many ingredients or parts. II. *n.* Something made up of many ingredients or parts].

comprador: kəm'pra-dör¹; eöm'prä-dör², *Standard*; *C.* kəm-prā-dör¹; *E.* kum-pra-dör¹; *I.* kəm-prā'dör¹; *M.* kəm-prā-dör¹; *St.* kəm'pra-dör¹; *W.* kəm'pra-dör¹ [A commission-merchant; also, a purchaser, customer]. **compradore†.**

compress (n.): kəm'pres¹; eöm'prēs² [Something pressed together]. Note the position of the accent on the following word.

compress (v.): kəm-pres¹; eöm-prēs² [To press together].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɛll; lū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

compromise: kəm'pro-maɪz'; ɛəm'pro-mɪʒ² [An adjustment by mutual concessions].

Compton: kump'tən¹; ɛəmp'ton²; *not* kemp'tən¹ [Eng. actor (1805-77)].

comptroller: kən-trōl'ər¹; ɛən-trōl'ēr² [Same as CONTROLLER].

computable: kəm-piū'tə-bl¹; ɛəm-pū'ta-bl². Murray indicates kəm'piū-tə-bl¹ as alternative, but from Johnson (1755) to Standard (1915) the stress is noted on the antepenult [Capable of being calculated].

computist: kəm-piū'tɪst¹; ɛəm-pū'tɪst². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) placed the accent on the first syllable, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) on the second as here [One skilled in calculation].

comrade: kəm'rad¹; ɛəm'rād², *Standard, C., & W.; E. kum'rād¹; I., St., & Wr. kəm'rēd¹*, also indicated by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837-57), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864); *M., kəm'rād¹*. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted kum'rēd¹ [A companion].

Comte: kōnt¹; ɛōnt² [Fr. philosopher (1798-1857)]. But in its Anglicized relatives, **Comtlan**, **Comtism**, and **Comtist**, the *m* in the first syllable is given its normal value.

con amore [It.]: kōn ə-mō'rē¹; ɛōn ə-mō'rē². The first element of this phrase is frequently rendered erroneously kən¹ [With love]. [R. V.].

Conanlah: kən'ə-nai'ā or kō'nə-nai'ā¹; ɛən'a-ni'ā or ɛō'na-ni'ā² [Bible]

conative: kō'nə-tiv¹; ɛō'na-tiv², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. kən'ə-tiv¹; Wr. kə-nē'tiv¹* [Acting; as, *conative* powers].

concave: kən'kēv¹; ɛən'cāv². Walker (1791) & Wr. (1859) kən'kēv¹ [Hollow and rounded].

conceal: kən-sil¹; ɛən-ċēl² [To hide].

concede: kən-sid¹; ɛən-ċēd² [To allow, as a right].

conceit: kən-sīt¹; ɛən-ċēt² [Vanity].

conceive: kən-siv¹; ɛən-ċēv² [To form an idea of].

concentrate: kən'sen-trēt or kən-sen'trēt¹; ɛən'ċen-trāt or ɛən'ċen'trāt². *Standard, E., M., & W.* place the accent on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & Wr.* on the second, as did also Perry (1775) and Walker (1791). *M. & W.* give the *e* in the second syllable as obscure.

Concepcion: kən-sep-syōn¹; ɛən-ċēp-ċyōn² [Province and city in Chile].

conception: kən-sep'shən¹; ɛən-ċēp'shon² [The act of conceiving. See CONCEIVE]. [formance].

concert (n.): kən'sərt¹; ɛən'ċērt² [A vocal or instrumental musical performance].

concert (v.): kən-sūrt¹; ɛən-ċērt² [To arrange in agreement].

concerto [It.]: kən-ċet'to¹; ɛən-ċēr'to², *Standard & M.; C. kən-ċhār'to¹; E. kun-sūr'tō¹; I. kən-ċēr'tō¹; W. kōn-ċher'tō¹; Wr. kən-sūr'tō¹; Perry (1775) kən-sūr'to¹* [A musical composition].

conceit [It.]: kən-ċet'to¹; ɛən-ċēt'to², *Standard, C., & M.; E. kun-ċet'tō¹; I. kən-ċet'tō¹; W. kōn-ċet'tō¹; Wr. kən-set'tō¹* [Affected wit; conceit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

conch: *kən'k¹*; *eōne²*; *not kənčh¹, nor kənsh¹*, but *M.* gives latter as in use in Eng. [A marine shell].

concha [*L.*]: *kən'kə¹*; *eōn'ea²* [The large cavity of the external ear].

conchology: *kən-kəl'o-ji¹*; *eōn-eōl'o-gy²*; *not kən-kəl'o-ji¹, nor kənčh-el'-o-ji¹* [The science of the shells of mollusks].

conclerge [*Fr.*]: *kōn'syärz¹*; *eōn'cyērzh²* [The doorkeeper or janitor of an apartment house or private hotel]. [in Paris].

Conclergerie [*Fr.*]: *kōn'syär'zə-rī¹*; *eōn'cyēr'zhe-rē²* [A historic prison

conciliate: *kən-sil'i-ēt¹*; *eōn-čil'i-āt²*. Pronounced as three syllables, *kən-sil'yēt¹*, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), but as first indicated here by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To secure the friendship of].

conciliatory: *kən-sil'i-a-to-rī¹*; *eōn-čil'i-a-to-ry²*. Sheridan (1780), *kən-sil-yē'tər-i¹*; Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1840), *kən-sil'i-a-tər-i¹*. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) placed the accent on the *i* in the second syllable [Tending to conciliate].

concise: *kən-sais¹*; *eōn-čīs²* [Brief; short].

conclamant: *kən'klə-mənt¹*; *eōn'ela-mant²*, *Standard*; *M.* *kən-klam'ənt¹*; *W.* *kən-klē'mənt¹* [Calling out together].

conclave: *kən'klēv¹*; *eōn'clāv²*. Walker & Wr. *kən'klēv¹* [A secret council].

conclude: *kən-klūd¹*; *eōn-elud²*, *Standard* & *St.*; *C.* *kən-klūd¹*; *E.* *kun-klūd¹*; *I.* *kən-klūd¹*; *M.* & *W.* (1909) *kən-klūd¹*; *W.* (1890) *kən-klūd¹*; *W.* *kən-klūd¹* [To settle finally; also, arrive at a decision].—**conclusive**: *kən-klū'siv¹*; *eōn-elū'siv²*.

concord: *kən'kōrd¹*; *eōn'eōrd²* [Agreement; harmony].

Concord: *kən'kōrd¹*; *eōn'eōrd²*. Locally *kən'kərd¹* [1. A historic village in Mass. 2. The capital of New Hampshire].

concordance: *kən-kōr'dəns¹*; *eōn-eōr'dənc²*. Walker noted that some persons, when speaking of a concordance to the Bible, placed the accent on the first syllable, but orthoepists and lexicographers from Bailey's time have all indicated it on the second [A list of words used in a book together with references to the places where they are used].

concordat: *kən-kōr'dat¹*; *eōn-eōr'dāt²* [Papal treaty].

concourse: *kən'kōrs¹*; *eōn'eōrs²* [An assembly, as of people; also, a place where people assemble].

concrete (*a. & n.*): *kən'krīt¹*; *eōn'erēt²*. *M.* *kən-krīt¹*, which is indicated as alternative for the adjective by *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *W.*, but was preferred by Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stressed the first syllable of the adjective (a practise still in use in England), and Perry alone the last of the noun [I. *a.* Joined together in one mass. II. *n.* A composition of stone, gravel, etc., united with cement].

concrete (*v.*): *kən-krīt¹*; *eōn'erēt²* [To unite in one mass].

concubinage: *kən-kiū'bi-nij¹*; *eōn-eū'bi-nağ²*. See CONCUBINE.

concubine: *kən'kiu-bain¹*; *eōn'eū-bīn²* [A quasi-wife or a substitute for a barren wife].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wəst, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nēt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

concur: kən-kūr¹; ɔn-eūr² [To agree with].

concussion: kən-kʊsh¹ən¹; ɔn-eʊsh¹on² [A violent shock].

Condé (de): də kōn¹dē¹; de ɔn¹dē² [Fr. soldier (1621-1686)].

condemn: kən-dem¹; ɔn-dēm², *Standard, St., & I.*—the *n* is silent. See *N. C., M., W., & Wr. kən-dem¹; E. kun-dem¹* [To censure].

It is no unusual thing to hear persons painfully striving to pronounce the final *n* of *condemn*, . . . making themselves very miserable when they fail and others very miserable when they succeed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 5, p. 264. [H. '09.]

condemner: kən-dem¹ər¹; ɔn-dēm²ēr².—**condemning** (*n.*): kən-dem¹ing¹; ɔn-dēm²ing².—**condemning** (*ppr.*): kən-dem¹niŋ¹; ɔn-dēm²niŋ².

condescend: kən¹di-send¹; ɔn¹de-sēnd² [To be kind and affable to].

condign: kən-dain¹; ɔn-din² [Deserved].

Condillac (de): də kōn¹dī¹yāk¹; de ɔn¹dī²yāe² [Fr. philosopher (1715-1780)].

condition: kən-diʃh¹ən¹; ɔn-diʃh¹on² [The state or position of a person or thing].

condole: kən-dōl¹; ɔn-dōl² [Grieve; sympathize].

condolence: kən-dō¹lens¹; ɔn-dō²lēŋ². An accentuation, kən¹do-lens¹, based on Latin analogy, is sometimes heard, as in *con¹fidence*, *con¹tinence*, *in¹dolence*, *in¹nocence*, *in¹solence*, etc. [Expression of sympathy in grief].

condone: kən-dōn¹; ɔn-dōn² [Forgive].

Condorcet (de): də kōn¹dēr¹sē¹; de ɔn¹dōr²çē² [Fr. mathematician (1743-94)].

condottiere [It.]: kən¹dōt-tyē¹rē¹; ɔn¹dōt-tyē²rē² [A military leader of the 14th and 15th centuries, who sold his services and those of his men].

conduce: kən-diūs¹; ɔn-dūç² [To contribute].

conduct (*n.*): kən¹dukt¹; ɔn¹düet² [Behavior].

conduct (*v.*): kən¹dukt¹; ɔn¹düet² [To lead; guide; escort].

conduit: kən¹dit¹; ɔn¹dit². Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated this; but Walker (1791) said "*Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*," and was supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) gave kən¹dwit¹, the latter remarking that kən¹dit¹ was vulgar, but to-day this last pronunciation is indicated by *E., M., St., & Wr.*, while kən¹dit¹ is recorded by *Standard, C., I., & W.* Thus, the difference now practically amounts to a national characteristic, the British preferring kən¹dit¹, the Americans kən¹dit¹ [A tube, pipe, or passageway to serve as a conductor].

[a bone].

condyle: kən¹dil¹; ɔn¹dyl²; *not* kən¹dail¹ [An enlarged, prominent end of

cone: kōn¹; ɔn² [A solid figure that tapers from a circular base to a point]. Compare GONE; NONE.

confer: kən-fūr¹; ɔn-fēr² [1. To hold a conference. 2. To bestow].

conference: kən¹fər-ens¹; ɔn¹fēr-ēŋç² [An official consultation].

confess: kən-fes¹; ɔn-fēs² [To avow; acknowledge].—**confessed:** kən-fest¹; ɔn-fēst².—**confessedly:** kən-fes¹ed-lī¹; ɔn-fēs²ed-ly²—four syllables, *not* as the preceding word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

confessor: kən-fes'ər¹; eŏn-fēs'ēr², *Standard* (1893), *C. & M.* kən-fes'ər¹; *E.* kən-fes'ūr¹; *I.* kən-fes'ūr¹; *St.* kən-fes'ər¹; *W.* kən-fes'ūr¹; *Wr.* kən-fes'ər¹. This word has been accented, at different times, on the first, on the second, and on the third syllable. The historic pronunciation is *con'fes-sor*, found in all the poets, but by such of the earlier lexicographers as Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) the accent was indicated on the second syllable, a practise which prevails to-day.

By Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Smart (1837), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863), the accent was placed on the first syllable. Scott (1797) put it upon the first and second syllables, and John Kersey, in his edition of Edward Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706), placed it on the last. Walker (1791) remarked that the impropriety of accenting the first syllable "is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise," yet every modern lexicographer corrects it by accenting the second syllable [1. One who confesses. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, a priest empowered to administer the sacrament of penance].

confetti [It.]: kən-fet'ti¹; eon-fēt'tī²; not as commonly heard kən-fet'ti¹ [Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers for pelting].

confidant: kən'fi-dant¹; eŏn'fi-dānt², *Standard* (1893), *M., St., & W.*; *C.* kən-fi-dant¹; *E.* kən'fi-dānt¹; *I.* kən'fi-dant¹; *Wr.* kən-fi-dant¹. *Standard* (1913) gives the *i* as weak, a notation also indicated by *Wr.* Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Cull (1864) accented only the first syllable. Walker (1791) remarked that "some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *come*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary" (1780). He and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) indicated the stress on the last syllable [A person taken into the confidence of another].

confidante [Fr.]: kən'fi-dant¹ or kən'fi-dant¹; eŏn'fi-dānt² or eŏn'fi-dānt² [A woman in whom one confides].

configuration: kən-fig'yur-ē'shən¹; eŏn-fig'yur-ā'shon² [The outline or

confine (*v.*): kən-fain¹; eŏn-fin². All the modern dictionaries agree that the position of the stress is on the last syllable. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) indicated it in the same place, but Bailey (1732), Jameson (1827), and Cooley (1863) placed it on the first syllable [To restrict within limits or boundaries].

confine (*n.*): kən-fain¹; eŏn-fin². Of all the lexicographers Bailey alone indicated the accent in this word on the final syllable [A boundary or limit; as, the *confines* of the British empire].

confiner: kən-fai'nər¹; eŏn-fi-nēr², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., & St.*, Ash & Walker; *Standard* (1913), *W., & Wr.* kən-fain'ər¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

confiscate: kən'fis-kēt¹; eŏn'fis-eāt², *Standard* (1893), *E., M., & W.*; *C. & Wr.* kən-fis'kēt¹; *I. & St.* kən-fis'kēt¹. Kenrick (1773) indicated kən'fis-kēt¹, but Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones accented the second syllable, a practise followed also by Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To appropriate private property in penalty for offense]. In the Elizabethan period Shakespeare said, indifferently, *confiscate* or *confiscate*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, p. 128. [H. '04.]

confiscate (*a.*): kən'fis-kēt¹; eŏn'fis-eāt². So indicated also by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), but Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) put the accent on the penult.

2: ărt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

confiscator: kən'fɪs-kē'tər¹; ɛɔn'fɪs-ēā'tor². The accentuation of this word may be summarized as follows: Smart accented the *con* in 1837; Knowles accented the *fis* in 1835, and Jameson the *ca* in 1827. To-day the chief stress is placed on the first syllable. A secondary stress is indicated on the third by *Standard*, *W.*, & *St.*, but omitted by *E.*, *I.*, *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*

confiserie: kōn'fɪ'zə-rɪ¹; ɛɔn'fɪ'se-rē²; not three syllables, as *Phyfe*, kōn'fɪ'zɪ¹ [A confectionery].

conflict (n.): kən'flikt¹; ɛɔn'flikt² [A contest of opposing forces].

conflict (v.): kən'flikt¹; ɛɔn'flikt² [To come into collision].

confraternity: kən'frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; ɛɔn'frā-tēr'ni-ty², *Standard—Murray* indicates the same pronunciation, but puts the same stress on the first as on the third syllable; *C.* kən-frɪ-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; *E.* kən-frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; *I.* kən-frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; *St.* kən'frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; *W.* kən'frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹; *Wr.* kən-frā-tūr'nɪ-tɪ¹ [A brotherhood or body of men united for a common object].

confrère [Fr.]: kōn'frā¹; ɛɔn'frēr² [An associate or fellow member]

confront: kən-frunt¹; ɛɔn-front² [To stand face to face with]. Of the earlier lexicographers Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) gave the *o* of the ultima the sound it has in *not*—the same as in the first syllable—a pronunciation not now accepted.

Confucius: kən-fiū'shʊs¹; ɛɔn-fū'shʊs² [Chin. sage (551–478 B. C.)].

confusion: kən-fiū'zən¹; ɛɔn-fū'zhon².

confutant: kən-fiū'tənt¹; ɛɔn-fū'tant²; Todd (1818) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kən'fā-tənt¹ [One who proves another wrong].

confute: kən-fiūt¹; ɛɔn-fūt²; not kən-fūt¹ [To prove to be wrong].

congé [Fr.]: kōn'zē¹; ɛɔn'zhē², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kōn-zē¹; *E.* kən-jē¹; *I.* kən'jɪ; *M.* kōn'zē; *St.* kōn'zē; *Wr.* kən'jɪ. This word, altho completely naturalized in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th centuries, does not seem to have fared much better among the earlier lexicographers. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1837) indicated kən'jɪ; Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802), kōn'jɪ; Walker (1791), kən-jɪ¹; Jones (1798), kōn-jɪ¹; Jameson (1827), kən-jɪ¹; Knowles (1835), kōn-zē¹; Worcester (1859), kən'jē; Webster (1864), kən'jē. The modern tendency is to treat the word as an alien word opposed to Anglicization.

congeal: kən-jil¹; ɛɔn-gēl²; not kən-jil¹ [To harden by cooling; freeze].

congener: kən'jɪ-nər¹; ɛɔn'gē-nēr², *Standard*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *C. & W.* kən'jɪ-nūr; *E.* kən'je-nūr; *I. & St.* kən-jɪ'nūr. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Smart (1837), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the stress on the first syllable; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805—the word is not in the 1775 edition), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable and gave the *e* the sound it has in "me"—a pronunciation preferred by Scottish lexicographers.

congenial: kən-jɪn'yəl¹; ɛɔn-gēn'yəl², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl; *E.* kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl; *I. & St.* kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl; *Wr.* kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl. Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775) indicated the stress after the *n*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) recorded kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl [Having kindred character or tastes].—**congeniality:** kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl'ɪ-tɪ¹; ɛɔn-gē'nɪ-əl'ɪ-ty².

conger: kən'gər¹; ɛɔn'gēr² [A marine eel].

congerles: kən-jɪ'rɪ-zɪ¹; ɛɔn-gē'rɪ-ēs² [A collection or heap of things].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

congest: *kən-jest*¹; *eön-gĕst*² [1. To collect or crowd together. 2. To overcharge, as an organ with blood].—**congestion:** *kən-jes'chən*¹; *eön-gĕs'chən*² [An abnormal accumulation].

conglobate: *kən'glo-bĕt*¹; *eön'glo-bāt*², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr.* *kən-glō'bĕt*¹; *E., I., & St. kən'glō-bĕt*¹. Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) indicated *kən-glō'bĕt*¹; Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), *kən'glo-bĕt*¹; Smart (1837), *kən'glo-bĕt*¹; Cull (1864), *kən-glō'b'ĕt* (To form into a globular mass).

conglomerate: *kən-glēm'ər-it*¹; *eön-glōm'ēr-at*² [A mass of heterogeneous matter].

Congo: *kən'go*¹; *eön'gō*² [Region and river of Africa].

congratulate: *kən-grat'yū-lĕt*¹; *eön-grät'yū-lāt*², *Standard* (1893). This is the pronunciation noted by all lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster's New International (1909), hence *kən-grach'u-lĕt*¹ (*Standard*, 1913) is probably an editorial idiosyncrasy.

congregate: *kən'grī-gĕt*¹; *eön'gre-gāt*² [To gather together].

Congresbury: *kūms'bri*¹; *eöms'bry*² [Eng. village in Somerset]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

congress: *kən'gres*¹; *eön'grĕs*²; *not kən'gres*¹, as too frequently heard. See Introductory, p. xix-xx [An assembly; specif. [C-] the national legislative assembly of the United States of America].

congressional: *kən-gresh'ən-əl*¹; *eön-grĕsh'on-al*² [Pert. to congress].

Congreve: *kən'griv*¹; *eön'grĕv*² [Eng. dramatist of the Restoration (1670-1729)].

congruence: *kən'gru-ens*¹; *eön'grū-ĕnc*² [Appropriateness].—**congruent:** *kən'gru-ent*¹; *eön'grū-ĕnt*².—**congruity:** *kən-grū'ū-ti*¹; *eön'grū'ū-ty*².

Coniah: *ko-nai'ā*¹; *eo-nī'ā*² [Bible].

conic: *kən'ik*¹; *eön'ie*²; *not kō'nik*¹ [Shaped like a cone].

conifer: *kən'ī-fār*¹; *eön'ī-fēr*² [A plant bearing cones].—**coniferous:** *ko-nif'ər-us*¹; *eo-nīf'ēr-ūs*². [name].

Coningsby: *kən'inz-bi*¹; *eön'ings-by*² [Hero of Disraeli's novel of the same

Conisborough: *kuns'bro*¹; *eöns'bro*² [Eng. village]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

conjunctiva: *kən'jʊŋk-tai'vā*¹; *eön'jūŋe-ti'vā*² [Membrane of eyelid].

conium: *ko-nai'um*¹; *eo-nī'üm*² [Poisonous parsley].

conjure¹: *kən-jūr*¹; *eön-jūr*² [To implore].

conjure²: *kun'jār*¹; *eön'jur*² [To enchant].

conjurer¹: *kən-jūr'ər*¹; *eön-jūr'ēr*² [One who implores].

conjurer²: *kun'jār-ər*¹; *eön'jur-ēr*² [One who enchants; a magician].

conjecture: *kən-jek'tiūr*¹; *eön-jĕc'tūr*². The weight of usage, as traced from Johnson (1755) to the present day, is in favor of the pronunciation indicated here, but Walker & Standard indicate *kən-jek'chur*¹.

connate: *kən-nĕt*¹; *eön-nāt*², *Standard* (1893), *I. & St.; C., M., & W.* (1909) *kən'ĕt*¹; *E. kən'nĕt*¹; *Wr. kən-nĕt*¹; *Standard* (1913) *kĕ-nĕt*¹; *W. (1890) kĕn-*

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prĕy, fĕrn; hit, ĩce; ĩ = ē; ĩ = ĕ; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

nt¹. The majority of the earlier lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to March (1893) indicated the stress on the ultima; Goodrich (1847) and Craig (1849) alone put it on the penult [Born with one].

Connaught: kən'et¹; ɛɒn'ɒt²; not kən'ɒt¹ [Ir. province].

concellite: kən'nel-ait¹; ɛɒn'nəl-it¹, *Standard* (1893); C. kə-nel'ait¹; E. kən'nel-ait¹; I. & *Standard* (1913), kən'el-ait¹; M. kən'al-ait¹ [A mineral].

conner¹: kən'ər¹; ɛɒn'ēr², *Standard*, C., & I.; M. & W. kən'ər¹ [One who examines closely].

conner²: kən'ər¹ or kən'ər¹; ɛɒn'ēr² or ɛɒn'ēr² [One who directs the steer-
[ing of a ship].

conner³: kən'ər¹; ɛɒn'ēr², *Standard* & C.; M. kən'ər¹ [A fish]. See CUNNER.

connive: kən-naiv¹; ɛɒn-nīv², *Standard* (1893) & *Wr.*; C., M., & W. (1909), kə-naiv¹; E. kən-nīv¹; I., *St.*, & W. (1890), kən-naiv¹; *Standard* (1913), kə-naiv¹. Perry (1775) indicated kən-naiv¹; Walker (1791) kən-naiv¹ [To permit by pretending not to see].

connoisseur: kən'i-sūr¹; ɛɒn'i-sūr², *Standard*; C. kən-i-siūr¹; E. kən-nus-sūr¹; I. kən'is-siūr¹; M. kə-nē-sūr¹; *St.* kən'nis-sūr¹; W. kən'i-sūr¹; *Wr.* kən-nis-siūr¹; *Cooley* (1863) kən-nis-sēr¹; *Cull* (1864) kən'nē-siūr¹; *Abernethy* (1912), kən-nis-sūr¹; *Phyfe* (1914) kən-is-ūr¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) agreed on kən-nis-sūr¹; Sheridan (1780) noted kō-nis-sūr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) indicated kō-nis-sēr¹; Enfield (1807), kən'is-siūr¹; Knowles (1835), kən-nis-sēr¹; Smart (1837), kən-nēs-sūr¹. The word is found in Bernard De Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," published 1723, but issued originally as "The Gambling Hive; or Knaves Turned Honest" in 1714. Dr. Johnson noted it in his Dictionary (1755), where to indicate its pronunciation he cited the lines following from Swift:

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of connoisseur. *Poetry*.

[A critical judge, as of art].

connotate: kən'o-tēt¹; ɛɒn'o-tāt² [To mention by implication].

connotative: kə-nō'tə-tiv¹; ɛɒ-nō'ta-tiv², *Standard* & C.; E. & I. kən-nō'tə-tiv¹; M. & W. kə-nō'ta-tiv¹; *St.* kən-nō'ta-tiv¹; *Wr.* kən'na-tē-tiv¹ [That connotates].

Cononiah: kən'o-[or kō'no]-nai'ə¹; ɛɒn'o-[or ɛō'no]-nī'ə² [Bible].

conquer: kən'kər¹; ɛɒŋ'kēr²; not kən'kər¹ [To overcome by force].

conquest: kən'kwest¹; ɛɒŋ'kwēst².

Conrad: kən'rad¹; ɛɒn'rād² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., kōn'-rath¹; ɛɒn'rāth²; Ger., kōn'rat¹; ɛɒn'rāt²; Dutch, **Koenraad:** kūn'rat¹; kŷn'rāt²; Fr., **Conrad:** kōn'rād¹; ɛɒn'rād²; It. & Sp., **Conrado:** kōn-ra'do¹; ɛɒn-rā'do²; Sw., **Conrad:** kən'rad¹; ɛɒn'rād².

conscience: kən'shens¹; ɛɒn'shēŋ²; not kən'si-ens¹ [Conformity to one's views of right and wrong].

conscientious: kən'shi-en'shus¹; ɛɒn'shī-ēn'shūs², *Standard* (1893), C., E., I., M., *St.*, W., *Wr.*, & Walker (1791); *Standard* (1913) and Perry (1775), kən'si-en'shus¹.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (1806).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

conscious: kən'shüs¹; eön'shüs² [Mentally alert].

consequence: kən'si-kwens¹; eön'se-kwënc² [The effect of a cause].

conservancy: kən-sūr'væn-si¹; eön-sēr'van-çy² [The act of protecting from loss, as by waste].

conservation: kən'sær-vē'shən¹; eön'sēr-vā'shon² [Preservation, especially of natural resources].

conservative: kən-sūr'və-tiv¹; eön-sēr'va-tiv² [Opposed to change; not ^[extreme]].

conservatoire: kən-sūr'və-twār¹ or (Fr.) kōn'sār'vā'twār¹; eön-sēr'va-twār² or (Fr.) eön'sār'vā'twār². C. kən-ser-və-twōr¹; I. kōn-sēr'va-twōr¹; M. kōn-sār'va-twār¹; St. kən-sūr'va-twār¹; W. kōn'ser'va'twār¹; Wr. kən-sūr'və-twār¹ [An institution for instruction in music].

conservator: kən'sær-vē'tər¹ or -tər¹; eön'sēr-vā'tor². Johnson (1755), Ash, Bailey, and Perry (1775), and Smart (1849) indicated the chief stress on the penult; E. placed it on the antepenult—kūn-sūr'və-tūr¹ [One who protects or preserves].

conserve (v.): kən-sūr'v¹; eön-sēr'v². *Standard*; C., I., & St. kən'sūr'v¹; E. kūn-sūr'v¹; M., W., & Wr. kən-sūr'v¹. [To keep from decay or injury; preserve].

conserve (n.): kən'sūr'v¹ or (Eng.) kən-sūr'v¹; eön'sēr'v² or (Eng.) eön-sēr'v² [A sweetmeat in which fruit is preserved with sugar].

considerable: kən-sid'ər-ə-bl¹; eön-sid'ēr-a-bl². Frequently mispronounced as four syllables—kən-sid'ra-bl¹.

consign: kən-sain¹; eön-sin² [To entrust to the care of]. ^[quarters]

consigné [Fr.]: kōn'si'nyē¹; eön'si'nye² [A military officer ordered to his

consignee: kən'sain-i¹; eön'sin-ē². *Standard*; C., E., & I. kən-sai-nī¹; M. & W. (1909), kən-sai-nī¹; St. & W. (1890) kən'si-nī¹; Wr. kən-si-nī¹ [One to whom goods are entrusted].

consignor: kən-sai'nōr¹; eön-si'nōr²; C. kən-sai'nār¹; E. kūn-sain-ēr¹; I. kən-sain'ūr¹; M. kən-sai-nōr¹; St. kən-sai'nūr¹; W. kən-sain'ūr¹; Wr. kən-sain'ər¹ [One who makes a consignment].

consistory: kən-sis'to-rī¹; eön-sis'to-ry². *Standard*; C. & W. kən-sis'to-ri¹; E. kən'sis-tūr-i¹; I. kən-sis'ter-i¹; M. kən'sis-ter-i¹; St. kən-sis'tūr-i¹; Wr. kən'sis-tā-rī¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable; Bailey (1728) put it on the third syllable, and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), on the first syllable [A council of dignitaries, as of the church].

consolation: kən'so-lē'shən¹; eön'so-lā'shon² [The act of consoling]. Compare CONSOLATORY.

consolatory: kən-sel'ə-to-rī¹; eön-söl'a-to-ry². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849) all placed the stress on the second syllable; Ash (1775) put it on the first, and Bailey (1742) and Johnson (1755) indicated *con-so-la-to-ry*.

console (v.): kən-söl¹; eön-söl² [To comfort in distress]. See the following ^[word]

console (n.): kən'söl¹; eön'söl² [A bracket].

consols: kən-selz¹; eön-söls². *Standard*, E., & Wr.; C., I., St., W. (1890), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), kən'selz¹; M. & W.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵal; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

(1909), ken-selz¹. Smart (1837), who indicated ken-selz¹, remarked that "the uninitiated talk of selling *con'sols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols*." [Contraction of *Consolidated Annuities*, the official name of the securities of the British Government constituted by Act 25, of George II., passed in 1751].

consommé: ken"so-mē¹ or (Fr.) kēn"so-mē¹; eön"so-mē² or (Fr.) eön"-so-mē² [Fr., a clear concentrated soup].

consort (v.): ken-sört¹; eön-sört² [To associate with].

consort (n.): ken-sört¹; eön-sört². Bailey (1732) indicated a stress on the last syllable and Johnson (1755) remarked, "It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but it has it now on the former." [A companion, especially a husband or wife].

conspiracy: ken-spir'ə-si¹; eön-spir'a-çy²; *not* ken'spi-rə-si¹, *nor* ken-spai-rə-si¹ [A plot by several persons to commit crime].

conspire: ken-spir¹; eön-spir² [To plot in conspiracy]. [peace].

constable: kun'stə-bl¹; eön'sta-bl² [An officer empowered to maintain

Constance: ken'stəns¹; eön'staŋç² [A feminine personal and a geographic name]. Fr., kēn'stāns¹; eön'stāŋç²; Dutch, **Constantia:** ken-stān'tsi-a¹; eön-stān'tsi-ā²; Ger., **Constanza:** kōn-stān'tsə¹; eön-stān'tsə²; It., **Costanza:** kō-stān'tzā¹; eö-stān'tzā²; Pg., **Constancia:** kōn-stān'si-a¹; eön-stān'çi-ā²; Sp., **Constanza:** kōn-stān'thā¹; eön-stān'thā².

Constant: ken'stənt¹; eön'stant² [A masculine personal name]. Ger.

Constanz: kōn'stants¹; eön'stānts²; It. **Costante:** kō-stān'tē¹; eö-stān'tē²; L. **Constans:** kōn'stənz¹; eön'stānz²; Pg. **Constante:** kōn-stān'si-ō¹; eön-stān'çi-ō²; Sp. **Constancio:** kōn-stān'thi-ō¹; eön-stān'thē-ō².

Constantine: ken'stən-tin¹; eön'stan-tin² [A masculine personal name].

Dan. Ger. **Constantin:** kōn'stan-tin¹; eön'stān-tin²; Dutch. **Constantijn:** kōn'stan-tain¹; eön'stān-tin²; Fr. **Constantin:** kōn'stan'tain¹; eön'stān'tāin²; It. **Costantino:** kō-stān'ti-no¹; eö'stān-ti-no²; L. **Constantinus:** kōn'stən-tai-nus¹; eön'stan-ti-nūs²; Pg. & Sp. **Constantino:** kōn'stan-ti-no¹; eön'stān-ti-no².

constellate: ken'stē-lēt¹; eön'stē-lāt², *Standard*; C. ken-stel'ēt¹; E. ken'-stel-lēt¹; I. ken-stel'let¹; M. ken'stā-lēt¹; W. ken'stā-lēt¹; W. ken-stel'let. While Ash (1775) and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable, Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805—the word is not in the edition of 1775), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable [To group into constellations].

construe: ken'strū¹; eön'stru². This pronunciation is indicated by all lexicographers but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), who indicated ken'stər¹, of which Walker remarked, "It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there." Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, C., M., & W. note ken-strū¹ as alternative.

Consuelo: ken"sū-ī'lo or (Fr.) kēn"sū"ē'lō¹; eön"sū-ē'lo or (Fr.) eön"sū"ē"-lō² [The heroine of a story of the same name by George Sand].

consular: ken'siū-lər¹; eön'sū-lar². Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated ken'sə-lər¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) recorded ken'shə-lər¹ [Pertaining to a consul].

consult: ken'sult¹; eön'sült² [A council or consultation]. This word, now almost obsolete, was used by Bacon, Dryden, Milton, Pope, and Swift, and, as Ash (1775) remarked, it was "frequently accented by the poets on the last syllable." Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) so indicated it. Scott uses the word

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fást; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rúle; but, būrn;

in Chapter 23 of his "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), and also John Austin, in Volume II, Chapter 28 of his work on the "Province of Jurisprudence" (1832).

consultation: kən'sul-tē'shən¹; ɔn'sul-tā'shon² [A meeting to secure advice and compare views].

consultative: kən-sult'a-tiv¹; ɔn-sult'a-tiv²; not kən'sal-tē'tiv¹.

consume: kən-siūm¹; ɔn-sūm²; not kən-sūm¹. See Introductory, page xx, note 9.

consummate (v.): kən'su-mēt or kən-sum'ēt¹; ɔn'sū-māt or ɔn-sūm'āt². Of the earlier lexicographers eight stressed the penult and but two the antepenult. Among the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* stress the antepenult and *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* the penult [To bring to completion].

consummate (a.): kən-sum'it or kən'su-mit¹; ɔn-sūm'at or ɔn'sū-mat². In best usage the accentuation of the adjective is the reverse of the verb. See above [Of the highest degree; complete, perfect].

consummative: kən-sum'a-tiv¹; ɔn-sūm'a-tiv², *Standard*; *C.* & *Wr.* kən-sum'a-tiv¹; *I.* kən-sum'ēt-iv¹; *M.* & *W.* kən'sə-mē-tiv¹.

consummator: kən'su-mē'tar or -ter¹; ɔn'sū-mā'tor².

contemn: kən-tem¹; ɔn-tēm²—the *n* is silent. See CONDEMN [To treat with neglect; despise].

Public speakers are occasionally heard who strive painfully to pronounce the *n* of . . . *contemn*. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [H. '04.]

contemner: kən-tem'nar¹ or kən-tem'ar¹; ɔn-tēm'nēr² or ɔn-tēm'ēr².

contemning: kən-tem'ɪŋ¹; ɔn-tēm'ing².

contemplate: kən'tem-plēt¹, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*, or kən'tem'plēt¹, *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; ɔn'tēm-plāt or ɔn-tēm'plāt². Notwithstanding Walker's view, that the "very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, a propensity which ought to be checked," and the fact that twelve out of fourteen of the earlier lexicographers—from Johnson (1755) to Worcester (1859)—indicated the stress on the second syllable, modern usage supports the first accentuation indicated here. Kenrick (1773) and Webster (1828) stressed it *con'template*. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson used both *con'template* and *contem'plate*, but the latter form was preferred by orthoepists to the third quarter of the 19th cent. Subsequently the former prevailed and is accepted as best usage to-day. [To consider thoughtfully].

contemplative: kən'tem'plə-tiv¹; ɔn-tēm'pla-tiv²; not -plē-tiv¹.

contemplator: kən'tem-plē'tar or -ter¹; ɔn'tēm-plā'tor². In the accentuation of this word Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) indicated the chief stress on the penult; Bailey (1742), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) placed it on the antepenult; Enfield (1764), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) put it on the first syllable, as do also *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*, but *E.* & *Wr.* prefer it on the antepenult.

[at the same time].

contemporaneous: kən'tem'po-rē'ni-us¹; ɔn-tēm'po-rā'ne-ūs² [Living

contemporaneity: kən'tem'po-rə-nī'1-tī¹; ɔn-tēm'po-rā-nē'1-ty².

content (a. & v.): kən-tent¹; ɔn-tēt², *Standard*, *I.*, & *St.*; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* kən-tent¹; *E.* & *W.* kən'tent¹ [I. a. Satisfied. II. v. To please; delight].

contents: kən'tents or kən-tents¹; ɔn'tēnts or ɔn-tēnts². Modern authorities are equally divided as to the position of the stress in this word—*Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *W.* indicate the accent on the first syllable; *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* put it on the

2: árt, ápe, fáit, fáre, fást, what, ál; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; í=e; gō, nót, ēr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

last, as did also Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). See quotation.

The stress *content'* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *con'tent* is now used by many. . . . Printers often use *con'tents* technically, while saying *contents'* generally.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. II, p. 897. [Oxford, 1893.]

contest (v.): kən-test'¹; ɛɔn-tĕst'² [To oppose with force].

contest (n.): kən'test'¹; ɛɔn'tĕst'² [A struggle for supremacy].

contiguity: kən"ti-giū'i-ti¹; ɛɔn"ti-gū'i-ty² [Nearness]. See the next word.

contiguous: kən-tig'yū-us¹; ɛɔn-tĭg'yū-ŭs². Compare CONTIGUITY.

continue: kən-tin'yū-ēt'¹; ɛɔn-tĭn'yū-ā-t'², *Standard & St.*; C., kən-tin'yū-ēt'; E. kən-tin'yū-ēt'; I. kən-tin'yū-ēt'; W. & Wr. kən-tin'yū-it¹. Murray merely indicates the stress.

contour: kən-tūr'¹; ɛɔn-tur'², *Standard, C., E., I., S., & Wr.*; M. & W. kən'tūr¹. The best American usage prefers the stress on the final syllable, which is its original position as indicated by Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and others. The word is found unstressed in Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1706), but not in Blount (1656) [The line bounding a figure or body].

contract (v.): kən-trakt'¹; ɛɔn-trăet'². In words of two syllables the position of the accent varies. Nouns are generally accented on the first syllable, verbs on the last. This has been attributed to the fact that the pronouncing of the participles of verbs, and of derivatives formed therefrom, would be rendered more difficult if the stress were retained on the first syllable in verbs as it is commonly in nouns. But see ABSENT; ACCOST; CEMENT; COMBAT; COMMENT; CONTROL [1. To draw together. 2. To undertake to do or to make something].

contract (n.): kən'trakt¹; ɛɔn'trăet². Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable and noted that the word was "anciently accented on the first." This led Nares (1784) to remark ("English Orthoepey," p. 338): "The word should stand with the accent on the first syllable," a view shared by Walker (1791). Dr. Murray says tersely: "Formerly *contract'*" [A written agreement between two or more persons].

contractile: kən-trak'til¹; ɛɔn-trăe'til²; *not* -tail¹ [Producing contraction].

contractor: kən-trak'ter¹; ɛɔn-trae'tör²; *not* kən-trak'tər¹.

contralto: kən-tral'to¹; ɛɔn-träl'to² [A woman singer of the deepest tones that can be sung by the female voice].

contrariety: kən"tra-rai'i-ti¹; ɛɔn"tra-rĭ'e-ty²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The state of being contrary].

contrarily: kən'tra-ri-li¹; ɛɔn'trä-ri-ly². Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) indicated the accent on the second syllable; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and the modern dictionaries put it on the first. See CONTRARY.

contrary: kən'trä-ri¹; ɛɔn'tra-ry², *Standard* (1893)—the accent on the first syllable and the *a* of the penult obscure. Bailey (1742) recognized only *con-tra'ry*—the *a* as in "fare," a pronunciation made familiar by the nursery rhyme:

Mary, Mary,
Quite *contra'ry*,
How does your garden grow?

From Chaucer's time the word has been accented on the first as well as on the second syllable. The latter method was more frequently used by the poets, especially Spenser. Shakespeare and Milton used both:

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Standing on slippers . . . thrust upon *contra'ry* feet.

King John, act iv, sc. 2.

Themselves banding in *contra'ry* parts.

I Henry VI, act iii, sc. 1.

And my trust . . . did beget of him

A falsehood, in its *contra'ry* as great

As my trust was.

The Tempest, act i, sc. 2.

I' the commonwealth I would by *con'tra'ries*

Execute all things.

The Tempest, act ii, sc. 1.

Milton accented the second syllable in his lines:

Fame if not double-faced is double-mouth'd,

And with *contra'ry* blasts proclaims most deeds.

Samson Agonistes l. 971.

Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) accented the first syllable.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1828).

contrast (*v.*): *kən-trast'*¹; *ēön-träst'*². See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To show side by side so as to present points of difference]. [in contrast].

contrast (*n.*): *kən-trast'*¹; *ēön-träst'*² [Opposition between things placed

contravene: *kən'trə-vīn'*¹; *ēön'tra-vēn'*² [To oppose in principle].

contretemps [*Fr.*]: *kōn'trə-tān'*¹; *ēön'tre-tān'*² [An awkward situation or embarrassing occurrence].

contribute: *kən-trib'yūt'*¹; *ēön-trīb'yūt'*². Erroneously, but dialectally, *kən'tri-biūt'*¹.

contrite: *kən'troit'*¹; *ēön'trit'*². Among eighteen of the earlier lexicographers who indicated the stress on the first syllable were Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), the last of whom said, however, that "this word ought to have the accent on the last syllable"—Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Scott (1797), and Smart (1840) so indicated it, but modern lexicographers give *con'trite*, which may be found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Ploughman" (b. xiv, 89: 1377). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) defines the term: "*Contrite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds; remorseful."

contrition: *kən-trīsh'ən'*¹; *ēön-trīsh'on'*².

control (*v.*): *kən-trōl'*¹; *ēön-trōl'*² [To restrain; regulate].

control (*n.*): *kən-trōl'*¹; *ēön-trōl'*² [Guidance; regulating power].

controversial: *kən'tro-vūr'shəl'*¹; *ēön'tro-vēr'shal'*² [Pert. to controversy].

controversy: *kən'tro-vūr'si'*¹; *ēön'tro-vēr'sy'*² [A dispute].

controvert: *kən'tro-vart'*¹; *ēön'tro-vērt'*². *C.* indicates *kən-tro-vūrt'*¹, which *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative.

Contucci: *kən-tut'chi'*¹; *ēön-tut'chi'*² [It. sculptor (1460-1529)].

contumacy: *kən'tiu-mə-si'*¹; *ēön'tū-mə-çy'*², *Standard* (1893), *E.*, *M.*, *W.* (1913), *Wr.*, & *Perry*; *not* *kən'tiu-mē'si'*¹; *C.* *kən'tiu-mi-si'*¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Walker*, *kən'tiu-ma-si'*¹; *W.* (1890), *kən'tiu-ma-si'*¹; *Standard* (1913), *kən'tiu-mē-si'*¹ [Wilful or persistent contempt of court].

contumellous: *kən'tiu-mī'h-us'*¹; *ēön'tū-mē'li-ūs'*² [Rude; insolent].

contumely: *kən'tiu-mi-lī'*¹; *ēön'tū-me-ly'*² [Insulting speech or conduct].

convene: *kən-vīn'*¹; *ēön-vēn'*²; *not* *kən'vīn'*¹ [To bring together].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

convenience: kən-vi'nyens¹; ɛɔn-vē'nyę̃ŋ² [The quality of being convenient].

convenient: kən-vi'nyent¹; ɛɔn-vē'nyę̃nt², *Standard* (1893), also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *C. & M.* kən-vi-ni-ent¹; *E.* kən-vi'ni-ent¹; *I. & St.* kən-vi'ni-ent¹, also indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849); *W.* kən-vin'yent¹; *Wr.* kən-vi'nyant²; *Standard* (1915), kən-vin'yent¹ [Easily used].

conventicle: kən-ven'ti-kl¹; ɛɔn-vę̃'ti-el². The stress in this word was indicated on the first syllable by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1795), and Scott (1797), and it is so indicated to-day [A meeting for religious worship].

conversant: kən'vər-sənt¹; ɛɔn'vę̃r-sant². Among the earlier lexicographers Bailey, Buchanan, Johnson, Kenrick, Perry, and Ash indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Entick, Johnston, Sheridan, Nares, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig placed it on the first and there it still remains [Well informed].

conversazione [It.]: kɔn'ver-sā'tsi-ō'nē¹; ɛɔn'vę̃r-sā'tsi-ō'ne². More frequently heard with the *a* pronounced as in "at," in an effort to Anglicize the word.

converse (*v.*): kən-vürs¹; ɛɔn-vę̃rs² [To talk together]. See the noun.

If we may not then be said to be able to converse before we are able to talk . . . so we may be said not to be able to "talk" before we are able to speak.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 9. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

converse (*n.*): kən'vərs¹; ɛɔn'vę̃rs² [Familiar talk].

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

THOMSON *The Seasons*, Winter 1. 431.

conversely: kən'vərs-l¹; ɛɔn'vę̃rs-ly². Formerly the stress was indicated on the second syllable; at least, this position was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Knowles, and Smart. It was put on the first syllable by Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Of the modern dictionaries Stormonth's alone stresses the penult [In such a manner that two parts are interchanged].

convert (*v.*): kən-vürt¹; ɛɔn-vę̃rt² [To adapt to a different purpose].

convert (*n.*): kən'vərt¹; ɛɔn'vę̃rt² [A person of one faith or belief who has adopted another].

convex (*a. & n.*): kən'veks¹; ɛɔn'vę̃ks². Stressed also on the ultima by Milton, Prior, Pope, Goldsmith, and other poets.

Through the large *Convex* of the Azure Sky. PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514

Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround:

And twice ten bosses the bright *convex* crown'd.

POPE *Homer's Iliad* bk. xl, l. 45.

convict (*v.*): kən-vikt¹; ɛɔn'vlet² [To find guilty of an offense]. See [crime].

convict (*n.*): kən'vikt¹; ɛɔn'vlet² [One who has been adjudged guilty of

convivial: kən-viv'i-əl¹; ɛɔn-viv'i-al², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* kən-viv'i-əl¹; *E.* kən-viv'i-əl¹; *I.* kən-vi'vi-əl¹; *St.* kən-viv'i-əl¹; *Wr.* kən-viv'i-əl¹. Formerly pronounced as three syllables—kən-viv'yal¹ by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but as here first indicated by Perry, Smart, and Craig [Social; festive].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*; pręy, *hit*, police, obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

convoke: ken-vōk¹; eōn-vōk²; *not* ken'vōk¹ [To summon to meet].

convolvulin: ken-vel'viu-lin¹; eōn-vōl'vū-līn² [A purgative chemical compound].

convoy (v.): ken-vei¹; eōn-vōy². See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To accompany].

convoy (n.): ken'voi¹; eōn'vōy² [A protecting force].

cony: kō'm¹; eō'ny². The obsolescence of this word is responsible for its variant forms of spelling, as *couney* (1591), *cunney* (1625), *cunnie* (1655), *coney* (1669), etc., and for its pronunciation, which, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, rimed with *honey*, *money*, as indicated by its spelling *coney*. Wr. indicates kun¹, which was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but which is no longer heard. Bailey, Johnson, and Ash indicated *co'ny* [A rabbit].

Conyngham: kun'īn-ham¹; eōn'ying-hām²—note that the *h* is pronounced [Eng. personal name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

cook: kuk¹; eōōk². So indicated by modern dictionaries, and also by Sheridan, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but by Perry, Nares, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Smart—kūk¹.

cool: kūl¹; eōōl².—**coon**: kūn¹; eōōn².—**coop**: kūp¹; eōōp².

cooper: kū'par¹; eōō'pēr². Smart (1840) noted that in his time this word and its derivatives were of doubtful sound except in the common speech in London, in which the *oo* was shortened to *u* as in "full."

cooperate: ko-ep'ar-ēt¹; eo-ōp'er-āt²; *never* kūp'ar-et¹ [To act together]. The derivatives of this word, **cooperation**, **cooperative**, **cooperator**, etc., follow the same rule.

Coos¹: kō'es¹; eō'ōs² [Bible].

Coos²: kō'es¹; eō'ōs² [A county in New Hampshire].

Coos³: kūs¹; eōōs² [A county in Oregon].

coot: kūt¹; eōōt² [An aquatic bird].

Coote: kūt¹; eōōt² [Ir. family name].

copaiba: ko-pē'bā or -pai'bā¹; eo-pā'ba or -pī'ba². The difference here noted is one of national characteristic, the first being used in the United States, the second in Great Britain. Worcester, however, indicates a third—ka-pī'bā¹ [A South Am. balsam used in medicine].

copalva: ko-pē'vā or -pai'vā¹; eo-pā'va or -pī'va² [A genus of trees that produce copaiba].

copal: kō'pal¹; eō'pal². *E.* & *I.* put the stress on the final syllable and Perry (1775) indicated kop'al¹ [A resin].

Copernicus: ko-pūr'ni-kus¹; eo-pēr'ni-eūs² [Pol. astronomer (1473-1543)].

Cophetua: ko-fet'yu-a¹; eo-fēt'yu-a² [In Percy's *Reliques*, an African king who marries a beggar maid]. See Tennyson's "Beggar Maid."

Copleston: kop'al-stōn¹; eōp'el-stōn² [Eng. family name].

coppice: kop'is¹; eōp'is² [A wood of small trees].

copse: keps¹; eōps² [A coppice].

copula: kop'yu-lā¹; eōp'yu-lā² [A term that forms union: used in grammar].

Coquelln: kōk'lan¹; eōk'lan² [Fr. actor (1841-1909)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlse; ʊu = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɛhin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃhin, this.

coquet (*v.* & *n.*): ko-ket¹; eō-kēt². In the feminine spelled **coquette**, but pronounced the same way. See ABSENT; CONTROL [A flirt].

coquille [Fr.]: ko-kī'yə¹; eo-kī'ye²; *not* ko-kil¹ [A marine shell or shell-like part]. [marine shells].

coquina: ko-kī'nə¹; eo-kī'na² [Sp. soft rock composed of fragments of

coral: kər'al¹; eör'al²; *not* kōr'al.

coralline: kər'ə-lin¹; eör'a-līn²; *not* kōr'al-lain¹.

Corashan: kōr'əsh'an¹; eōr'əsh'an² [Bible (R. V.)].

Corbe: kōr'bɪ¹; eōr'be² [Apocrypha].

[Am. family name].

Corcoran: kōrk'rən¹ or kər'ko-ran¹; eōre'rən² or eōr'eo-rān² [An Ir. and

Coreyra: kər-sai'rə¹; eör-çy'ra² [Ionian island].

cordial: kōr'di-əl¹; eōr'di-al², *E. & M.*; *Standard, C., & W.* kōr'jəl¹; *St.* kər'di-al¹; *Wr.* kērd'yəl¹. Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation noted here, which is used by careful speakers; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave kōr'dyəl¹; Walker (1791), kōr'ji-əl¹ [**I. a.** Hearty; affectionate. **II. n.** A sweet aromatic liquor that invigorates].

cordiality: kōr'di-al'i-tɪ¹ or kēr-jal'i-tɪ¹; eōr'di-āl'i-ty² or eōr-jāl'i-ty².

cordillera [Sp.]: kōr'dil-yē'rə¹; eōr'dīl-yē'ra², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kōr-dil-lā'ra¹; *I.* kər-dil-lī'ra¹; *M.* kər-dil-yē'rə¹; *Wr.* kōr-dil-lē'rə¹ [A system of mountain ranges].

Cordoba: kōr'do-və¹; eōr'do-vā². In Sp. *b*, when occurring between vowels, becomes a bilabial *v* [Sp. province and its capital].

cordón: kōr'dən¹ or (*Fr.*) kōr'dōn¹; eōr'don² or (*Fr.*) eōr'dōn².

Cordova: kōr'do-və¹; eōr'do-vā². Same as CORDOBA.

corduroy: kōr'du-rei¹; eōr'dy-roy², *Standard*; *C.* kōr'diu-rei¹; *E.* kōr-dū-rei¹; *I.* kər-diū-rei¹; *M.* kōr-də-rei¹; *St.* kər'du-rei¹; *W.* kōr'də-rei¹; *Wr.* kōr-də-rei¹. In the stressing, Am. lexicographers indicate the chief stress on the first syllable, but Eng. lexicographers put it on the last [A thick, corded or ribbed cotton goods; the word is of Eng. coinage].

Core: kōr¹; eōr² [Bible].

Corea: ko-rī'ə¹; eo-rē'a². Same as KOREA.

Corinth: kər'ɪnth¹; eör'inth² [Gr. city].

Corinthian: ko-rin'thi-an¹; eo-rīn'thi-an², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* ko-rin'thi-an¹; *E.* kə-rin'thi-an¹; *I. & St.* kə-rin'thi-an¹; *Wr.* kə-rin'thi-an¹ [Pert. to Corinth or its inhabitants].

Corinthus: ko-rin'thus¹; eo-rīn'thūs² [Bible].

[speare's "Coriolanus"].

Coriolanus: kō'rɪ-o-lē'nus¹; eō'rɪ-o-lā'nūs² [Rom. hero, subject of Shake-

Corkran: kōrk'rən¹; eōrk'ran² [Ir. family name].

cornea: kōr'ni-a¹; eōr'ne-a² [Part of eyeball].

Corneille: kər'nē'yə¹; eör'ng'ye² [Fr. dramatist (1606-84)].

Cornelia: kər-nī'l-a¹ or -nīl'yə¹; eör-nē'li-a² or -nēl'ya² [A feminine per-

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rôle; but, bŭrn;

sonal name]. F. **Cornélie**: kër'ně'li¹; eör'ng'lě²; Ger. & It. **Cornélia**: kër-ně'li-a¹; eör-ng'li-ä².

Cornellus: kër-ni'li-us or -ni'l'yus¹; eör-ně'li-üs or -něl'yüs² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Cornellus**: kër-ně'li-us¹; eör-ng'li-us²; D. **Kornells**: kër-ně'li-s¹; eör-ng'li-s²; F. **Corneille**: kër'ně'yə¹; eör'ng'ye²; **Cornellus**: kër'ně'li'üs¹; eör'ng'li'üs²; Ger. **Cornelius**: kër-ně'li-üs¹; eör-ng'li-üs²; It., Pg. & Sp. **Cornello**: kër-ně'li-öl¹; eör-ng'li-öl².

cornet: kër'net¹; eör'nět² [1. A musical instrument. 2. A former cavalry officer in the English army]. In pronouncing this word some persons, when referring to the military officer, put the accent on the final syllable. This practise is noted only in *Standard* (1893 & 1915).

cornice: kër'nis¹; eör'niç² [An ornamental molding].

cornu [L.]: kër'niu¹; eör'nū², *Standard*, C., & M.; E., I., & W., kër'nü; Wr. kër'nu¹ [A horn or horn-like part].

cornucopia: kër'niu-kō'pi-a¹; eör'nū-eō'pi-a² [The horn of plenty].

Cornustibill: kër'niu-stib'i-i¹; eör'nū-stf'b'i-i² [Douai Bible].

corolla: ko-röl'ə¹; eo-röl'a² [Petal].

corollary: kër'ə-li-ri¹; eör'o-la-ry², *Standard* (1893), C., & W. (1909); E. kër'el-la-ri¹; I. kër'el-la-ri¹; M. ko-röl'a-ri¹; St. kër'el-lar-i¹; W. (1890) kër'el-li-ri¹; *Standard* (1913) kër'ə-lē-n¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as does Dr. Murray, but Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) put it upon the first as indicated above.

Corollary, is a useful Consequence drawn from something that has been already advanced, or demonstrated. — EDWARD PHILLIPS *The New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706].

coronal: kër'o-nəl¹ or ko-rō'nəl¹; eör'o-nal² or eo-rō'nal². Lexicographical works appear to have been almost evenly divided on the position of the stress in this word. Eleven—Johnson, Ash, Perry, Knowles, Smart, Craig, *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.—indicate it on the first syllable; ten—Bailey, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Cull, E., M., & Wr.—put it on the second [A crown; garland].

Coronel: kō'ro-nel¹; eō'ro-něl² [Chilean seaport].

coronet: kër'o-net¹; eör'o-nět²; not kër-o-net¹ [A crown of inferior degree].

Corot: ko'rō¹; eo'rō² [Fr. painter (1796-1875)].

Corozaln: ko-rō'zēn¹; eo-rō'zān² [Douai Bible].

corporal: kër'po-rəl¹; eör'po-ral²; not kerp'ral².

corporate: kër'po-rit¹; eör'po-rat², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E. kër'pur-ēt; I. kër'pe-rit¹; St. kër'pō-rēt¹; Wr. kër'pə-rit¹ [Combined as a whole; incorporated].

corporeal: kër-pō'ri-al¹; eör-pō're-al²; not kerp'ā'i-al¹ [Pert. to the body].

corps: kēr¹; eör²; not kōr¹—the o as in "nor," not as in "note." The plural, altho spelled the same way, is pronounced kōrz¹; eōrz² [A division of an army]. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it [*corps*] has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Corps Législatif [Fr.]: kēr lē'gis'lā'tif¹; eör lē'zhis'lā'tif² [The House of Representatives in the Assembly of the First Consulate and the First and Second Empires].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ɛ; ɪn; go; ʊ = sing; ʃ; ɪn, this.

corpse: kɔrps¹; ɛɔrps². In Eng. the *p* was originally silent, but at the close of the 15th cent. some speakers began to pronounce it, and this became the custom [A dead body].

corpulence: kɔr'piu-lens¹; ɛɔr'pū-lɛŋ² [An excess of fat in the body].

corpusele: kɔr'pus-l¹; ɛɔr'pūs-l² [A minute body; atom].

corral: kə-ral¹ or (Sp.) kō-rāl¹; ɛɔ-rāl² or (Sp.) ɛɔ-rāl² [A pen for live ^[stock]].

Correggio: kər-rej'o¹; ɛɔr-rɛg'o²; not kər-ej'ɔ. In It. *g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *j* [It. painter (1494-1534)].

corridor: kər'i-dēr¹; ɛɔr'i-dōr², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *M.* & *W.*; *Standard* (1913) kər'i-dēr¹; *I.* kər'i-dōr¹; *St.* kər'i-dōr¹; *Wr.* kər'i-dōr¹. Webster (1828) indicated kər-i-dōr¹, Smart (1836-49) kər'i-dēr¹ [A passage in a building].

corrosive: kə-rō'siv¹; ɛɔ-rō'siv². Originally this word was stressed on the last syllable and later on the first, then the second syllable became obscure and the word was spelled *coresif* (1386), *corrasive* (1560), and *corrizive* (1581), but since the 17th cent. *cor-ro'sive* has prevailed [An agent that eats away gradually, as an acid that wears metal away].

corsage: kɔr'sij¹ or (Fr.) kɔr"sāz¹; ɛɔr'saɟ² or (Fr.) ɛɔr"sāzh². *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *C.* & *Wr.* give the second [The bodice of a woman's dress].

corsair: kɔr'sār¹; ɛɔr'sār² [A pirate].

corse: kɔrs¹; ɛɔrs²; not kɔrs¹ as formerly indicated by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Worcester. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Webster, and the modern dictionaries indicate the pronunciation given here.

cortège [Fr.]: kɔr"tɛɟ¹; ɛɔr'tɛzh² [A train of attendants].

Cortelyou: kɔr'tel-yū¹; ɛɔr'tel-yu² [Am. family name].

Cortes: kɔr'tɛs¹; ɛɔr'tɛs², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* kɔr'tɛz; *I.* & *St.* kɔr'tiz¹; *M.* kɔr'tɛs; *Wr.* kɔr'tiz¹ [Sp. or Pg. legislative assembly or parliament].

Cortez: kɔr'tɛz or (Sp.) kɔr-tɛs¹; ɛɔr'tɛz or (Sp.) ɛɔr-tɛs² [Sp. conqueror (1485-1547)]. **Cortes**.

cortile [It.]: kɔr-ti'lɛ¹; ɛɔr-ti'lɛ², *Standard*; *C.* kɔr-ti'lɛ¹; *E.* kɔr-ti'lɛ¹; *I.* kɔr-ti'lɛ¹; *M.* kɔr-ti'lɛ¹; *Wr.* kɔr-ti'lɛ¹ [A courtyard]. ^[in 1809]

Coruña: kɔ-rū'nyā¹; ɛɔ-ru'nyā² [Sp. town where British defeated French]

Corunna: kɔ-run'nā¹; ɛɔ-rūn'na² [Eng. pronunciation of the preceding].

coruscate: kɔr'us-kɛt¹, *Standard* & *E.*, or kɔ-rus'kɛt¹, *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*; ɛɔr'ūs-ɛāt² or ɛɔ-rūs'ɛāt²; *M.* & *W.* kɔr'əs-kɛt¹; *Wr.* kɔ-rus'kɛt¹ [To sparkle; glitter]. Webster and Clarke stressed the first syllable, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid the second.

corvette: kɔr-vet¹; ɛɔr-vɛt² [A sloop of war].

corybant: kɔr'i-bant¹; ɛɔr'i-bānt². Pl. **corybantes:** kɔr'i-ban'tiz¹; ɛɔr"-y-bān'tɛs² [A fanatic reveler]. ^[shepherd]

Corydon: kɔr'i-den¹; ɛɔr'y-dōn² [In pastoral poetry a common name for a

corymb: kɔr'im-b¹; ɛɔr'ymb² [A flower=cluster].

coryphée [Fr.]: kō"ri-fē¹; ɛɔ"ry-fɛ² [A ballet=dancer].

corypheus: kɔr'i-fi'us¹; ɛɔr'y-fē'ūs² [A chorus=leader].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bŭrn*;

Cos: *kēs*¹; *eōs*² [Apocrypha].

Cosam: *kō'sam*¹; *eō'sām*² [Bible].

coscinomancy: *kēs'i-no-man'si*¹; *eōs'i-no-măn"cy*², *Standard & M.*; *C. kēs'i-no-man-si*; *E. kēs-sin-u-man'si*¹; *I. kēs'sin-ō-man-si*¹; *W. kēs'i-no-man'si*¹; *Wr. kēs-sin'ā-man-si*¹ [Divination by sieve and shears still practised in Guinea].

cosine: *kō'sain*¹; *eō'sin*² [A function in trigonometry].

cosmetic: *kēz-met'ik*¹; *eōž-mēt'ie*² [A compound applied to the skin].

cosmic: *kēz'mik*¹; *eōž'mie*²—pronounce the *s* as *z* [Pert. to the cosmos or universe]. All related words follow the same rule.

cosmogony: *kēz-mēg'o-ni*¹; *eōž-mōg'o-ny*² [An account of the origin of the world].

cosmography: *kēz-mēg'rā-fi*¹; *eōž-mōg'ra-fy*² [The science that describes the universe].

cosmopolitan: *kēz'mo-pel'i-tən*¹; *eōž'mo-pōl'i-tan*² [A citizen of the world].

cosmopolite: *kēz-mēp'o-lait*¹; *eōž-mōp'o-lit*² [A person who is at home everywhere].

cosmorama: *kēz'mo-rā-mā*¹; *eōž'mo-rā'mā*². Formerly, Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), *kēz-mo-rē-mā*¹ [An exhibit of views of different countries reflected by mirrors and seen through a lens: first set up in Paris by Abbé Gazzera in 1811].

cost: *kēs*¹; *eōst*², *Standard, I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. & E., kōst*¹. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Smart, *kēs*; Nares, Jones, Knowles, and Webster, *kōst*¹—a pronunciation frequently heard in rural districts of southern England. Dryden, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, rimed the word with "most—"
He whose tale is best, and pleases *most*,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*.

Costa Rica: *kēs'tā ri'kē*¹; *eōs'tā ri'ea*² [Country in Cent. Am.].

costean: *kēs-tin*¹; *eōs-tēn*², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E. kēs'ti-ən*¹; *I. kēs'ti-an*¹ [To try to find a lode by digging pits: a Cornish mining term].

costly: *kēs'th*¹; *eōst'ly*². See *COST*.

costume: *kēs'tiūm*¹; *eōs'tūm*². *Standard, E., I., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last.

costumer: *kēs-tiūm'ar*¹; *eōs-tūm'ēr*² [One who makes costumes].

costumier [Fr.]: *kēs"tūmyē*¹; *eōs"tūmyē*² [A costumer].

cot: *kēt*¹; *eōt*² [1. A hut. 2. A light bedstead].

cote: *kōt*¹; *eōt*²; sometimes, but incorrectly, *kēt*¹ [A little house or shelter].

coterie: *kō'tā-rī*¹; *eō'tē-rē*², *Standard*; *C. kō'tā-rī*; *E. kō'tūr-i*; *I. kō'tē-rī*; *M. kō'tā-rī*; *St. kō'tūr-i*; *W. kō'tā-rī*; *Wr. kō'tā-rī*¹. Walker, Jones, and Jameson indicated the chief stress on the last syllable; Knowles put it on the first, and Smart noted *kēt-ā-rī*. Byron wrote: —Fame is but a *lottery*

Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a *coterie*.

Don Juan IV. clx.

cotillion: *kō-til'yən*¹; *eō-til'yon*² [In the United States, a generic name for quadrilles; in England used to designate several dances]. See *COTILLON*.

cotillon [Fr.]: *kō'ti'yōn*¹; *eō'ti'yōn*². Same as *COTILLON*.

Cotopaxi: *kō'to-paks'i*¹; *eō'to-pāks'i*²; *not-paks'ai*¹ [A volcano in Ecuador].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Cottenham: ket'en-əm¹; ɛt'en-əm²—the *h* is silent [An Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTTER; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Cottesloe: ket'slo¹; ɛt'slo² [Baronage of Great Britain].

cotyle: ket'i-li¹; ɛt'y-lē²; not ko-tai'li¹ [An ancient Gr. drinking-cup].

cotyledon: ket'i-li'dən¹; ɛt'y-lē'don² [A seed=leaf].

cotyledonal: ket'i-led'o-nəl¹; ɛt'y-lēd'o-nəl², *Standard*; C. ket-i-li'dən-əl¹; E. ket-il'i'dun-əl¹; I. ket'il-i-dən-əl¹; M. ket-i-lid'a-nəl¹; St. ket'i-li'dē-nəl¹; Si. ket'i-li'den-əl¹; W. ket'i-li'den-əl¹; Wr. ket-i-led'a-nəl¹ [Port. to cotyledons].

cotyledonous: ket'i-led'a-nus¹; ɛt'y-lēd'o-nūs², *Standard*; C. ket-i-li'den-us¹; E. ket-il'i'den-us¹; M. ket-i-lid'a-nus¹; St. ket'i-li'dē-nus¹; W. ket'i-li'den-us¹; Wr. ket-i-led'a-nus¹ [Having cotyledons].

couch: kauč¹; eouch² [A bed= or lounge-like structure].

Couch: kūč¹; euch² [Eng. family name].

couchant: kauč'ant¹; eouch'ant² [Lying down; crouching].

couché [Fr.]: kū'shē¹; eų'ghe² [I. *a.* Recumbent. II. *n.* An evening reception; distinguish from LEVÉE].

coudé [Fr.]: kū'dē¹; eų'dē², *Standard* & W.; C. kū-dē¹; E. kū-dā¹; W. kū'df¹ [A measure of length].

cough: kōf¹ or kōf¹; ɛf² or ɛf². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Nares (1784) and Jones (1798), the second. Of the modern dictionaries *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* (1909), and *Wr.* give the first pronunciation, but *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, and *W.* (1890) prefer the second. [Zone, 1914-16].

Coulommiers: kū'lōm'myē¹; eų'lōm'myē² [Fr. town in European War

council: kaun'sil¹; eoun'cil² [A body of men]. Compare COUNSEL. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **councilor** -ər¹; -ēr²; not -ēr¹.

counsel: kaun'sel¹; eoun'sē² [I. *a.* Advice. II. *n.* 1. A trained legal adviser]. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **counselor** -ər¹; -ēr²; not -ēr¹.

count (*v.* & *n.*): kaunt¹; eount².—**counterfeit:** kaun'tər-fit¹; eoun'tēr-fit². *M.* notes kaun'tər-fit¹ as alternative [Imitation with intent to defraud].

countermand: kaun'tər-mand¹; eoun'tēr-mānd², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, & *W.*, *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-mānd¹. See *ASK*. *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, and *St.* give *a* as in "at" as the sound of *a* in the last syllable, and *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, and *W.* indicate *er* as in "fern" as the sound of *er* in the penult [To recall or revoke as an order].

counterpoise: kaun'tər-peiz¹; eoun'tēr-pōis², *Standard*; C. kaun-tūr-peiz¹; E., *I.*, & *St.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹; *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-peiz¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹ [To equalize].

countersign (*v.* & *n.*): kaun'tər-sain¹; ɛoun'tēr-sin², *Standard*; C. & E. kaun-tūr-sain¹; I. & *St.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *M.* kaun'tər-sain¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *Wr.* kaun-tər-sain¹ [I. *v.* To authenticate by additional signature. II. *n.* A watchword].

countersink (*v.*): kaun'tər-sink¹; eoun'tēr-sink². *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* give the *er* of the penult the sound of *er* in "fern" [To sink by drilling]. In the noun the chief stress is put on the first syllable and the secondary stress on the last.

country: kun'tri¹; ɛun'try²; not kaun'tri¹ as said by foreigners [A nation].

county: kaun'ti¹; eoun'ty² [A civil division as of a state or country].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, lɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, get, *präy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

coup [Fr.]: *kū*; *ey*² [A master-stroke].—**coup de grâce** [Fr.]: *kū də gräs*¹; *eu də gräs*² [Literally, a stroke of mercy; a mortal stroke].—**coup d'état** [Fr.]: *kū də tā*¹; *eu də tā*² [A brilliant political stroke or "stroke of state"].—**coupe** [Fr.]: *kū*¹; *ey*² [A four-wheeled closed carriage].

couple: *kup*¹; *eüp*¹ [Two things of a kind].

couplet: *kup*¹; *eüp*¹ [Two like things considered together].

coupon: *kū*¹; *ey*² [A dated certificate attached, as to a bond].

courage: *kur*¹; *ey*² [Bravery].

courant (a.): *kū-rant*¹ or *kū-rant*¹; *ey-rant*² or *ey-rant*²; C. alone indicates the stress on the first syllable [Fr., running, as a dog or stag, in heraldry].

courant (n.): *kū-rant*¹; *ey-rant*² [Fr., a newspaper]. In England, the *a* is usually pronounced as in "arm" and in the United States as in "at."

courier: *kū-ri-är*¹; *ey-ri-är*², *Standard*; C., I., St., & W. *kū-ri-ür*¹; E. *kur-i-ür*; M. *kur-i-är*; Wr. *kū-rir*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732) indicated *courier*; Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), *courier*; Perry (1777), *kur-i-ür*; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), *kū-ryär*¹; Walker (1797), *kū-rir*¹; Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827), *kū-rir*¹; Knowles (1835), *kū-ryär*¹; Smart (1840), *kur-i-är*¹. The practise of pronouncing the word to rhyme with *currier* led Walker to say that "this word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*," but the word had been in the language four hundred years (since 1382) at the time [A messenger]. **Courier**.

Courtenay: *kört*¹; *ey*² [An Eng. family name]. See **BEAUCHAMP**.

courteous: *kūr*¹; *ey*², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. *kört*¹; I. *kört*¹; M. *kört*¹; St. *kürt*¹; W. *kūr*¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775) indicated *kürt*¹; Sheridan (1780), *kūr*¹; Walker (1797), *kūr*¹; Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), *kūr*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), *kürt*¹; Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837), *kört*¹; Jameson (1827), *kört*¹ [Polite; well-bred].

courtesy: *kūr*¹; *ey*², *Standard* & W.; C. & W. *kūr*¹; I. *kört*¹; M. *kört*¹; St. *kürt*¹ [Politeness].

courtesy: *kürt*¹; *ey*² [A gesture of civility in salutation].

The syncope in this case [*courtesy*], and in some others, as *medicine*, *venison*, &c., may be fairly attributed to an affectation of pert brevity often enough to be met with. It is obvious that the word under consideration should be pronounced exactly as the preceding, in three syllables; and as to *medicine* and *venison*, they have almost thoroughly asserted their rights.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

courtezan: *kūr*¹; *ey*², *Standard* & C.; E. *kört*¹; I. *kört*¹; M. *kört*¹; St. *kürt*¹; W. *kūr*¹; Wr. *kūr*¹. Perry (1775) indicated *kürt*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), noted *kürt*¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827), *kürt*¹; Reid (1844), *kürt*¹. Sir James Murray notes that in Great Britain the word was formerly always pronounced *kūr*¹, which is still said by many, though *kör*¹ is the growing usage [A woman of easy virtue]. **courtesan**.

Courthope: *kört*¹; *ey*² [Eng. family name].

courtier: *kört*¹; *ey*² [A member of the court of a sovereign].

Courtral: *kūr*¹; *ey*² [Belg. town].

Cousens: *kuz*¹; *ey*². See **BEAUCHAMP** [Eng. family name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

cousin: kuz'n¹; eűs'n² [A child of a brother or sister].

Cousin: kű"zañ'¹; eű"şǎñ'² [Fr. painter (1500?-89)].

coussinet: kűs'i-net¹ or (Fr.) kűs'i'nē'¹; eűs'i-nět² or (Fr.) eűs'i'ngē'², *Standard*; C. kű-si-nē'¹; E. & I. kűs'si-net¹; I. & M. kűs'i-net¹; Wr. kűs'si-net¹ [Fr., in architecture, a stone that supports the first stone of an arch].

Coutha: kű'thā'¹; eű'tha'² [Apocrypha].

Couthon: kű'tōñ'¹; eű'tōñ'² [Fr. revolutionist (1756-94)].

cove: kōv¹; eōv² [A small bay].

covenant: kuv'i-nant¹; eōv'e-nant² [An agreement; a compact].

Covent: kuv'ent or kev'ent¹; eōv'ent or eōv'ent² [An early spelling of *convent* which survives in proper names as in *Covent Garden*, a market square in London].

In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *covent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c. 1550, and by c. 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. II, p. 935 [Oxford, 1893].

Coventry: kev'en-tri¹; eōv'en-try². The pronunciation kuv'en-tri¹ is an affectation still heard in some parts of Eng. [Eng. city which derives its name from three tall convent spires around which it was built].

[anything].

cover: kuv'ər¹; eōv'ēr² [That which is spread or fitted over, or encloses

covetous: kuv'et-us¹; eōv'ēt-űs². Walker (1791) states that Sheridan (1780) indicated *cuv'e-chus* for this word and its related terms—"a vulgarism of which one could scarcely have suspected him" [Eager to obtain; inordinately desirous of acquiring, as wealth].

covey: kuv'i¹; eōv'y²; not kō'vı¹ [A brood or flock of birds].

cow: kau¹; eow²; not kō¹, as sometimes spoken by foreigners [The female of domestic cattle].

coward: kau'ərd¹; eow'ard² [One who lacks courage].

cowardice: kau'ərd-is¹; eow'ard-ıç² [Lack of courage].

Cowell: kau'el¹ or kō'el¹; eow'əl² or eō'əl² [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-CHAMP.

[BEAUCHAMP.

Cowen: kō'en¹ or kau'en¹; eō'en² or eow'ēn² [Eng. family name]. See

cowhage: kau'ij¹; eow'ag²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries except *I.*, which gives kau'ej¹. Note that the *h* is silent [A tropical plant or its stinging hairs]. **cowage**†.

cowherd: kau'hűrd¹; eow'hěrd² [One who tends cows].

cowl: kau¹; eowl² [A monk's hood; also, a hood-shaped top for a chimney].

Cowles: kōlz¹; eōlsz² [Eng. family name].

Cowper: kau'pər or kű'pər¹; eow'pěr or eə'pěr² [Eng. family name; specif., an Eng. poet (1731-1800)]. See COOPER.

coxcomb: kėks'kōm'¹; eėks'eōm'²—the *b* is silent in this word and its relatives [A pretentious, conceited person]. See COMB.—**coxcombical:** kėks-kōm'i-kəl¹; eėks-eōm'i-cal², *Standard* & *M.*; *C.*, *St.*, & *W.* kėks-kēm'i-kəl¹; *E.* & *I.* kėks-kēm'ik-əl¹; *Wr.* kėks-kēm'i-kəl¹ [Foppish; conceited].

[boat].

coxswain: kėk'swēn¹ or kėk'sn¹; eėk'swān² or eėk'sn² [The helmsman of a

2: wəlf, dğ; bōōk, bōōt; fűll, rűle, cűre, bűt, bűrn; őil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ınk; thın, thıs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

coyote: ko-yō't¹, kai'ōt¹, or (*Sp.*) ko-yō'tē¹; eo-yō'te², kŷ'ōt², or (*Sp.*) eo-yō'te²; *I.* kei-tōt¹; *M.* ko-yō'tā¹; *W.* kai-ō't¹ [A burrowing dog-like mammal; the prairie-wolf].

Coz: kōz¹; eōz² [Bible].—**Cozbi:** kōz'bai¹; eōz'bi² [Bible].—**Cozeba:** kō-zī'ba¹; eo-zē'ba² [Bible (*R. V.*)].

Cozens-Hardy: kuz'ens-hār'di¹; eōz'ēns-hār'dy² [Eng. family name].

crabbed: krab'ed¹; erāb'ēd²; not krabd¹ [Sour-tempered].

Cracow: krā'kō¹; erā'eō² [Pol. city]. See KRAKAU.

crape: krēp¹; erāp² [A gauze-like woven material].

crass: kras¹; erās². See ASK [Dense; stupid].

crate: krēt¹; erāt² [A protective framework].

Crates: krē'tiz¹; erā'tēz² [Apocrypha].

Cratinus: krā-tai'nus¹; era-ti'nūs² [Athenian dramatist (520-423 B. C.)].

Cratylus: krat'i-lus¹; erāt'y-lūs² [Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato (5th century B. C.)].

craunch: krānch¹ or krēnch¹; erānch² or erōnch² [To chew or bite with a

cravat: krā-vat'¹; era-vāt'²—uniformly stressed on the last syllable by all lexicographers from Bailey (1742) to Funk (1913) but Buchanan (1757) and Ash (1775), who accented the first [A scarf for men's or women's wear].

Creagh: krē or krēn¹; erā or erān² [Ir. family name].

cream: krim¹; erēm² [The yellowish, oily substance that floats on the surface of milk when cooled and undisturbed].

crease: kris¹; erēs² [A fold or wrinkle].

creature: kri'chur or -tiur¹; erē'chur or -tūr². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), kri'chiur¹; Sheridan (1780), kri'cher¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), kri'tiur¹; Knowles (1835), krē'tyur¹. In the 17th cent. the ending -ture was generally pronounced -ter [A human being or a domestic animal].

Crébillon: krē'bi'yōn'¹; erē'bi'yōn'² [Fr. dramatist (1674-1762)].

crèche [Fr.]: krēsh¹; erēch² [A public nursery for the care of children].

Crécy: krē'si'¹; erē'çy'² [Fr. town; battle, 1346].

credence: kri'dens¹; erē'dēng² [Belief].

credo [L.]: kri'do¹; erē'do² [A creed].

credulous: kred'yu-lus¹; erēd'yū-lūs² [Believing incredible things].

creek: krik¹; erēk². Frequently heard krik¹; erīk², in various parts of the United States [An inlet or tidal or valley stream].

Creighton: krē'tan or krai'tan¹; erē'ton or erī'ton² [Eng. family name].

cremate: kri-mēt'¹; erē-māt'², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C.* kri'mēt¹; *E.* kre-mēt¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kri-mēt¹; *W.* (1890) kri'mēt¹ [To reduce to ashes by heat].

crematory: kri'mā-to-ri¹; erē'ma-to-ry², *Standard*; *C.* kri'm-to-ri¹; *E.* kri'ma-tō-ri¹; *I.* krē'ma-tō-ri¹; *M.* krem'a-tō-ri¹; *St.* krem'a-to-ri¹; *W.* krem'a-to-ri¹ [A place where bodies are cremated].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ɛɦɦn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ɦɦɦn, this.

crème de menthe [Fr.]: krām də mǎnt¹; erēm de mǎnt²; *not* krēm [Essence of mint: a liqueur].

crenellate: kren'ɪ-lēt¹; erēn'e-lāt². Formerly, in Eng., krī'nel-lēt¹ (*E. & I.*) [To fortify with battlements].

creole: krī'ol¹; erē'ol²; *not* krē'ol¹ unless Fr. and spelt **créole** [A native of Fr. or Sp. America of European parentage].

creosote: krī'o-sōt¹; erē'o-sōt² [An oily antiseptic liquid].

crêpe: krēp¹; erēp² [Same as **CRAPE**].—**crêpe de Chine** [Fr.]: krēp də ɦɦɦn¹; erēp də ɦɦɦn² [A soft, gauzy woven material].

crepon: krep'an¹; erēp'on², *Standard*; *C.* krep'an¹; *E.* krep'ən¹; *I.* kre'pen¹; *M.* krē'pōn¹; *W.* krē'pen¹; *Wr.* krē'pən¹ [A woven fabric of silk and wool].

crescendo [It.]: kre-shen'do *or* kre-sen'do¹; erē-shēn'do *or* erē-sēn'do²; *St. & W.* only indicate the latter [With increasing loudness].

Crescens: kres'enz¹; erēs'ēns² [Bible].

Crescimbent: krē"shīm-bē'nī¹; erē"ɦɦɦm-bē'nī² [It. poet and historian (1663-1728)].

Cressida: kres'ɪ-də¹; erēs'ɪ-də² [The heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"].

cretaceous: kri-tē'shūs¹; ere-tā'shūs² [Chalky].

Crete: krīt¹; erēt² [An island in the Mediterranean sea].

Creüsa: kri-ū'sə¹; ere-ū'sə² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and the

crevasse: kri-vas¹; ere-vās² [A deep crack in the ice of a glacier].

crevice: krev'is¹; erēv'iq² [A small crack or cleft, as in a rock].

crew: krū¹; erū²; *not* kriū¹ [A ship's company].

cribbage: krib'ij¹; erīb'ag² [A game of cards].

cribriform: krib'ri-fōrm¹; erīb'ri-fōrm², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., St., & W.* krib'ri-fōrm¹; *I.* kri'bri-fōrm¹; *M.* kraib'ri-fōrm¹ [Sieve-like].

Crichton: kraɪ'tən¹ *or* (*Scot.*) kriɪ'tən¹; erɪ'ton² *or* (*Scot.*) erɪɪ'ton² [Scot. scholar and soldier (1560-82)].

crick: krik¹; erɪk² [A muscular affection producing stiffness].

cricket: krik'et¹; erɪk'ēt² [1. A chirping insect. 2. An outdoor game].

crier: kraɪ'ər¹; erɪ'ēr² [One who publicly announces the orders of a court].

Crimea: kri-mi'ə¹; eri-mē'a². In Eng., commonly kraɪ'mi-ə¹ [A region of S. Russia].

cringe: krɪŋj¹; erɪŋg² [To bow in servility to].

crinoid: kraɪ'noid *or* krin'oid¹; erɪ'noid *or* erɪn'oid² [An echinoderm].

crinoline: krin'o-lɪn¹; erɪn'o-lɪn², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* krin'ʊ-lɪn¹; *I. & St.* krin'ō-lɪn¹; *M.* krin'o-lɪn¹; *Wr.* krin'ə-lɪn¹ [1. A fabric for stiffening dress-goods. 2. A hoop-skirt].

Crispin: kris'pɪn¹; erɪs'pɪn² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, **Kris-pijn**: kris'pain¹; erɪs'pɪn²; Fr. **Crépin**: krē'pan¹; erē'pān²; Ger. **Crispus**: kris'pūs¹; eris'pus²; It. **Crispino**: kris-pi'no¹; eris-pi'no²; Sp. **Crispo**: kris'po¹; eris'po²; Sw. **Krispin**: kris-pɪn¹; eris-pɪn²; L. **Crispinus**: kris-pai'nus¹; eris-pi'nus².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊlə, eʊre, hʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦɦɦn, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast, fáre; get, gr̄y; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, r̄ule; but, b̄urn;

Crispus: kris'pus¹; eris'pūs² [Bible]. [B. C.]

Critias: kriś'i-as¹; erish'i-as² [Gr. poet, Thirty Tyrants (5th century
critique [Fr.]: kri-tik¹; eri-tik² [A critical review].

Criton: krai'tan¹; eri'ton² [Gr. philosopher, disciple of Socrates]. **Cri'to†.**
croak: krōk¹; erōk² [To make a harsh guttural sound like a frog].

Croat: krō'at¹; erō'āt² [A native of Croatia].

Croatia: kro-ē'shi-a¹; ero-ā'shi-a² [A region of southern Austria].

crochet (v.): kro-shē¹; ero-ḡhe² [To knit, with silk or thread, into a fabric with a single-hooked needle].

crochet (n.): kro-shē¹ or krō'shē¹; ero-ḡhe² or erō'ḡhe². Am. lexicographers indicate the first, Eng. lexicographers note the second [Fancy-work produced by crocheting]. See the verb.

crocodile: krōk'o-dil¹; erō'e-o-dil². Modern dictionaries agree on the stressing and pronouncing of this word. All indicate the diphthongal sound of i in the last syllable, but by the early lexicographers the syllable was rendered differently. Buchanan (1757), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated krōk'o-dil¹, but Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield noted krōk'o-dil¹ [A large amphibious lizard-like reptile].

Cromble: krum'bi¹; erōm'bi² [Scot. surname and geographical name].

cromlech: krēm'lek¹; erōm'lēe² [A stone structure of prehistoric age].

Cromwell: krēm'wel or krum'wel¹; erōm'wēl or erōm'wel² [Lord Protector of Eng. (1599-1658)].

Cronje: kren'yri¹; erēn'ye²—the e as e in "valley"; not as in "moment" [Boer general (1835-1911)].

Cronstadt: krōn'stat¹; erōn'stāt², but more frequently heard kren'stat¹ [Rus. seaport].

crook: kruk¹; erōōk². This pronunciation is indicated by modern dictionaries; formerly, lexicographers were of divided opinion on usage. Perry (1775), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated kruk¹; but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted krūk¹ [Something bent or curved; as, a shepherd's crook].

crooked (a.): kruk'ed¹; erōōk'ēd²; not krukt¹ [Not straight]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

croquet: kro-kē¹; ero-kē². In Eng., formerly, the stress was put on the first syllable, and it is so noted by E., I., & St. [A lawn-game played with wooden balls and mallets and wire hoops].

croquette [Fr.]: kro-ket¹; ero-kēt² [A cake of fried minced food].

Croquis (Alfred): krō'kwis¹; erō'kwis² [Pen name of Daniel Maclise].

croquis [Fr.]: krō'ki¹; erō'ki² [A rapid drawing in outline giving the general effect of a composition].

cross: krōs¹ or krēs¹; erōs² or erōs². Of the Am. dictionaries *Standard*, C., & W. indicate the first; *Wr.* notes the second. Of the British works, *E.* indicates the first, which was noted also by Nares (1784) and by Jones (1798); but *I., M., & St.* note the second, which is also recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, áll; mē, gēt, gr̄y, fērn; hīt, lēe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

(1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The first is heard still in the south of Eng., the second is common in the north and northwest [The emblem of Christianity].

crossed: krēst¹; erōst²; *not* krēs'ed¹ [Placed at right angles over another: said of two bodies, timbers, etc.]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

crotchet: krēch'et¹; erōch'ēt² [1. A whim. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. A small hook]. Compare CROCHET.

crouch: krauch¹; erouch² [To stoop low, as an animal about to spring].

croup: krūp¹; erup²—*not* krup¹ [A disease of the throat].

creupler [Fr.]: krū'pyē¹; erū'pyē²—not three syllables as frequently noted, for the word dates only from the gaming days of the 18th cent. (1731) and has not been in wide usage since 1850. Altho it is not completely Anglicized, some modern dictionaries pronounce it as an Eng. word, krū'pi-er¹ (*Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*); others (*Knowles, E., & St.*) note it as a foreign word, indicating the first pronunciation given above [The cashier at a gambling-table].

crow: krō¹; erō² [A bird].

crowd: kraud¹; erowd² [A number of persons together].

crown: kraun¹; erown² [An ornamental circlet worn on the head as a sign of kingly power].

crozler: krō'zlar¹; erō'zhiēr²; *not* krō'zār¹—the tendency to disregard the *z* is pernicious; it should be given the sound it has in "rabbit" [A cross or crook borne by a bishop or archbishop].

crucial: krū'shāl¹; erū'shal²; *not* krū'si-əl².

crucifix: krū'si-fiks¹; erū'çi-fiks² [A cross bearing a representation of Christ].

crude: krūd¹; erūd² [Not mature; not refined].

cruel: krū'el¹; erū'əl² [Disposed to cause or inflict suffering].

Cruikshank: kruk'shank¹; eruk'shānk² [Eng. artist and caricaturist (1792–1878)].

crulse¹: krūs¹; erūs² [Archaic spelling of CRUSE].

crulse²: krüz¹; erūs²—note that the *s* should be pronounced as *z* [Voyage].

crulskeen: krūs'kin¹; erūs'kēn² [A small jug for liquor: Ir. & Scot. use].

crumb: krum¹; erüm²—the *b* is silent and did not occur in the original word [A fragment as of bread or cake].

Crumb, kumb, numb, and thumb. In all of these the last letter is not only useless, but . . . it is either a blunder or a corruption. It did not exist in the original.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 4, p. 167. [H. '09.]

crunch: krunch¹; erunch² [1. To crush with the teeth. 2. To press down or grind, as gravel, with the heel in walking].

crupper: krup'ar¹; erüp'ēr² [A looped strap through which a horse's tail is passed that serves to keep the harness from slipping forward].

crus: krus¹; erūs² [The leg between the knee and the ankle].

crusade: krū-sēd¹; erū-sād² [A holy war].

crusado: krū-zā'do¹; erū-ṣā'do²—the *s* is given the *z* sound [Pg. coin].

2: wōlf, dq; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

cruse: *krūs¹ or krüz¹; erūs² or erųs²*. The first is indicated by Eng. & Am. dictionaries; the second by the Scottish [A small jug]. See *CRUISE*.

Crustacea: *krus-tē'shi-a¹; erūs-tā'she-a²* [A division of zoology that includes crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc.].

crustaceous: *krus-tē'shus¹; erūs-tā'shūs²*.

crux: *kruks¹; erüks²*—not *kruks¹* [1. A cross. 2. A central point].

cry: *krai¹; erȳ²* [To weep; also, to call out].

crypt: *kript¹; erȳpt²* [A vault under a church].

cryptogam: *krip'to-gam¹; erȳp'to-gām²* [A plant of the class *Cryptogamia*].

Cryptogamia: *krip'to-gē'mi-a¹; erȳp'to-gā'mi-a²*, *Standard & W.; C., E., & I.*, *krip-to-gē'mi-a¹; M. krip-to-gam'i-a¹; St. krip'tō-gē'mi-a¹; Wr. krip-ta-gē'mi-a¹* [A series of plants that have no true flowers and that reproduce by means of spores].

cryptogamous: *krip-tōg'a-mus¹; erȳp-tōg'a-mūs²*.

crystal: *kris'tal¹; erȳs'tal²* [Flint glass].

crystalline: *kris'tal-in¹; erȳs'tal-in²*, *Standard; C. & M. kris'tə-lin¹; E. kris'tal-lain¹; I. kris'tal-lain¹; St. kris'tal-lin¹; W. kris'tal-in¹; Wr. kris'tal-lain¹*. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated *kris'tal-ain¹*; Kenrick (1773), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted *kris'tal-lin¹* [Of the nature of crystal].

crystallization: *kris'tal-i-zē'shān¹ or -oi-ze'shān¹; erȳs'tal-i-zā'shon² or -i-zā'shon²*. The first is indicated by the American dictionaries, the second by the English—the distinction is a national characteristic.

Cub: *kub¹; eub²* [Bible (R. V.)].

[*kūk'öld¹; I. & St. kūk'öld¹* [An adulteress].

cuckold: *kūk'öld¹; eūk'öld²*, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C. kūk'öld¹; E.*

cucullate: *kiu-kul'ēt¹; eu-eül'āt²*. By Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated as *kiu-kul'it¹*; by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1840) as *kiū'ka-lāt¹* [Shaped like a hood].

cucumber: *kiū'kum-bār¹; eū'eüm-bēr²*. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scot. (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pronounced the first syllable *cow*, but Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) as indicated above. See *ASPARAGUS* [An oblong vegetable].

"Best usage" has given up pronouncing the first syllable like *cow*. When people of fashion relinquish an absurdity, men of letters should be deeply grateful. The *b* is now seldom heard, and the omission is not blameable either in the pronunciation or spelling, though I dare not recommend it in either.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Dr. Murray states that the spelling *cowcumber* prevailed in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th. To this fact the pronunciations noted above may be attributed. The dropping of the *b* noted by Dr. Young was a simple reversion to the original form of the word, which was spelt without a *b* by Wyclif (1382), Trevisa (1398), Lanfranc (1400), and Turner ("Names of Herbes," 1548). The *b* appears to have been introduced by the last writer, who used the form *cucumbre* in his "Herbal" (1551). The spelling *cowcumber* has been traced by Dr. Murray to Lichfield's translation of Castanheda's "Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies" (1582).

The pronunciation *cowcumber* was not a corruption. During a considerable period of time that was not only the prevalent but a legitimate spelling of the word. When Mr. Pepys tells us in his "Diary" (Aug. 22, 1663) that a certain gentleman was "dead of eating cucumbers," he was conforming in his orthography to the practice of his age.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 86. [H. '04.]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wāt, āll; niē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

eudgel: kuj'el¹; eüdg'ël² [A wooden staff or weapon].

cue: kiū¹; eū² [A catchword].

[of what use?].

cui bono [L.]: kai bō'no¹; eī bō'no²—not kwai bō'no¹ [For whose benefit?]

cuirass: kwī-ras¹; ewī-rās², *Standard & Wr.*; C. kwī-ras¹; *E., I., M., & St. kwi-ras¹; W. kwi-ras¹.* By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced and stressed as the first pronunciation indicated above; by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) noted as kwī'ras¹, with the stress on the first syllable; by Sheridan (1780) given as kiū'ras¹ [An armor covering to protect the breast and back].

cuish: kwīsh¹; ewīsh². Perry (1775) kwīsh¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kush¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), kwīsh¹ [Thigh=armor]. **cuisse**.

cuirassier: kwī'rā-sir¹; ewī'ra-sēr² [A mounted soldier who wears a cuirass].

[of cooking].

cuisine [Fr.]: kwī-zīn¹; ewī-šin² [The kitchen; also, the style or quality]

Culdee: kul'di¹; eül'dē², stressed on the first syllable by all lexicographers but Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), who stressed the final [An order of Scottish and Irish monks (9th to 14th cent.)].

cul-de-sac: kü'-də-sak¹; eü'-de-sâe²; C. kül'də-sak¹; *E. kül'də-sak¹; I. kül'di-sak¹; M. kü-d'-sak¹; St. ku'də-sak¹; W. kü'd'-sak¹; Wr. kül'də-sak¹.* In Fr. the *i* is silent, but in Eng. it is frequently pronounced; the Fr. pronunciation also has some vogue [A passage open only at one end].

[Canal].

Culebra: kū-lē'bra¹; ey-lē'brä² [A cut, eight miles long, in the Panama

culinary: kiū'li-nē-rī¹; eü'li-nā-ry² [Relating to cooking].

cullion: kul'yən¹; eül'yon² [A despicable fellow].

culm: kŭlm¹; eŭlm² [Coal refuse].

[a scroll issues].

culot [Fr.]: kü'lō¹; eü'lō² [In decorative art, a cup or sheath from which

culture: kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; eül'chur² or -tūr²; not -chər¹.

The last of American Idiosyncrasies, the last by which we can be conceived as "represented" in the international concert of *culture*, would be the pretension to a tone-standard, to our woeful comparison with that of other nations.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 12. [H. M. & CO. 05.]

Cumæ: kiū'mī¹; eū'mē² [It. town; earliest Greek colony in Italy].

cumin: kum'mī¹; eüm'in² [A plant of the parsley family whose seeds are used as a condiment].

[accumulation].

cumulative: kiū'miu-lə-tiv¹; eü'mu-la-tiv² [Gained or acquired by ac-

cumulus: kiū'miu-lus¹; eü'mu-lüs² [A type of cloud].

Cun: kun¹; eun² [Bible (R. V.)].

cunelform: kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; eü'nē-i-fōrm², *Standard*; not kiū'nī-fōrm¹. C. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; *E. & I. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; M., St., & W. kiu-nī-i-fōrm¹; Wr. ku-nī-i-fōrm¹* [Wedge-shaped: said of characters used by the ancient Babylonians].

Cunningham, Cuninghame, Cunninghame, or Cunyngham: kun'ɪŋ-ham¹; eün'ing-hām².

A considerable number of Scottish surnames are derived from places. Such are Crawford, Dundas, *Cunninghame* (the home of the King).

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. co. '10.]

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏy; ɡŏ, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

cunner: kun'ar¹; eŭn'ēr² [A fish]. See CONNER.

cunning: kun'in¹; eŭn'ing². Frequently, but erroneously, kun'nin¹ [1. Deceitful; sly. 2. Bright and amusing]. [(1784-1842)].

Cunningham: kun'in-ham or -əm¹; eŭn'ing-hām or -am² [Scot. poet]

cup: kup¹; eŭp².

cupboard: kub'ard¹; eŭb'ord², *Standard & M.*; C. kub'ŭrd¹; E. & I. kub'bŭrd¹; St. kub'bŭrd¹; W. kub'ŭrd¹; Wr. kub'bard¹. By Perry (1775) indicated as kup'bŭrd¹; Jones (1798) kup'bard¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), kub'bard¹; Smart (1840), kub'bŭrd¹. The corruption of the spelling of this word to *cobbarde*, *cubbard*, and *cubboorde* in the 16th cent., is responsible for the survival of a pronunciation which violates the original orthography that has prevailed since the 18th century.

cupel: kiŭ'pel¹; eŭ'pēl² [A shallow vessel used in assaying].

cupola: kiŭ'po-lā¹; eŭ'po-la²; not kiŭ'pa-lo¹—avoid this transposition of the vowel-sounds of careless speakers.

cur: kŭr¹; eŭr² [A mongrel dog].

Curaçao: kŭ"ra-sā'o¹; eŭ"rā-çā'o² [An island in Dutch West Indies].

euraçao: kŭ"rā-sō'¹; eŭ"ra-çō'² [A liqueur].

curare: kŭ-rā-rē¹; eŭ-rā-rē² [A S.=Am. arrow-poison].

curassow: kiŭ-ras'o or kiŭ'rā-sō¹; eŭ-rās'o or eŭ'ra-sō² [A turkey-like bird of S. Am.]. [museum].

curator: kiŭ-rē'tar or -tēr¹; eŭ-rā'tor² [A person in charge of a library or

curb: kŭrb¹; eŭrb² [Something that checks].

cure: kiŭr¹; eŭr² [To restore to health].

curé [Fr.]: kŭ-rē¹; eŭ-rē² [A parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church].

Curle: kŭ"rī¹; eŭ"rē² [Fr. scientist (1859-1906)].

curlo: kiŭ'rī-ō¹; eŭ'rī-ō².

curiosity: kiŭ"rī-ēs'i-tī¹; eŭ"rī-ös'i-ty² [A mental condition that awakens interest and causes one to inquire into some subject].

currant: kur'ant¹; eŭr'ant². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), indicated kur'ant¹—the *t* silent (see quotation). Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) pronounced it kur'ant¹ [A small seedless raisin].

It was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *currant* was generally pronounced. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [H. '04.]

current: kur'ent¹; eŭr'ent² [A continuous movement, as of a fluid, flow; as, the *current* of a river].

currier: kur'i-ar¹; eŭr'i-ēr² [A leather-dresser].

cursed (a.): kŭrs'ed¹; eŭrs'ēd² [Under a curse]. See BEQUEATHED.

cursed (p.): kŭrst¹; eŭrst² [1. Condemned. 2. Ill-tempered; malignant].

curtail: kŭr-tēl¹; eŭr-tāl². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed on the first syllable [To cut short]. [a window].

curtain: kŭr'tin¹; eŭr'tin² [A protective or ornamental hanging, as before

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē, gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Curtels: kūr'tis¹; eūr'tis² [Eng. family name].

curule: kiū'rūl¹; eūr'ryl² [Relating to a chariot].

curvet: kūr'vet¹; eūr'vet², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. & I. kūr-vet¹; M. kūr'viti¹; Wr. kār-vet¹.* Stressed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), and on the last by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) [A prance or light low leap of a horse].

curvilinear: kūr'vi-lin'ī-ar¹; eūr'vi-lin'e-ar²; also indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) noted as kūr-vi-lin'yər¹ [Formed by curved lines].

Cush: kuʃ¹; eʃh² [Bible].—**Cushan:** kū'shən¹; eʃ'shan² [Bible].—**Cushan-rishathaim:** kū'shan-rish'a-thē'im¹; eʃ'shān-rish'a-thā'im² [Bible (R.V.)].—**Cushi:** kū'shai¹; eʃ'shi² [Bible].

cushion: kuʃ'an¹; eʃh'on² [A pillow-like bag or casing of cloth and feathers or rubber and air].

Cushite: kuʃ'ait¹; eʃh'it² [A reputed descendant of Cush, the son of

[Ham].

cuspidor: kus'pi-dōr¹; eʃs'pi-dōr², *Standard; C. & M. kus'pi-dōr¹; W. kus'pi-dōr¹* [A spittoon].

Cuth: kuʃh¹; eʃh² [Bible].—**Cutha:** kiū'ʃhə¹; eū'ʃhə² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Cuthah:** kiū'ʃhə¹; eū'ʃhə² [Bible].

[skin].

cuticle: kiū'ti-kl¹; eū'ti-el² [The outer layer of cells that protects the true

cutlas: kut'lās¹; eūt'las² [A sword-like weapon].

Cuvier: kū'vyē¹; eū'vyē² [Fr. naturalist (1769–1832)].

[port].

Cuxhaven: kūks'ha'fen¹; eʃks'hā'fēn² [Ger. naval base and fortified sea-

Cuyahoga: kai'a-hō'gə¹; eʃ'a-hō'gə² [River and county in Ohio].

Cuyp: keip¹; eʃyp² [Two Dutch painters (1) 1605–91; (2) (1575–1649?)].

Cuzco: kū's'ko¹; eʃs'eo² [Dept. in Peru and its capital].

Cyamon: sai'ə-mən¹; çy'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].

cyan-, cyano-: sai'an-, sai'ə-no-¹; çy'an-, çy'a-no-² [A combining form derived from the Gr. κύανος (*kyanos*), dark-blue, used in Eng. scientific terminology, especially chemistry]. See CYANOGEN.

cyanate: sai'ə-nēt¹; çy'a-nāt² [A salt of cyanic acid].

cyanic: sai-an'ik¹; çy-ān'ic² [Pertaining to cyanogen].

cyanid, cyanide: sai'ə-nid, -nid or -naid¹; çy'a-nid, -nid or -nīd² [A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element].

cyanite: sai'ə-naīt¹; çy'a-nīt² [A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate].

cyanogen: sai-an'o-jen¹; çy-ān'o-gēn² [A colorless, poisonous liquefiable gas].

[Nineveh].

Cyaxares: sai-aks'ə-rīz¹; çy-āks'a-rēs² [Median king (4th cent.); destroyed

Cybele: sib'ī-lī¹; çyb'e-lē² [A goddess of Phrygian origin; the mother of the gods].

1. artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Cyclades: sik'la-diz¹; çý'e'la-dēs²—sometimes, but erroneously, sai'kla-diz¹ [Ægean islands]. [family].

Cyclamen: sik'la-men¹; çý'e'la-mēn² [A genus of plants of the primrose

cycle: sai'kl¹; çý'el² [A period of time, as a round of years or ages; also, a circle]. Compare BICYCLE.

Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* l. 173.

cyclic: sik'hk¹; çý'e'lie², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., M., & W.* sik'lik¹; *I. & St.* sai'klik¹—best modern usage gives the *y* the sound of *i* as in "pin" [Recurring in cycles].

cyclide: sai'klid¹ or sik'laid¹; çý'elid² or çye'lid² [A term in geometry].

cycloid: sai'kloid¹ or sik'loid¹; çý'eloid² or çý'e'loid². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated the *y* long as do modern dictionaries; Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) gave it short [A curve in geometry].

Cyclopean: sai'klo-pi'an¹; çý'elo-pē'an² [Pert. to Cyclops or the Cyclopes].

cyclopedia: sai'klo-pi'di-ə¹; çý'elo-pē'di-a². This pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835) noted sai-klo-pi'di-ə¹ and Johnson (1755) and Sheridan (1780) sai-klo-pi-di-ə¹ [A work that gives a comprehensive summary of all branches of learning]. Written also **cyclopædia** but pronounced the same way. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Cyclopes: sai'klo-piz¹; çý'elo-pēs² [In Homeric legend, a group of one-eyed giant shepherds of Sicily].

Cyclops: sai'klōps¹; çý'elōps² [One of the Cyclopes of whom Polyphemus was chief]. [rama].

cyclorama: sai'klo-rā-mā¹; çý'elo-rā-ma²; not -rē'mā¹ [A circular pano-

Cydispe: sai-dip'i¹; çý-dīp'e² [In Ovid's story of "Acontius and Cydispe" ("Epistola Heroidum," 20, 21), the wife of Acontius, whose marriage was caused by Artemis].

cygnet: sig'net¹; çýg'nēt² [A young swan].

cylinder: sil'in-dər¹; çýl'in-dēr² [A barrel-like solid figure].

cylindric: si-lin'drik¹; çy-līn'drie² [Shaped like a cylinder].

Cymbeline: sim'bi-lin¹; çým'be-līn²; not sim'bē-lain¹ [In Shakespeare's play of the same name, a king of Britain].

cyme: saim¹; çým² [A form of inflorescence].

cymose: sai'mōs¹; çý'mōs², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* saim'ōs¹; *M.* sai-mōs¹; *St.* sai'mōz¹; *Wr.* si-mōs¹ [Bearing cymes].

Cymry: sim'ri¹ or kim'ri¹; çým'ry² or eým'ry². In Eng. kim'ri is preferred; in the United States both pronunciations are heard [The Welsh and their kin].

Cynewulf: kin'i-wulf¹; eýn'e-wulf² [Eng. poet of 8th or 9th cent.].

cynic: sin'ik¹; çýn'ie² [One given to sneering at the moral motives of others.]

cynosure: sai'no-shūr¹; çý'no-shūr², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sain'u-shiur¹; *I.* sai'no-shiur¹; *M.* sin'o-shiur¹; *St.* sai'nō-shiur¹; *Wr.* sai'no-shiur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) indicated sai'no-shiur¹; Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērñ; hīt, īcc; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

(1802) gave sin'o-siūr¹; Walker (1791) noted sin'o-shiur¹; Jameson (1827), sai'no-shiūr¹; Knowles (1835), sin-o-shūr¹, and Smart (1840), sai'no-ziur¹. How Dr. Townsend Young felt on the pronunciation of this word may be seen from the following comment from his edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859): "The length of the first syllable is a matter of indifference. Orthoëpists waste too much time in endeavouring to settle trifling points of this kind" [An object toward which all eyes are turned; that which commands general attention].

Cynthia: sin'ʃi-ə¹; ʃɪn'thi-ə² [A feminine personal name].

Cyprian¹: sip'ri-ən¹; ʃɪp'ri-ən² [Father of the Church (200?-258)].

Cyprian²: sip'ri-ən¹; ʃɪp'ri-ən² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, si'pri-ən¹; ʃɪ'pri-ən²; Fr. **Cyprien:** si'pri'ən¹; ʃɪ'pri'ən²; Ger. **Cyprian:** tsɪ'pri-ən¹; tsɪ'pri-ən²; It. **Cypriano:** ʃi'pri'āno¹; ʃɪ'pri-āno²; Sp. ʃi'pri-āno¹; ʃɪ'pri-āno²; Pg. si'pri-āno¹; ʃɪ'pri-āno².

Cyprus: sai'prus¹; ʃɪ'prūs² [Levantine island].

Cyrama: sir'ə-mə¹ or si-rē'mə¹; ʃɪr'a-ma or ʃɪ-rā'ma² [Bible].

Cyrene: sai-rī'nī¹; ʃɪ-rē'nē² [Anc. city in N. Africa].

Cyrenian: si-rī'ni-ən¹; ʃɪ-rē'ni-ən² [A native or inhabitant of Cyrene].

Cyrenius: sai-rī'ni-us¹; ʃɪ-rē'ni-ūs² [Bible].

Cyrenus: sai-rī'nus¹; ʃɪ-rē'nūs² [Douai Bible].

Cyril: sir'il¹; ʃɪr'il² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch **Cyril-**us: si-ril'us¹; ʃɪ-ril'us²; Fr. **Cyrille:** si'rīl'1; ʃɪ'rīl'2; Ger. **Cyrill:** tsɪ'rīl'1; tsɪ'rīl'2; Gr. **Kyriillos:** kai'rīl-los¹; ky'rīl-los²; It. **Cirillo:** ʃi-rīl'lo¹; ʃi-rīl'lo²; L. **Cyrillus:** si-rīl'us¹; ʃɪ-rīl'us²; Sp. **Cirilo:** ʃi-rī'lō¹; ʃi-rī'lō².

Cyrus: sai'rus¹; ʃɪ'rūs² [**1.** Pers. king (-528 B. C.). **2.** A masculine personal name]. Fr., si'rū¹; ʃɪ'rū²; Ger., tsɪ'rus¹; tsɪ'rus²; It. **Ciro:** ʃi'ro¹; ʃi'ro²; Sp., ʃi'ro¹; ʃi'ro².

cyst: sist¹; ʃɪst² [A membranous sac].

cystitis: sis-tai'tis¹; ʃɪs-ti'tis² [Inflammation of the bladder]. [Cerigo].

Cythera: si-ʃi'rə¹; ʃɪ-thē'ra² [An island in the Aegean sea: modern

Cytherea: si-ʃi'rī-ə¹; ʃɪ-thē'e-rē'a² [Aphrodite: so called from the island of Cythera, near which she was reputed to have risen from the sea].

czar: zār¹; zār² [Rus. emperor]. See TSAR.

czarevitz: zār'ı-vich¹; zār'e-vich² [The eldest son of the Czar of Russia]. Spelt also **czarewitch** but pronounced the same way.

czarevna: zə-rev'nə¹; za-rēv'na² [The wife of the czarevitz].

czarina: zə-rī'nə¹; za-rī'na² [The empress of Russia].

czarowitz: zār'o-vich¹; zār'o-vich². Same as CZAREVITZ.

Czech: ʃek¹; ʃčē² [One of a Slavie people inhabiting Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary].

Czerni-George: ʃer'nī-jōrj¹; ʃčēr'nī-gōrg² [Hospodar of Servia (1766-1817)].

Czernowitz: ʃer'no-vits¹; ʃčēr'no-vits² [Austr. city, capital of Bukowina].

Czerny: tser'nī¹; tsčēr'nj² [Aust. composer (1791-1817)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

D

d: *dī*¹; *dē*². In English this letter is used to indicate its own sound, but a variety of *d* is heard in uttering the composite letter *J*, which see.

Dabareh: *dab'ə-rə*¹; *dāb'a-re*² [Bible].—**Dabbasheth:** *dab'ə-shefē*¹; *dāb'a-shēth*² [Bible].—**Dabbesheth:** *dab'ī-shefē*¹; *dāb'e-shēth*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Daberath:** *dab'ī-rath*¹; *dāb'e-rāth*² [Bible].—**Dabereth:** *dab'ī-reth*¹; *dāb'e-rēth*² [Douai Bible].—**Dabria:** *dab'ri-a*¹; *dāb'ri-a*² [Apocrypha].

dachshund [Ger.]: *dāhs'hunt*¹; *dāhs'hunt*² [A German badger-hound].

Dacian: *dē'shən*¹; *dā'shan*² [Pert. to Dacia].

Dacia: *dē'shi-a*¹; *dā'shi-a*² [An ancient Roman province].

Dacier: *dā'syē*¹; *dā'cyē*² [Fr. scholar (1651-1722)].

Dacobi: *də-kō'bai*¹; *da-eō'bi*² [Apocrypha].

Dacre: *dē'kər*¹; *dā'er*² [Eng. family name].

Dacres: *dē'kərz*¹; *dā'eērs*² [Eng. family name].

dactyl: *dak'til*¹; *dā'e'tyl*² [A three-syllable measure in prosody].

dactylic: *dak'til'ik*¹; *dā'e'tyl'ie*². By Todd (1818), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835), stressed on the first syllable [Pertaining to a dactyl].

Dacubi: *də-kiū'bai*¹; *da-eū'bi*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Daddeus: *da-dī'us*¹; *dā-dē'ūs*² [Apocrypha].

dado: *dē'do*¹; *dā'do*². *Wr.* indicates *dā'dō*¹, as did also Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) [A finishing of wood or incrusting skirting for the lower walls of a room].

[Athens and Crete].

Dædalus: *ded'ə-lus*¹; *dēd'a-lūs*² [In Gr. myth, a legendary sculptor of

dæva: *dī'və*¹ or *dē'və*¹; *dē'va*² or *dē'va*² [In Zend, an evil spirit].

Daghestan: *dā'ges-tān*¹; *dā'gēs-tān*² [Rus. province].

Dagmar: *dag'mər*¹; *dāg'mär*² [A feminine personal name].

Dagobert: *dag'o-bürt*¹ or *dā'gō'bār*¹; *dāg'o-bērt*² or *dā'gō'bēr*² [One of several Frankish kings].

Dagon: *dē'gən*¹; *dā'gon*² [Philistine god, represented as half man, half fish].

Daguerre: *dā'gār*¹; *dā'gēr*² [Fr. artist (1789-1851)].

daguerreotype: *də-ger'o-taip*¹; *da-gēr'o-tȳp*², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. də-ger're-o-taip*¹; *I. da-gūr'e-taip*¹; *St. da-ger'e-taip*¹; *Wr. da-ger'a-taip*¹ [An early photographic process].

dahabiyeh: *dā'hu-bī'ē*¹; *dā'hā-bī'e*²—when spelt **dahabeah** or **dahabee-yah** the final syllable is weakened: *da-ha-bī'a*¹; *dā-hā-bē'a*² [Ar. sail-boat used on the Nile].

Dahlgren: *dal'gren*¹; *dāl'grēn*² [Am. admiral (1809-70)].

Dahlgren: *dāl'gren*¹; *dāl'grēn*² [Sw. poet (1791-1844)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all, mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɒll; lū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

dahlla: dāl'yə¹ or dē'li-ə¹; dāl'ya² or dā'l'y-a². The difference of pronunciation is a national characteristic. In the United States the first is used; in Great Britain, the second. The word, being derived from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist, is correctly pronounced with a broad *a* in the first syllable [A plant of the aster family].

Dahomey: də-hō'mɪ¹; da-hō'my²; not da-hō'mē¹. In Eng. frequently, but erroneously, dē'ə-mɪ [Fr. colony in W. Africa]. [are sold].

dairy: dē'rɪ¹ or dār'ɪ¹; dā'ry² or dār'y² [A place where milk and its products

dais: dē'ɪs¹; dā'is². Dr. Murray indicates dēs¹ as the pronunciation in Eng., but *Chambers, E., I., & St.*, all British lexicons, note dē'ɪs¹, the pronunciation commonly used in the United States. The word may be found spelled *daiz*, in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706), and *dais* and *daiz* (both noted as obsolete) in Ash's "Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1775) [A raised platform under a canopy].

Dalsan: dē'l-sən¹ or dēs-sən¹; dā'i-sən² or dā-san² [Apocrypha].—**Dalala:** dal'ɪ-ai'ə¹; dāl'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Dalalah:** dal'ɪ-ai'ā¹; dāl'a-i'ā² [Bible].—**Dalalas:** dal'ɪ-ai'əs¹; dāl'a-i'as² [Douai Bible].—**Dalan:** dē'lən¹; dā'lan² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Dalbiac: dāl'bi-ak¹; dāl'bi-æc² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dalgleish: dal-glīsh¹; dāl-glēsh² [Eng. family name of Celtic origin].

Dalhousie: dal-hū'sɪ¹; dāl-hū'si² [Scot. family name].

A word that enters into several Scottish surnames, as *Dalhousie*, *Dalrymple*, *Dalziel*, is *Dal*. This signified first of all a portion. . . . It came later to designate a field, as something taken out of the common.

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. co. '10].

Dalila: dal'ɪ-lə¹; dāl'ɪ-lə² [Douai Bible].

Dalmanutha: dal'mə-nū'thə¹; dāl'ma-nū'tha² [Bible].

Dalmatia: dal-mē'shə¹; dāl-mā'sha² [Aust. province].

Dalmeny: dal-mē'nɪ¹ or dal-men'ɪ¹; dāl-me'ny² or dal-mēn'jy² [Scot. parish and village].

Dalphon: dal'fən¹; dāl'fōn² [Bible].

[HOUSE].

Dalrymple: dal-rim'pl¹; dāl-rŷm'pl² [Scot. jurist (1619-95)]. See DAL-

Dalziell: di'əl¹ or dal'zīl¹; dē'el² or dāl'zēl² [Scot. family name].

dam: dam¹; dām² [A mother of human beings: an Old Eng. use. See BELDAM].

damage: dam'ɪj¹; dām'æg². Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to check it the modern tendency is to weaken the final syllable in words having the termination *-age*, as *adage*, *baggage*, *cabbage*, *luggage*, *savage*, etc., and this weakness has been noted by lexicographers since the closing years of the 18th century. See CABBAGE [Loss caused by harm or injury].

Damaris: dam'ə-ris¹; dām'a-ris² [Bible].

Damascene (*a.* & *n.*): dam'a-sīn¹ or dam-ə-sīn¹; dām'a-çēn² or dām-a-çēn². Am. & Scot. lexicons indicate the first; Eng. lexicons note the second [I. a. Belonging to Damascus. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Damascus].

Damascenes: dam'ə-sīnz¹; dām'a-sēns²; not dam'a-sī'nɪz¹ [Bible].

Damascus: də-mas'kus¹; da-mās'eüs² [Syrian city].

damask: dam'əsk¹; dām'ask² [A rich fabric with raised pattern effect].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, rule; but, *börn*;

dame¹: *dēm*¹; *dām*² [A woman of high rank; specif., the wife of a knight or baronet].

dame² [Fr.]: *dām*¹; *dām*²; *not* *dam*¹ [A lady].

Damian: *dē'mi-an*¹; *dā'mi-an*² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Dami-en**: *dā'mi-an*¹; *dā'mi-an*²; It. **Damiano**: *dā'mi-ā-no*¹; *dā'mi-ā-no*²; L. **Damianus**: *dē'mi-e-nus*¹; *dā'mi-ā-nus*²; Pg. **Damião**: *dā'mi-aun*¹; *dā'mi-oun*²; Rus. **Demjan**: *dem'yan*¹; *dēm'yān*².

Damlens: *dā'mi-an*¹; *dā'mi-ān*²—the *s* is silent [Fr. fanatic (1715-57) who stabbed Louis XV. and was broken alive].

The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,

Luke's iron crown, and *Damlens'* bed of steel.

GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 436.

dammar: *dam'ar*¹; *dām'ar*² [E.=Ind. gum resin].

damn: *dam*¹; *dām*²—the *n* is silent [1. To condemn to punishment. 2. To curse or swear at].

damnable: *dam'nə-bl*¹; *dām'na-bl*² [Deserving to be damned].

damned (*pp.*): *damd*¹; *dāmd*². See BEQUEATHED. Walker, in his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," says: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *curse*, to be pronounced in two."
"Thus in Shakespeare—

But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er

Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves.

(*Othello* act iii, sc. 3.)

there is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorised by the politest speakers, has an unhalloved harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Cathresis*."

In his edition of Walker's "Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859), Dr. Townsend Young made the following caustic comment on Walker's note: "I leave this curious note stand. Pious ears have sometimes silly proprietors. There is nothing offensive in the word itself whether pronounced in two syllables or in one, which is now the universal mode, except on very solemn occasions. There are, indeed, many vile uses of it, almost equally fashionable among the high and the low."

damning: *dam'niŋ*¹ or *dam'niŋ*²; *dām'ning*² or *dām'ing*² [That leads to or implies condemnation].

Damocles: *dam'o-kliz*¹; *dām'o-elēz*² [Syracusan courtier].

Damon: *dē'man*¹; *dā'mon*² [Syracusan hero, the friend of Pythias].

damosel, damozel: *dam'o-sel*¹, *-zel*¹; *dām'o-sēl*², *-zēl*² [Archaic form of DAMSEL].

Damrosch: *dam'rēsh*¹; *dām'rōsh*² [Ger. musician (1832-85)].

damsel: *dam'zel*¹; *dām'zēl*².

damson: *dam'zən*¹; *dām'zon*² [An oval purple plum].

Dan: *dan*¹; *dān*² [Bible].

Dana: *dē'nə*¹; *dā'na*² [Am. family name of famous writers].

Danaë: *dē'nə-ī*¹; *dā'na-ē*² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eurydice].

Danaides: *də-nē'i-diz*¹; *da-nā'i-dēs*² [In Gr. myth, daughters of Danaus].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Danaus: dan'ɪ-us¹; dān'a-ūs² [In Gr. myth, king of Arabia and Argos].

dance: dāns¹; dānç². See ASK.

dandelion: dan'di-lai'an¹; dān'de-lī'on². *E. & Wr.* indicate the stress on the penult [A meadow plant of the aster family having large yellow flowers].

Dandelot: dūnd'lō'¹; dānd'lō'² [Fr. Huguenot general (1521-69)].

Dandolo: dān'do-lō'¹; dān'do-lō'² [Doge of Venice (1106-1205)].

Dane: dēn¹; dān² [A native of Denmark].

Danebrog: dan'ə-brog¹; dān'e-brōg² [The national standard of Denmark].

danger: dēn'jər¹; dān'gēr² [Exposure to injury or loss].

dangle: dan'gl¹; dān'gl² [1. To swing loosely as if suspended. 2. To attend on or follow closely].

Daniel: dan'yel¹ or dan'yəl¹; dān'yēl² or dān'yel² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger. dā'nī-el¹; dā'nī-ēl². Fr. dā'nī'ēl¹; dā'nī'el²; It. **Danielle:** dā'nī-ēl'lē¹; dā'nī-ēl'lē²; Lat. dan'ī-el¹; dān'ī-ēl²; Sp. dā'nī-ēl¹; dā'nī-ēl².

Danish: dē'nish¹; dā'nish²; not dan'ish¹ [Pertaining to Denmark].

Danites: dan'aits¹; dān'its² [Mormon brotherhood].

Danjaan: dan-jē'an¹; dān-jā'an² [Bible].

Dannah: dan'ā¹; dān'ā² [Bible].

Dannebrog: Same as DANE BROG.

D'Annunzio (Gabriele). See ANNUNZIO [Pseudonym of Gaetano Rapagnetto, It. dramatist (1864-)].

danseuse: dan'sūz¹; dān'sūz² [Fr., a professional female dancer].

Dante: dān'tē¹ or (*Eng.*) dan'tɪ¹; dān'tē² or (*Eng.*) dān'te² [It. poet (1265-1321)].

Dantès: dān'tēz¹; dān'tēs² [The hero of Dumas's "Count of Monte"] [Cristo¹].

Dantesque: dan-tesk'¹; dān-tēs², *Standard* (1893); *C., M., & W.* dan-tesk'; *Standard* (1913) dan-tesk'¹ [Resembling the style of Dante].

Danton: dān'tōn¹; dān'tōn² [Fr. revolutionary (1759-94)].

Danubian: dan-yū'bi-an¹ or dā-niū'bi-an¹; dān-yū'bi-an² or dā-nū'bi-an² [Bordering on Danube].

Danzig: dān'tsɪn¹; dān'tsɪn² [Prus. govt., city, and gulf].

Daphne: daf'nɪ¹; dāf'ne² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Peneus and Ge who was changed into a laurel].

Daphnis [Gr.]: daf'nis¹; dāf'nis² [A masculine personal name].

Dara: dē'rə¹ or dar'ə¹; dā'ra² or dār'a² [Bible].

D'Arblay (Madame): dār'blē¹ or dār'blē¹; dār'blā² or dār'blā² [Eng. novelist (1752-1840)].

Darboy: dār'bwā¹; dār'bwā²; not dār'bei¹ [Fr. prelate (1813-71)].

Darby: dār'bɪ¹; dār'by² [An Eng. family name traced to the town and shire of Derby]. See DERBY.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Darda: dār'dā¹; dār'da² [Bible].

Dardanelles: dār'dā-nelz¹; dār'da-nēls² [Strait in S. E. Europe].

Dardanus: dār'dā-nus¹; dār'da-nūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans].

daric: dar'ik¹; dār'ie² [Per. coin].

Darien¹: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [A gulf in the Caribbean Sea].

Darien²: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Darius: dā-roī'us¹; da-rī'ūs² [1. Any one of several Per. kings. 2. A masculine personal name].

Darjiling: dar-jī'ln¹; dār-jī'ling² [District and town in Bengal].

Darkon: dār'ken¹; dār'kōn² [Bible].

dart: dārt¹; dārt² [A light spear, javelin, or a sharply pointed shot].

D'Artagnan: dār'tā'nyān¹; dār'tā'nyān² [A brave, boastful Gascon in Dumas's *Three Musketeers*].

Dartmouth: dārt'māth¹; dārt'muth² [Eng. town].

[Darwin].

Darwinian: dar-win'i-an¹; dār-wīn'i-an²; not dār'win-yān¹ [Pertaining to

Darwinism: dār'win-izm¹; dār'win-īsm² [The doctrine of Charles Darwin, Eng. naturalist (1809-82)].

Dasent: dē'sent¹; dā'sēnt² [Eng. Scandinavian scholar (1820-96)].

dasheen: dā'shīn¹; dā'shēn² [A tuberous-rooted taro].

dasyure: das'i-ūr¹; dās'y-ūr² [A small spotted civet-like quadruped].

data: dē'tā¹; dā'tā²; not dā'tā¹ [Plural of DATUM, sometimes erroneously used as a singular].

Dathan: dē'thān¹; dā'than² [Bible].—**Dathema:** dath'i-mā¹; dāth'e-mā² [Apocrypha].—**Datheman:** dath'i-mān¹; dāth'e-mān² [Douai Bible].

datum: dē'tum¹; dā'tūm²; not dā'tum¹ [A premise, assumed as a fact, from which deductions are made or inferences drawn].

daub: dōb¹; dāb²; not daub¹ [To coat or smear with plaster; also, to lay on colors crudely or coarsely].

Daubeny: dōb'nū¹ or dō'bī-nū¹; dōb'ny² or dā'be-ny² [Anthony Trollope's pseudonym for Benjamin Disraeli in Trollope's novels].

Daubigny: dō'bī'nyī¹; dō'bī'nyī² [Fr. painter (1817-78)].

Daudet: dō'dē¹; dō'dē² [Fr. novelist (1840-97)].

D'Aubusson: dō'bū'sōn¹; dō'bū'sōn² [Fr. warrior (1423-1503)].

daughter: dō'tār¹; dā'tēr². Bunyan wrote:

Dispondence, good-man, is coming after.
And so also is Much-afraid, his Daughter.

Pilgrim's Progress II, 339 (1684).

This pronunciation, widely dialectal in Eng., was condemned by W. H. Savage as a vulgarism current in London in 1833.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ū = sing; chin, this.

daunt: dānt¹ or dēnt¹; dānt² or dant². Altho modern usage in the United States favors the first, and British usage supports the second, it was not always so. Formerly Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) indicated dānt¹, but Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) noted dēnt¹ [To subdue by exciting fear].

dauphin: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The eldest son of a French king].

dauphine: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The wife of a dauphin].

Daventry: dēn'trī¹; dān'trī² [An Eng. municipal borough]. See ALCESTER.

David¹: dē'vid¹; dā'vid² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. dā'vith¹; dā'vith²; Dutch dā'vit¹; dā'vit²; Fr. **David:** dā'vid¹; dā'vid²; Ger. **David:** dā'vit¹; dā'vit²; It. **David:** da-vi'dē¹; dā-vi'dē².

David²: dā'vid¹; dā'vid² [Fr. painter (1748-1825)].

Davles: dē'viz¹ or dē'viz¹; dā'viz² or dā'viz² [An Eng. family name].

davit: dav'it¹; dāv'it². In Eng. also dēv'it¹ [Small cranes projecting from the sides of a ship to hoist or lower boats].

Davout: dā'vū¹; dā'vū² [Fr. marshal (1770-1823)].

day: dē¹; dā²; not da¹ as sometimes heard in southeastern Eng. A common Cockneyism of our time is the substitution of i for a; the late Professor Walter Skeat pointed out that a tendency toward the Cockney *line* for "lane" can be traced in the speech of many educated persons.

daze: dēz¹; dāz² [To stupefy].

dead: ded¹; dēd² [Devoid of life]. Compare DEAF.

deaf: def¹; dēf²—the pronunciation recorded unanimously by modern dictionaries. Worcester (1859), who gave this pronunciation, noted that it was indicated uniformly by English orthoepists. Goodrich, eds. 1847 to 1860, said, "def in England; more commonly *deef* in America."

The true English pronunciation is *deef*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with leaf; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. NOAH WEBSTER *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, s. v. [New York, 1828].

In subsequent issues of the Websterian dictionaries this note was dropped, the editors realizing, no doubt, that in Early English the same word was sometimes written with æ, e, or ea (*dæg*, *deg*, *day*; *seah*, *seh*, *saw*). Chaucer not only wrote *deef* but *def* and *defe*, and as the sounds of e in the folk-speech of his time varied from a drawl noted in *earth* (ūrth¹), through e as in *met*, to the light sound of German final e, as heard in Goethe (gū'te¹), and the French mute e, as heard in *chante* (shan'ta¹), the fact that Chaucer rimed it with *leaf* is not proof of the pronunciation noted by Webster.

Altho Chaucer wrote (1386) *deef*, *defe* and *def* in his Prolog, the last of these dates at least a century earlier as it occurs in "Cursor Mundi," an English poem in the Northern dialect of the 13th century (before 1300). In 1393 William Langland also wrote *def*, in "The Vision of Piers Plowman" (xii, 61). It is true that Prior (1717) and Watts (1718) rimed the word with "relief," but from 1773 to 1859 English and American lexicographers, except Perry ("Royal Standard Dict. of the Eng. Lang." Edinburgh, 1777), Webster, and Goodrich ("American Dict. of Eng. Lang.," Springfield, Mass., 1847-63), recorded *def* as the pronunciation of educated persons in their time. Among them were the following: Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844),

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

and Worcester (1859). In the face of this array of representative usage supporting *def* Goodrich maintained that *deef* was the correct pronunciation for thirteen years.

Who is so *deafe* or so *blinde* as is hee
That wilfully will neither heare nor see?

JOHN HEYWOOD *Proverbs* pt. II, ch. 9.

The modern spelling *deaf* dates from 1225. and is found in the "Ancien Riwe," ascribed to Richard le Poor (died 1237).

deal: dil¹; dēl² [To have business communications with].

Dealtry: dōl'trī¹; dāl'try² [Eng. family name] spelled also **Dawltry**.

dean: dīn¹; dēn² [An ecclesiastical officer].

dear: dīr¹; dēr² [Held in affection]. Compare **DEAF**.

dearth: dūrth¹; dērth² [Scarcity; lack]. Compare **DEAF**.

Dease: dis¹; dēs² [A British family name of Gaelic origin].

[life].

death: deθ¹; dēθ² [The cessation of the vital functions; end of physical

De Bathe: də bāth¹; de bāth²; *not* də bāθ¹ [Eng. family name].

debacle: di-bā'kl¹ or di-bak¹; de-bā'el² or de-bā'e². *E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *Standard, C., I. & St.* support the second. Derived from the Fr. *débâcle*, the word was introduced into English early in the 19th cent., was seldom used, and is, therefore, not completely Anglicized. Some writers who have used it, as Thackeray ("Vanity Fair," ch. xxxii, p. 349), wrote *débacle*, and as late as 1887 a writer in the London "Graphic" (Jan. 15) used the same form.

[situation].

debarrass: di-bar'as¹; de-bār'as²; *not* di-bar'as¹ [To free from a perplexing

debate: di-bēt¹; de-bāt²; *not* dī'bēt¹.

debauch: di-bōch¹; de-bach²—*e* as in "valley"; *not* as in "eel" [To lead into excessive indulgence of the appetites].

debauchee: deb'o-shī¹; dēb'o-čhē². *E.* indicates deb'o-čhī¹.

Debbaseth: deb'o-seθ¹; dēb'a-sēθ² [Douai Bible].—**Debbora:** deb'o-ra¹; dēb'o-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Debelaim:** dī'bi-lē'im¹; dē'be-lā'im² [Douai Bible].

debenture: di-ben'čhur¹ or -tiur¹; de-bēn'čhur² or -tūr². *Walker* (1791) & *Standard* (1893 & 1915) indicate the first, which is most commonly heard in financial circles; *Perry* (1777), *C., M., W., & Wr.* support the second.

Debera: deb'1-ra¹; dēb'e-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Debir:** dī'bar¹; dē'bir² [Bible].—**Deblatha:** deb'la-tha¹; dēb'la-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Deblathaim:** deb'la-thē'im¹; dēb'la-thā'im² [Douai Bible].

debonair: deb'o-nār¹; dēb'o-nār² [Affable].

Deborah: deb'o-ra¹; dēb'o-ra²; *C., E., I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard* (1903), deb'o-ra¹ [1. Bible. 2. A feminine personal name]. Dutch **De-bora:** dē-bō'ra¹; dē-bō'rā²; Fr. **Débora:** dē'bō'rā¹; dē'bō'rā²; It. **Deborā:** dē-bo-ra¹; dē-bo-rā²; Lat. deb'o-ra¹; dēb'o-ra².

debouch: di-būsh¹; de-buch²; *not* di-bauch¹, *nor* dī-būsh¹ [To pass out].

débouchure [Fr.]: dē'bū'shūr¹; dē'bu'čhur² [The opening out, as of a valley].

débris [Fr.]: dē'brī¹ or dē'brī¹; dē'brī² or dē'brī² [Accumulated fragments].

Altho in Eng. use for more than two centuries it still retains its Fr. pronunciation.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = put; oil; iu = fewl; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

debt: det¹; dēt²—the *b* is silent and has no status in the word, which was introduced into English through the Fr. *dette*, not, like *debit*, through the Latin *debitum*.

debuscope: deb'u-skōp¹; dēb'u-seōp², *Standard*; C. dī'bus-kōp¹; E. dē'bū-skōp¹; M. & W. deb'ə-skōp¹ [A reflecting instrument].

Debussy: də-bū'sī¹; de-bū'sy² [Fr. composer (1862-)].

début [Fr.]: dē'bū¹; de'bū²; frequently, but erroneously, di-biū¹ [A first appearance on the stage; also, entry into society].

débutante: dē'bū'tūnt¹; de'bū'tānt² [A lady who makes a début].

decade: dek'ed¹; dēe'ād²; not də-kēd¹. See DECAY [A period of ten years].

decadence: di-kē'dens¹; de-eā'dēnç²—in Eng. sometimes, perhaps owing to Fr. influence, dek'ə-dens [Decay].

decadency: di-kē'den-si¹; de-eā'dēn-çy². Jameson (1827) indicated dek'ə-den-si¹, a pronunciation to which there is a reversion in Eng. All the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the antepenult.

decant: di-kē'dent¹; de-eā'dēnt². In Eng. now frequently dek'ə-dent¹. See DECADENCE [Falling into decay].

decagyn: dek'ə-jin¹; dee'ə-gŷn²; not -gin¹ [A plant with ten pistils].

decahedron: dek'ə-hī'drōn¹; dēe'a-hē'drōn²; not dek'ə-hed'rən¹ [In geometry, a solid with ten plane faces].

decalcomania: di-kal'ko-mē'ni-ə¹; de-eāl'eo-mā'ni-ə² [A process of transferring prints to glass].

decaliter: dek'ə-lī'tər¹; dēe'a-lī'tēr² [A measure of 10 liters].

decalog, decalogue: dek'ə-lōg¹; dēe'a-lōg² [The ten commandments].

Decameron: di-kam'ər-ən¹; de-eām'ēr-ōn² [A collection of tales by Boccaccio (1313-75)].

decameter: dek'ə-mī'tər¹; dēe'a-mē'tēr² [A measure of length; 10 meters]. The use of this term to designate a verse of ten metrical feet and stressed *de-cam'e-ter*, is a nonce use.

decani: di-kē'nai¹; de-eā'ni² [Pert. to a dean; as the *decani* side of an altar].

decanal: dek'ə-nal¹; dēe'a-nāl², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. dek'an-əl¹; I. di'kan-āl¹, noted also by Knowles (1835); M. di-kē'nai¹, also indicated by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844); St. dek'a-nal¹, recorded also by Smart (1840) [Pert. to a dean or deanery].

decantation: di'kan-tē'shən¹; dē'eān-tā'shon², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. di-kant-ē'shun¹; I. di-kant-ē'shen¹; St. di'kan-tē'shun¹; W. di'kan-tē'shun¹; Wr. dek-an-tē'shan¹ [The act of decanting].

Decapolls: di-kap'o-lis¹; de-eāp'o-lis² [Bible].

decastich: dek'ə-stik¹; dēe'a-stīe² [A ten-line poem].

decastyle: dek'ə-stail¹; dee'a-styl² [Having ten columns].

decathlon: dek-ath'lōn¹; dee-āth'lōn²; not dek'ə-thlōn¹ [A contest consisting of ten different events]. See PENTATHLON.

Decatur: di-kē'tur¹; de-eā'tūr² [Am. commodore (1779-1820)].

decay: di-kē¹; de-eā²; not dī'kē¹ [Wasting or wearing away].

Deccan: dek'an¹; dēe'an². Same as DEKKAN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

decease: di-sis'¹; de-çēs'² [Death].

deceased: di-sist'¹; de-çēst'²; *not* dā-si'sed¹. See BEQUEATHED.

decendent: di-si'dent¹; de-çē'dēnt² [One who has died].

decelt: di-sit'¹; de-çēt'² [The act of misleading; fraud].

decelve: di-siv'¹; de-çēv'² [To mislead by falsehood; impose on].

December: di-sem'bar¹; de-çēm'bēr²; *not* dī-sem-bar¹.

Decembrist: di-sem'brist¹; de-çēm'brist²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel," as indicated by Phyfe. See **E** and **I** [One who participates in political upheavals, conspiracies, etc., occurring in December. See OCTOBERIST].

decemvir: di-sem'var¹; de-çēm'vir²; *not* dī-sem'var¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One of ten men forming a magisterial body in ancient Rome].

decemviri: di-sem'vi-rai¹; de-çēm'vi-rī² [The body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome].

decennary: di-sen'ā-rī¹; de-çēn'a-ry²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [1. A period of ten years. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* A group of ten freeholders]. **decen'a-ry**†. [of ten years].

decennial: di-sen'i-al¹; de-çēn'i-al² [An anniversary observed at a period

decent: dī'sent¹; dē'çēnt²—the last syllable is *not* obscure.

deceptory: di-sep'to-rī¹; de-çep'to-ry². A word *not* found in Bailey (1724) but found in later editions (1727–30), it was stressed on the antepenult by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) the stress was indicated des'ep-to-rī¹ [Calculated to give a false impression]. [fruit].

deciduous: di-sid'yu-us¹; de-çid'yu-ūs² [Shed at maturity as flowers or

Decies: dī'shis¹, dā-sīz'¹ or dī'sīz¹; dē'shēs², de-çis'² or dē'çis² [A district in Waterford County, Ireland].

decliter: des'ī-lī'tar¹; dēç'i-lī'tēr² [One tenth of a liter].

decipher: di-sai'fər¹; de-çī'fēr² [To make out or translate something obscure or puzzling].

decision: di-siz'an¹; de-çīzh'on² [A formal announcement, as of a judgment by a court].

decisive: di-sai'siv¹; de-çī'siv² [Ending uncertainty. Compare DECISION].

declaim: di-klēm'¹; de-elām'² [To deliver oratorically in public, as an address].

declamation: dek'lā-mē'shān¹; dēe'lā-mā'shon² [A set speech].

declamatory: di-klam'ā-to-rī¹; de-elām'a-to-ry²; *not* di-klēm'ā-to-rī¹ [Using full and formal utterance]. [ə-tiv¹].

declarative: di-klar'ā-tiv¹; de-elār'a-tīv²; *not* di-klār'ā-tiv¹, *nor* dī-klar'-

declaratory: di-klar'ā-to-rī¹; de-elār'a-to-ry²; *not* di-klār'ā-to-rī¹.

declare: di-klār'¹; de-elār'² [To assert positively; state distinctly].

declinal: di-klai'nāl¹; de-eli'nāl²; *not* di-klai'nāl¹; *nor* dek'h-nāl¹, *Wr.*

declination: dek'h-nē'shān¹; dēe'li-nā'shon² [1. Refusal. 2. Bending].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, ʃhɪs.

declinatory: dɪ-klaɪ'nə-to-rɪ¹; de-ɛlɪ'na-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-ɪ¹; *I.* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-tər-ɪ¹; *St.* de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-ɪ¹; *Wr.* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-tə-rɪ¹; *not* dɪ-klaɪ'nə-tō-rɪ¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Sheridan (1780) stressed the second syllable, indicating the diphthongal ai sound; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress after the n, and gave the i the short sound as in "hit," as noted by Worcester (1859), but not as in use to-day.

declive: dɪ-klaɪv'¹; de-ɛlɪv'² [Sloping downward].

declivous: dek'h-vus¹; də'e'li-vūs²; *not* dɪ-klaɪ'vus¹.

decohere: dɪ'ko-hɪr'¹; də'e'o-hēr'² [To cause to cease cohering; disconnect, as a wireless telegraphic apparatus].

decollation: dek'ə-lē'shən¹; də'e'o-lā'shon², *Standard; C.* dɪ-ko-lē'shən¹; *E.* dɪ-kol-lē'shən¹; *I.* dɪ-kel-lē'shən¹; *M.* dɪ-ko-lē'shən¹; *St.* dek'el-lē'shən¹; *Wr.* dɪ'kə-lē'shən¹; *Wr.* dek-el-lē'shən¹ [The act of beheading or state of being beheaded].

décolleté [Fr.]: də'kol'tē'¹ or də'kol'ə-tē'¹; də'e'ɔl'tē'² or də'e'ɔl'e-tē'² [Cut low in the neck: said of a woman's dress].

decomposiite: dɪ'kəm-peɪt'¹; də'e'ɔm-pōs'it², *Standard; C. & Wr.* dɪ-kəm-peɪt'¹; *E., I., & St.* dɪ-kəm'peɪt-it¹; *M.* dɪ-kəm'po-zit¹; *Wr.* dɪ'kəm-peɪt'¹ [Compounded of compounds].

decorate: dek'o-rēt¹; də'e'o-rāt² [To adorn; embellish].

decorous: dɪ-kō'rus¹; de-ɛō'rūs², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* de-kō'rūs¹; *I.* dɪ-kō'rus¹; *M.* de-kō'rəs¹; *St.* de-kō'rūs¹; *Wr.* dɪ-kō'rəs¹. Usage, as indicated by modern dictionaries as well as recorded by the earlier lexicographers, favors the stress on the second syllable—the position indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Those who placed the stress on the first syllable were Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Marked by propriety; fitted to the occasion].

decorum: dɪ-kō'rəm¹; de-ɛō'rüm²—the e as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [Propriety].

decrepit: dɪ-krep'it¹; de-erēp'it²; *not* dɪ-krep'it¹, *nor* də-krep'id¹, unless spelt *decrepid*, a form used by Beaumont and Fletcher (1616), Dryden (1696), Burke (1780), Washington Irving (1820), and others. [Broken down; enfeebled.]

decretal: dɪ-kri'təl¹; de-erē'tal²; Johnson (1755) dek'ri-təl¹ [Pert. to a decree].

decretory: dek'ri-to-rɪ¹; də'e're-to-ry². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated the stress on the second syllable, dɪ-kri'to-rɪ¹ [Resulting from a decree; judicial].

decubation: dek'yū-bē'shən¹; də'e'yū-bā'shon², *Standard & W.; C.* dɪ-kiū-bē'shən¹; *E.* dɪ-kiu-bē'shən¹; *I.* dɪ-kiu-bē'shən¹; *Wr.* dek-ə-bē'shən¹ [The act of lying down].

decussate: dɪ-kus'et¹ or dək'v-sēt¹; de-ɛūs'āt² or də'e'ūs-sāt². American and Scottish usage favor the first; English usage supports the second. The earlier lexicographers uniformly favored the first pronunciation indicated here; but Noah Webster indicated dɪ'kus-et¹ [To cross in the form of an X].

decussation: dek'us-ē'shən¹ or dɪ'kus-ē'shən¹; də'e'ūs-ā'shon or də'e'ūs-ā'shon². *Standard, M., St., & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & W.*, the second [The act of crossing]. See DECUSSATE.

Dedan: dɪ'dən¹; də'dan² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔl, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, ʃhɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **börn**;

Dedanim: ded'a-nim or di-dē'nim¹; dēd'a-nīm or de-dā'nim² [Bible].

dedicate: ded'i-kēt¹; dēd'i-eāt² **1.** To set apart for sacred purpose. **2.** To inscribe to a person, as a book. [as a dedication].

dedicatory: ded'i-kə-to-rī¹; dēd'i-ea-to-ry²; *not* ded'i-kēt'ə-rī¹ [Serving

deduce: di-diūs¹; de-dūg²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel"
[To arrive at by reasoning from given premises].

deed, deem, deep, deer. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, did¹, dēd²; dīm¹, dēm²; dīp¹, dēp²; and dīr¹, dēr².

de facto [L.]: dī fak'to¹; dē fāe'to²; *not* dā fak'to¹ [Actually existing].

defalcate: di-fal'kēt¹; de-fāl'eāt²; *not* def'al-kēt¹ [To misappropriate].

defalcation: def'al-kē'shən¹ or dī'fal-kē'shən¹; dēf'al-eā-shon² or dē'fāl-eā'shon². *Walker, Standard, & Wr.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second [Misappropriation of funds].

defalcator: di-fal'kē-tor¹; de-fāl'eā-tōr² *Standard; C.* def'al-kē'tor¹; *I.* de'fal-kēt-ūr¹; *M.* dī'fal-kē-tor¹; *W.* def'al-kē'tūr¹ [One who misappropriates funds].

defamation: def'ə-mē'shən¹; dēf'a-mā'shon²; *Standard, C., W., & Wr.;* *E.* def-ə-mē'shun¹; *I.* de-fa-mē'shən¹; *M.* dī-fe-mē'shən¹; *St.* def'a-mē'shun¹ [The act of slandering]. [ə-mə-to-ri].

defamatory: di-fam'a-to-rī¹; de-fām'a-to-ry²; *not* dī-fēm'a-to-rī¹ *nor* def-fem¹; di-fēm¹; de-fām² [To slander].

default: di-fēlt¹; de-falt². Derived from the Old French through the Latin, this word was originally spelt *defaute* (Chaucer, Langland, etc.), and was so pronounced. Later the *l* was introduced from the Latin *defalta*, but the pronunciation remained unchanged. Altho adopted into the spelling by the 17th century, it was late in the 18th before its presence was fully established in the pronunciation. By Pope and Swift it was rimed with *brought, ought, taught, thought*.

In 1755 Johnson indicated that "the *l* is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The suppression was carefully practised, especially in English law. See **FAULT**.

defeasance: di-fi'zəns¹; de-fē'sanç² [Annulment in law].

defervescence: def'er-ves'ens¹; dēf'ēr-vēs'ens², *Standard; C.* dī-fūr-ves'ans¹; *E.* di-fūr-ves'sens¹; *I.* dī-fūr-ves'ens¹; *M.* di-far-ves'ans¹; *St.* def'ūr-ves'sens¹; *W.* dī'fūr-ves'ans¹; *Wr.* def-er-ves'ans¹ [A lowering of heat; decline of enthusiasm].

defiance: di-fai'əns¹; de-fi'anç² [A challenge].

deficiency: di-fish'en-sī¹; de-fish'ən-çy² [Lack of a part of anything].

deficit: def'i-sit¹; dēf'i-çt² [A deficiency or shortness, as of funds].

defile (*v. & n.*): di-fail¹; de-fil², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.;* *E. & St.* de-fail¹; *I.* di-fail¹; *M.* di-fail¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) indicated di-fail¹. Smart (1840) gave dī'fail¹, and according to Walker, Sheridan (1780), following "some military coxcombs" who "endeavored to introduce the French pronunciation," pronounced the noun def'i-le¹ [A narrow pass, as in a mountain range].

define: di-fain¹; de-fin² **1.** To state the meaning of. **2.** To indicate the limits of].

definite: def'i-nit¹; dēf'i-nīt² [Determined with precision].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

definition: def¹i-nish¹ən¹; dēf¹i-nish¹on².

definitive: di-fin¹i-tiv¹; de-fin¹i-tiv² [Precise; exact].

deflagable: def¹lā-grā-bl¹; dēf¹lā-grā-bl², *Standard, M., St., & W.; C.* def-li-grē¹bl¹; *E.* de-flē¹grā-bl¹; *I.* di-flē¹grā-bl¹; *Wr.* di-flē¹grā-bl¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated di-flē¹grā-bl¹; Perry (1805) di-flag¹grā-bl¹; Smart (1840) def¹lā-grā-bl¹, as first noted above [Capable of taking fire; combustible].—**deflagrate:** def¹lā-grēt¹; dēf¹lā-grāt².

defloration: def¹lō-rē¹shān¹; dēf¹lō-rā¹shon², *Standard & W.; C. & M.* def-lō-rē¹shān¹; *E.* de-flōr-ē¹shun¹; *I.* di-flōr-ē¹shen¹; *St.* di¹flō-rē¹shun¹; *Wr.* def-lā-rē¹shān¹ [The act of deflowering or depriving of purity; seduction].

deform: di-fōrm¹; de-fōrm² [To spoil the form or beauty of].

deformation: def¹er-mē¹shān¹; dēf¹ōr-mā¹shon², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* di-fer-mē¹shān¹. The difference in pronunciation is a national characteristic—the first represents the American usage; the second reflects the English [The act of spoiling the form or beauty of].

deformity: di-fōr¹mi-ti¹; de-fōr¹mi-ty² [A misshapen condition].

defraud: di-frōd¹; de-frād² [To take by fraud].

deglutition: deg¹lu¹[or di¹glu-]ti¹shān¹; dēg¹lu¹[or dē¹glu-]ti¹shon².

Dehantes: di-hē¹tiz¹; de-hā¹tēs² [Bible].

Dehavites: di-hē¹vaits¹; de-hā¹vits² [Bible].

dehors [Fr.]: dā-ōr¹, dā-hōr¹, or di-hōrz¹; de-ōr², de-hōr² or de-hōrs². In Fr. the *h* and the *s* are silent, but *Standard, C., & Wr.* treat the word as fully Anglicized notwithstanding that its first use as a term in Eng. law cited by Dr. Murray bears the comparatively recent date of 1818 (*Cruise Digest*, vol. vi, p. 196.) [Outside of; without].

Deianira: di¹yā-nai¹rā¹; dē¹yā-nī¹rā² [In Gr. myth., wife of Hercules].

delgn: dēn¹; dēn² [To give or allow with condescension].

Delpara: di-ip¹ā-rā¹; dē-īp¹ā-rā² [Lat., the Mother of God].

Deirdre: dē¹thra¹; dē¹thre² [In Ir. folk-lore, the ward of Conchubhar, King of Ulster].

Dejanira: di¹yā-nai¹rā¹; dē¹yā-nī¹rā². Same as DEIANIRA.

Déjazet: dē¹zā¹zē¹; dē¹zhā¹zē² [Fr. actress (1797-1875)].

déjeuner [Fr.]: dē¹zū¹nē¹; dē¹zhū¹ne² [Breakfast].

de jure [L.]: di¹jū¹rī¹; dē¹jū¹rē²; not dā¹jū¹rī¹ [By right of law]

Dekar: di¹kar¹; dē¹ēār² [Bible].

Dekkan: dek¹an¹; dēk¹an² [S. part of British India].

Delacroix: dā-lā¹krwā¹; de-lā¹krwā² [Fr. painter (1799-1863)].

Delala: del¹i-ai¹ā¹; dēl¹a-i¹ā² [Douai Bible].

Delalah: di-lē¹yā¹ or -lai¹ā¹; de-lā¹ya² or -lī¹ā² [Bible].

Delalau: del¹i-ai-ē¹ū¹; dēl¹a-i-ā¹ū² [Douai Bible].

delaine: di-lēn¹; de-lān² [A dress-goods, formerly all wool].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Deland: di-land¹; de-länd²; *not* di'länd¹ [Am. authoress (1857-)].

De la Poer: də la pör¹; de lä pör² [Irish family name].

Delarey: del'ə-rē¹; dël'a-rē² [Boergeneral in South-African War (1848-)].

Delaroché: də-lā'rōsh¹; de-lā'rōch² [Fr. painter (1797-1856)].

Delanay: də-lō'nē¹; de-lō'nā² [**1.** Fr. astronomer (1816-72). **2.** Fr. painter (1828-91)].

[States of America].

Delaware: del'ə-wār¹; dël'a-wār² [A Middle Atlantic State of the United

De la Warr: del'a-war¹; dël'ä-wär² [An Eng. barony dating from 1299].

Delcassé: del'kūs'sē¹; dël'äs'sē² [Fr. statesman (1852-)].

Delean: di'h-an¹; dē'le-an² [Douai Bible].

deleble: del'i-bl¹; dël'e-bl², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E.* del'i-bl¹; *I.* di'li-bl¹; *St.* del'e-bl¹; *W.* del'i-b¹. Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863) indicated del'i-bl¹; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) di'h-bl¹. In Eng. the spelling *deleble* is now preferred and *M.* pronounces the word del'i-b¹ [Capable of being erased].

delectation: di'lek-tē'shən¹; dē'lē-tā'shon². *Standard, St., & W.* indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and a primary on the third. Other lexicons note only the primary on the third. *Wr.* indicates del-ək-tē'shən¹ [Great pleasure].

Delescluze: də-lē'klüz¹; de-lē'elüz² [Fr. Communist (1809-71)].

delete: di-lit¹; de-lēt² [To erase; cancel].

deletive: di-li'tiv¹; de-lē'tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* di-lit'iv¹; *I.* di-li'tiv¹; *St.* de-li'tiv¹ [Adapted for erasing].

Delft: delft¹; dëlft² [Dutch town].

delft: delft¹ or delf¹; dëlft² or dëlf². Originally spelt *delf* (Bailey, 1742; Ash, 1775; Perry, 1777; Walker, 1797, *et alia*), it was so pronounced, and is so frequently to-day [Chinaware from Delft].

Delgado: del-gā'do¹; dël-gā'do²; *not* del-gē'do¹ [East-African cape].

Delhi: del'i¹ or del'i¹; dël'y² or dël'y²; *not* del-hai¹ [Capital of India].

Delhi: del'hai¹; dël'hai² [Two towns in the United States].

Della: di'li-ə¹ or dil'yə¹; dē'li-a² or dē'ya² [A feminine personal name].

delicacy: del'i-kə-si¹; dël'i-ea-çy² [That which is pleasing to a fine taste].

delicate: del'i-ki¹; dël'i-eat² [Daintily pleasing; refined].

delicious: di-li'sh'us¹; de-līsh'ūs² [Delightful to the senses].

dellight: di-lait¹; de-lit² [To charm or please highly].

delighted: di-lait'ed¹; de-lit'ed²; *not* di'lai-ted¹.

Delilah: di-lai'lā¹; de-li'lā² [Bible].

delinquent: di-lin'kwent¹; de-līn'kwēnt² [Neglectful of duty].

deliquesce: del'i-kwes¹; dël'i-kwēs² [To melt away].

delirious: di-lir'i-us¹; de-lir'i-ūs²; *not* di-lir'yus¹ [Wandering in mind].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

dellrlum: dɪ-lɪr'ɪ-ʊm¹; de-lɪr'ɪ-ʊm²; *not* dɪ-lɪr'yum¹ [Wandering of the mind].

De L'Isle: də lɪl'¹; de lɪl'² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dellsle: də-lɪl'¹; de-lɪl'² [Fr. astronomer (1688-1768)].

Delltsch: də'lich¹; də'lɪch² [Ger. theologian and Assyriologist of 19th cent.].

dellvery: dɪ-lɪv'ər-ɪ¹; de-lɪv'ər-y²; *not* dɪ-lɪv-rɪ¹ [The act of placing some-
[thing in the possession of another].

Delos: dɪ'les¹; də'lɔs² [Ægean island].

Delphi: del'fai¹; dəl'fɪ² [Gr. town].

[by Madame de Staël].

Delphine: del'fin'¹; dəl'fin'² [The heroine of a story of the same name]

Delphinus: del-fai'nus¹; dəl-fɪ'nus² [The Dolphin, a constellation].

Delsarte: del'särt'¹; dəl'särt'² [Fr. singer (1811-71)].

delude: dɪ-liūd'¹; de-lūd'²; *not* dɪ'liud¹ [To mislead].

deluge: del'iūj¹; dəl'ūg² [A great flowing of water over the land].

Delus: dɪ'lus¹; də'lus² [Bible].

de luxe [Fr.]: də lüks¹; de lüks²; *not* də lüks¹ [Of luxury: said of editions of books, cabins of ships, or of railway trains with luxurious appointments].

demagog, demagogue: dem'ə-gəg¹; dəm'a-ğəg²; *not* dem'ə-gōg¹ [One who seeks to lead the people by pandering to their passions or prejudices].

demagogic: dem'ə-gej'ik¹; dəm'a-ğəg'ɪe².

demagogy: dem'ə-gej-ɪ¹ or -gəg-ɪ¹; dəm'a-ğəg-y² or -ğəg-y². The pronunciation dem'ə-gej-ɪ¹ is indicated first by Dr. Murray, as most frequent in England.

demain: dɪ-mən'¹; de-mān'². See DEMESNE.

demand: dɪ-mənd'¹; de-mānd'². See ASK [To ask for by right].

demarcate: dɪ-mār'kēt¹; də-mār'eāt². Dr. Murray indicates the stress on the first syllable as representing English usage, dɪ'mar-kēt¹ [To indicate the boundaries of].

démarche [Fr.]: də'mārsh'¹; də'mārçh'² [F., change in method; step aside].

Demas: dɪ'məs¹; də'mas² [Bible].

Demerara: dem'ə-rā'rā¹ or dem'ər-ā'rā¹; dəm'e-rā'rā² or dəm'ər-ā'rā²; *not* dem'ə-rē'rā¹ [River and county in Brit. Guiana].

demesne: dɪ-mən'¹; de-mən', *Standard, E., M., & W.; C., I., & St. de-mɪn'¹; W. dɪ-nɪn'¹*. Bailey (1742) indicated *demes'ne*, which may be interpreted as giving the *e* the sound it has in the Fr. word *mes* (mē¹; me²). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated dɪ-mɪn'¹, but dɪ-mən'¹, recorded by Sheridan (1780), is now in good general and legal use, and as *demesne* is a variant form of Old Fr. *meine* (Eng. *domain*) it is to be preferred historically. Savage notes *demezny* as a vulgarism current in his time (London, 1833) [Land held in one's own power; a manorial estate].

Demeter: dɪ-mɪ'tər¹; de-mē'tēr² [Gr. goddess of marriage and fertility].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*; prey, *hīt*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Demetrius: di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr. *Démétrius*: dē'mē'trī'ūs¹; de'mē'trī'ūs²; Ger. *dē-mē'tri-us*¹; de-mē'tri-us²; It. & Pg. *Demetrio*: dē-mē'tri-ō¹; de-mē'tri-ō²; Lat. di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs²; Rus. *Dmitri*: dmi'tri¹; dmi'tri².

demī- (*prefix*): dem'ī-¹; dēm'ī-² [Used frequently in Eng. words, but sometimes corruptly pronounced dim'ī-¹; dīm'ī- [Fr., literally, "half"]].

demise: di-maiz¹; de-mīs²; *not* də-miz¹ [To leave (to) by will].

demī-tasse: [Fr.]: də-mī'-tās¹; de-mī'-tās²; *not* dem'ī-tas¹—a vulgarism [Half-cup; specifically, a small cup in which black coffee is served].

democracy: di-mōk'rā-si¹; de-mōē'ra-çy²; *not* dem'ōk-rā-si¹ [Government by the people]. [the people].

democrat: dem'o-krat¹; dēm'o-erāt² [One who favors government by

Democritus: di-mōk'ri-tus¹; de-mōē'ri-tūs² [Gr. philosopher (400?–367 B. C.)].

De Moleyns: dem'o-līnz¹; dēm'o-lēnz² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

demolish: di-mōl'ish¹; de-mōl'ish² [To destroy]. See the next word.

demolition: dem'o-liśh'an¹; dēm'o-liśh'on²; *E.* dem-v-liśh'un¹; *I.* di-mō-lī'shən¹; *M.* dem-ə-liśh'on¹ [The act of destroying].

demonetization: di-mon'ī-ti-zē'shən¹ or di-mon'ī-tai-zē'shən¹; de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shən² or de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shən². The first is preferred by *Standard*, the second by Murray; *C.* di-men'ē-ti-zē'shən¹; *E.* di-men-et-aiz-ē'shən¹; *I.* di-men'et-iz-ē'shən¹; *St.* di-men'ē-tai-zē'shən¹; *W.* di-men'ī-ti-zē'shən¹; *Wr.* di-men'ī-tai-zē'shən¹ [The act of the divesting of the character of money, or of reducing the value of a precious metal used as currency].

demoniacal: di'mo-nai'ə-kəl¹; dē'mo-nī'a-eal², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* di-mo-nai'ə-kəl¹; *E.* di-mō-nai'a-kəl¹; *I.* di-mō-nai'ak-al¹; *St.* dem'ō-nai'a-kal¹; *Wr.* dem-ə-nai'ə-kəl¹ [Like a demon].

demonology: di'mən-əl'o-jī¹; dē'mon-əl'o-gy². *M.* indicates di-mo-nəl'o-jī¹ as the pronunciation used in England [The investigation of evil spirits].

demonstrable: di-men'strā-bl¹ or dem'an-strā-bl¹; de-mōn'strā-bl² or dēm'on-strā-bl² [That can be demonstrated].

demonstrate: dem'an-strēt¹ or di-men'strēt¹; dēm'on-strāt² or de-mōn'-strāt². *Standard* (1915) & *W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* stress the second, as did also the earlier lexicographers. Both pronunciations occur in Shakespeare, but the first recorded here is now preferred in the United States while the latter is standard in the United Kingdom [To point out; make clear].

demonstrative: di-men'strā-tiv¹; de-mōn'strā-tiv² [1. Able to prove beyond doubt. 2. Inclined to exhibition of feeling].

demonstrator: dem'an-strē'tər or -tər¹; dēm'on-strā'tor², *Standard*; *C.* dem'an-strē-tər¹; *E.* dem'un-strēt-ūr¹; *I.* de'men-strēt-ūr¹; *M.* dem'an-strē-tər¹; *St.* de-men'strē-tər¹; *W.* dem'an-strē'tūr¹; *Wr.* dem'an-strē-tər¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated primary stress on the penult, but Walker qualified his pronunciation by saying, "When it [the word *demonstrator*] means one who demonstrates any thing in general the accent is on the same syllable as the verb"—the antepenult, *demon'strator*. Smart (1836) indicated the first pronunciation noted above.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; v = sing; thin, this.

Demophon: dem'o-fən¹; dēm'o-fōn² [Apocrypha].

Demophoon: di-mef'o-on¹; de-mōf'o-ōn² [Legendary king of Athens].

Demosthenes: di-mes'θi nīz¹; de-mōs'the-nēs² [Athenian orator (384-322 B. C.)]. [thenes].

Demosthenic: dem'əs-then'ik¹; dēm'əs-thēn'ie² [Pertaining to Demos-
demy: di-mai¹; de-mȳ²; not dē'mi¹, nor dī'mai¹ [A size of paper].

Denaba: den'ə-bə¹; dēn'a-ba² [Douai Bible].

denarius: di-nē'ri-us¹; de-nā'ri-ūs²—the e as in "valley," not as in "cel"
[A silver or copper coin of the Romans].

denary: den'ə-ri¹; dēn'a-ry², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* dī'nə-ri¹; *I.* de'na-ri¹; *M.* di-nē'ri¹; *St.* den'ū-ri¹ [Containing ten].

denationalize: dī-nash'ən-əl-aiz¹; dē-nāsh'on-al-iz²; not dī-nē'shun-əl-aiz¹.

denatured: dī-nē'churd¹ or -tiurd¹; dē-nā'churd² or -tūrd² [Changed in character or quality; as, *denatured* alcohol].

Denbigh: den'bi¹; dēn'bi² [Welsh county and town].

denegatory: di-neg'ə-to-ri¹; de-nēg'a-to-ry²; not dī-nə-gē'to-ri¹ [Suggesting that which is contradictory].

dengue: den'gē¹; dēn'gē² [Tropical fever].

denier (n.): də-nīr¹; de-nēr², *Standard; C.* de-nīr¹; *E.* den'ī-ūr¹; *I.* de'ni-ūr¹; *M., W., & Wr.* di-nīr¹; *St.* de-nīr¹ [An old silver penny]. [not proved].

denier²: di-nai'ər¹; de-nī'ēr² [One who declares something as untrue or

denigrate: den'ī-grēt¹; dēn'ī-grāt². Of the earlier lexicographers the majority indicated the stress on the first syllable, but Sheridan, Knowles, and Fulton & Knight noted da-nai'grēt¹ [To make black].

Denis: den'is¹ or (*Fr.*) də-nī¹; dēn'is² or (*Fr.*) de-nī² [A masculine personal name]. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form.

Dennehy: den'ə-hi¹; dēn'e-hy² [Ir. family name].

Dennis: den'is¹; dēn'is² [A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS].

dénouement [Fr.]: dē-nū'mān¹ or dē'nū'mān¹; de-nū'mān² or de'nū'mān² [The outcome].

denounce: di-nauns¹; de-noung²; not dē-nauns¹ [To accuse publicly].

dentelle [Fr.]: dān'tel¹; dān'tēl² [Lace].

dentifrice: den'ti-fris¹; dēn'ti-frīç² [A preparation for cleaning the teeth].

denudate: di-niūdēt¹; de-nū'dāt², *Standard; C.* den'yu-det¹; *E.* dī-niūdēt¹; *I.* dī-niūdēt¹; *M.* di-niūdēt¹; *St.* den'yū-dēt¹; *W.* di-niūdēt¹; *Wr.* di-niūdēt¹ [Naked; bare].

denudation: den'yu-dē'shən¹; dēn'yu-dā'shon²; *E.* dī-niu-dē'shun¹; *I.* di-niūd-ē'shən¹; *Standard & W.* indicate dī'niu-dē'shen¹ as alternative [The state of being stripped].

denude: di-niūd¹; de-nūd²; not dī'niud¹ [To strip the covering from].

denunciate: di-nun'shi-ēt¹ or di-nun'si-ēt¹; de-nūn'shi-āt² or de-nūn'çi-āt².

The first indicates American usage; the second is British. See ANNUNCIATE.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

denunciation: di-nun¹si-ē¹shən¹; de-nūn²çl-ā¹shon², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C., E., & Wr.* di-nun-shi-ē¹shən¹. See ANNUNCIATION; PRONUNCIATION [The act of condemning publicly].

deodorize: di-ō¹där-aiz¹; dē-ō²dor-iz² [To remove the odor of].

depart: di-pärt¹; de-pärt²; *not* di¹part¹ [To go away].

department: di-pärt¹ment¹; de-pärt²mënt² [A subdivision of a state, political, or commercial organization].

departmental: di¹pärt-men¹täl¹; dē²pärt-mën²täl². Note that a secondary stress is indicated on the first syllable and that the *e* is long. *Wr.* notes dep-art-men¹täl¹, now seldom or never heard.

depends: di-pendz¹; de-pënds²; *not* di-pendz¹, *nor* dā-penz¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel."

depilatory: di-pil¹ā-to-rī¹; de-pīl²ā-to-ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *depilatory* [Adapted to remove hair].

depilous: dep¹i-lus¹; dēp²i-lūs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* di-pail¹us¹; *M.* dep¹i-ləs¹; *Wr.* di-pai¹las¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated by the earlier lexicographers. Johnson (1755) noted *depilous*; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gave *depai¹lus¹*; Perry (1777), *de-pil¹us¹*; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) *dep¹i-lus¹* [Hairless].

deplanate: dep¹lā-nēt¹ or di¹plā-nēt¹; dēp²lā-nāt² or dē²plā-nāt². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage in Great Britain.

depletive: di-plī¹tiv¹; de-plē²tīv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* de-plīt¹iv¹; *I.* di-plī¹tiv¹; *St.* de-plī¹tiv¹ [That which empties or exhausts].

deplorable: di-plōr¹ā-bl¹; de-plōr²ā-bl²; *not* di-plō¹rā-bl¹. The pronunciation indicated here is recorded uniformly by the dictionaries, but modern usage, even of careful speakers, indicates di-plōr¹ā-bl¹, which is very frequently heard in New York City and its vicinity [That is considered with regret].

deplore: di-plōr¹; de-plōr²—more frequently di-plōr¹, but not yet admitted to the dictionaries [To express deep regret for]. [feathers].

deplumate: di-plū¹mēt¹; de-plū²māt²; *not* di-pliū¹mēt¹ [Stripped of

deplumation: dep¹lu-mē¹shən¹; dēp²lu-mā²shon², *Standard & Wr.; C.* di-plu-mē¹shən¹; *E.* di-plū-mē²shun²; *I.* de-pliū-mē¹shən¹; *M.* di-pliū-mē¹shən¹; *W.* (1890) *dep¹liū-mē¹shun¹*; *W.* (1909) *di¹plū-mē¹shən¹*. The *Standard & Worcester* may be said to represent the American pronunciation, while the Century and Webster (Harris, 1909) indicate the Anglo-American pronunciation. Murray & the Encyclopedia reflect English usage; the Imperial that of the Scots.

deportation: di¹pōr-tē¹shən¹; dē²pōr-tā²shon². The pronunciation *depor-tē¹shən¹*, indicated by Walker (1791) and noted by Worcester (1859), is noted as alternative by only *Standard* and *W.* [The act of sending away forcibly].

depository: di-pež¹i-tē-rī¹; de-pōž²i-tā-ry² [A person entrusted with anything; also, a depository].

deposition: dep¹o-zīsh¹ən¹ or di¹po-zīsh¹ən¹; dēp²o-šīsh²on² or dē²po-šīsh²on². The first indicates American, the second British usage [The act of putting down].

depository: di-pež¹i-to-rī¹; de-pōž²i-to-ry²; *not* di-pež¹i-tō-rī¹ [A place where anything is kept in safety; also, a depository].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɛɦn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦɦn, ɦɦs.

depot: dē"pō¹; dē"pō²—a word that has been mouthed and mauled perhaps more than any other in the language, and of which the pronunciation has varied from *dee'po* to *de-pot'* and *dee'pot'*—the last noted as a vulgarism by Longfellow and Lowell. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) indicated dē-pō¹; Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) recorded dī-pō¹; Cull (1864) dī-pō¹. The *Standard* and *W.* favor dī-pō¹, and give dep'ō¹ as alternative; *C.* de-pō¹ or dī-pō¹; *E.* dep'ō¹; *I.* de-pō¹; *M.* dep'ō¹; *St.* de-pō¹. According to the works cited above the preference in England, where the word is infrequently used, is dep'ō¹, in Scotland de-pō¹, and in the Northern United States dī-pō¹. Webster (1909) gives also dē'pō¹.

deprecatory: dep'ri-kə-to-ri¹; dēp're-ea-to-ry²; *not* dep'ri-kē'to-ri¹ [Serving to express disapproval of].

deprecate: dī-prī'shi-ēt¹; de-prē'shi-āt² [To lessen the worth of].

depredatory: dep'ri-dē'to-ri¹; dēp're-dā'to-ry², *Standard*; *C.* dep'ri-de-to-ri¹; *E.* dep're-dā-tūr-i¹; *I.* de'pri-dē-te-ri¹; *M.* dī-pred'ə-tar-i¹; *St.* dep're-dē'tūr-i¹; *W.* dep'ri-da-to-ri¹; *Wr.* dep'ri-dē-ta-ri¹ [Characterized by plundering].

deprivation: dep'ri-vē'shən¹; dēp'ri-vā'shən²; *not* dī'prai-vē'shən¹ [The act of taking away from].

Deptford: det'fərd¹ or dep'fərd¹; dēt'ford² or dēp'ford². In Dr. Isaac Watts's time ("Works: The Art of Reading and Writing English," vol. iv, p. 725, 1748) the pronunciation was ded'fərd¹ [A southeastern suburb of London]. See ANSTRUTHER.

depths: depɦs¹; dēpɦs²; *not* deɦs¹. See YOUTH; YOUTHS.

depute: dī-piūt¹; de-pūt²; *not* dī'piut¹ [To appoint a deputy].

deputy: dep'yu-ti¹; dēp'yu-ty². Walker (1791) noted that "there is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*." This may have been due to the influence of the speech of the Hanoverian kings of England, for in Germanic *p* represents Indo-European *b*. Savage (1833) found *debbuty* in use and condemned it as a vulgarism [A person appointed to act as a substitute for another].

De Quincey: dī kwín'si¹; de kwín'cy² [Eng. author (1785-1859)].

dederalgn: dī-rēn¹; de-rān²; *not* dī'rēn¹ [To determine, as a claim, by judicial argument and decision].

Derbe: dūr'bi¹; dēr'by² [Bible].

Derby: dūr'bi¹; dēr'bý², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & Wr.* dār'bi¹—the first represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, the second that in vogue in Southern England. Compare BEAULIER. See quotation.

Darby. A Southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 31 [CL. PRESS 1897].

derby²: dūr'bi¹; dēr'bý² [A stiff felt hat with a round crown].

derelict (*n.*): der-i-likť¹; dēr'e-līet² [One who or that which is abandoned; especially an unseaworthy vessel].

derelict (*v.*): der-i-likť¹; dēr'e-līet² [To abandon].

deride: dī-raid¹; de-rid² [To make the object of ridicule].

Derling: dīr'ing¹; dēr'ing² [Eng. family name].

derision: dī-riz'ən¹; de-ríz'hon² [The act of deriding]. See DERIDE.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦk; ɦɦn, ɦɦs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

derisive: *dī-rai'siv*¹; *de-rī'siv*² [Expressive of derision].

derivation: *der*¹-*vē'shən*¹; *dēr*¹-*i-vā'shon*² [The act of deriving].

derive: *dī-ruiv*¹; *de-rīv*² [To obtain (a thing) from its source].

derma-, dermato-: *dūr'mā-¹*, *dūr'mā-to-¹*; *dēr'mā-²*, *dēr'mā-to-²* [From the Greek *δέρμα* (*derma*), skin; an element in many technical terms, as **dermatitis**: *dūr'mā-tai'tis*¹ or *-ti'tis*¹; *dēr'mā-ti'tis*² or *-ti'tis*² (Inflammation of the skin); **dermatology**: *dūr'mā-tel'o-jī*¹; *dēr'mā-tōl'o-gy*² (The branch of medicine that treats of the skin and its diseases)].

dernier: *dūr'nī-ər*¹; *dēr'nī-ēr*², *Standard & M.; C., St., & W.* *dūr'nī-ūr*¹; *E.* *dūr'nī-ē*¹; *I.* *der-nyē*¹; *Wr.* *dern-yār*¹. In Fr. *dār'nyē*¹ *not* *der-nyē*¹.

Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *dernie'r*; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *der'nī-ər*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *dern-yēr*¹; Enfield (1807) *dern-yūr*¹ [Fr., last: used commonly in the legal phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort)].

derogate: *der'o-gēt*¹; *dēr'o-gāt*² [To take away from].

derogative: *dī-rög'a-tiv*¹; *de-rōg'a-tiv*² [Lessening in good repute or detracting from value].

De Ros: *dā rūs*¹; *de rūs*² [Ir. family name].

Derzhavin: *der-žā'vin*¹; *dēr-zhā'vin*² [Rus. lyric poet (1743-1816)].

De Salls: *dā sal'sis*¹ or *dā sārli*²; *de sāl'is*² or *de sārli*² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

descant (*n.*): *des'kant*¹; *dēs'eānt*² [A series of remarks on a particular subject].

descant (*v.*): *des-kant*¹; *dēs-eānt*². Altho modern orthoepists are in complete agreement on the position of the stress in this word, there was some difference of opinion among their predecessors. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *des'cant*, but the remainder, from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840), recorded the pronunciation noted above. Compare ABSENT (*v.*).

Descartes: *dē'kūrt*¹; *dē'eärt*² [Fr. philosopher (1596-1650)].

descend: *dī-send*¹; *de-sēnd*²; the *c* is silent. See C [To move from a higher to a lower point].

describe: *dī-skraib*¹; *de-serib*² [To explain the characteristics of in words].

description: *dī-skrip'shən*¹; *de-serip'shon*² [The act of describing].

descri: *dī-skrai*¹; *de-sery*²; *not* *dī-skrai*¹ [To get a sight of by observation or glance].

Desdemona: *dez'dī-mō'nā*¹; *dēs'de-mō'na*² [Wife of Othello in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

desert¹ (*n.*): *dī-zūrt*¹; *de-șert*² [That which is deserved or merited].

desert² (*n.*): *dez'art*¹; *dēs'ert*² [A desolate, barren region]. See DESSERT.

desert (*v.*): *dī-zūrt*¹; *de-șert*² [To abandon].

deserve: *dī-zūrv*¹; *de-șerv*²; *not* *dā-sūrv*¹ [To be worthy of]

deshabile: *des'ā-bil*¹ or *-bil*¹; *dēs'a-bil*² or *-bil*². Same as DISHABILLE.

déshabillé [Fr.]: *dē'zā'bi'yē*¹; *dē'sā'bi'yē*² [Undress or negligent attire].

It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouillé* in French (spelled *-ll*, *-ill*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *y*.

New Standard Dictionary p. xxxii [F. & W. co. 1915].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fást*, *whät*, *gāl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; øll; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

desiccant: des'i-kənt¹; dēs'ī-eant², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kənt¹; I. di-sik'ant¹; M. di-sik'ant¹; St. des'ik-kant¹; Wr. di-sik'kənt¹* [A remedy that absorbs moisture, as that of wounds].

desiccate: des'i-kēt¹; dēs'ī-eāt², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kēt¹; I. di-sik'ēt¹; M. & Wr. di-sik'ēt¹; St. des'ik-kēt¹*. The word was stressed on the second syllable, *de-sic'cate*, by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) and Webster (1828) the stress was indicated on the first syllable. To-day American usage stresses the first syllable; British usage stresses the second [To free from moisture].

desiderate: di-sid'ər-ēt¹; de-sīd'ēr-āt²; *not* də-zid'ər-ēt¹ [To feel desire or need for].

desideratum: di-sid'ər-ēt'um¹; de-sīd'ēr-ā'tūm²—the *a* as in "fame"—not as in "art" [That which is considered desirable].

design: di-zain¹; de-šin², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. de-sain¹; I. di-sain¹; St. de-zain¹; Wr. di-sain¹*. Among the earlier lexicographers the form *di-sain¹* found favor with Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), while *di-zain¹*, which Walker "always looked upon as vulgar," was supported by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835). Dr. Townsend Young (1859) in his edition of "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" resented Walker's condemnation of *de-zain¹* as "vulgar," saying: "This is one of those weak decisions which have proved so pernicious to our orthoëpy. Analogy forces its way in spite of conventual peculiarities, which are so often traceable to sheer ignorance; hence we hear this word pronounced *design*, as it should be, by the best speakers." It is somewhat curious that Walker should condemn *design* as "vulgar," and indicate *reizin* as correct.

designate: des'ig-nēt¹; dēs'īg-nāt². Notwithstanding that the majority of the lexicographers have indicated this pronunciation as in good usage for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years, the modern tendency is to give the *s* the sound of *z* and to say *dez'ig-nēt¹* rather than *des'ig-net¹*, which does not follow the line of least resistance as shown in *DESIGN* [To point out or identify by name].

designator: des'ig-nē'tar or -tər¹; dēs'īg-nā'tor² [One who indicates].

designatory: des'ig-nē-to-rī¹; dēs'īg-nā-to-ry² [Serving to indicate].

desire: di-zair¹; de-šīr² [**I. v.** To wish for. **II. n.** A wish for the possession of something].

desist: di-sist¹; de-sist², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., St., & Wr.; E., M., Standard* (1915), & *W., di-zist¹*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Webster (1840-1889) indicated *de-sist¹*; Sheridan (1780) alone gave *de-zist¹*. Compare *DESIGN*; *RESIST* [To cease or leave off, to give over].

Deslys: də'li¹; də'ly² [Pen-name of Charles Collinet, a Fr. dramatic author and litterateur (1821-85)].

Des Moines: də mein¹; də mōin² [City, county, and river in Iowa].

Desmond: dez'mənd¹; dēs'mənd² [Ir. family name].

Desmoulins: də'mū'lañ¹; də'mu'läñ² [Fr. revolutionary (1760-94)].

desolate (v.): des'o-lēt¹; dēs'o-lāt². Do not give the *s* a *z* sound in this word and its relatives **desolater**, **desolation**, **desolative** [To lay bare; desert].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōök, bōöt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, 6r; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

desolate (a.): des'o-lt¹; dēs'o-lat² [Deprived of inhabitants].

despatch: dis-pach¹; des-päch². Compare DISPATCH, which Murray states is "the uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th cent. . . . but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des*." (*New Eng. Dict.* s. v.).

The history of the spelling may be briefly summarized as follows: The form *dis-pach* may be found in Richard Huloet's "Abecedarium Angloco-Latinum" (1552), in John Baret's "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie" (1573), and in the dictionaries of Holyoke (1606), Cotgrave (1611), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), B. Martin (1749), Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Barlow (1772), Lemon (1783), Nares (1784), Crabb (1823), Webster (1828), Richardson (1856), Murray (1897), Webster (1909), and the New Standard Dictionary (1915).

The form *despatch* is indicated in the dictionaries of Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Thomas Browne (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Stormonth (1871), the Imperial Diet. (1882), the Encyclopædic (1883), the Century (1891), and the Standard (1893-1912). The spelling *dispatch* is supported by 19 authorities, while *despatch* has the support of 22.

desperado: des'pär-ē'do¹; dēs'pēr-ā'do²; *not* des'pär-ē'do¹, a pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A reckless ruffian].

despicable: des'pi-kə-bl¹; dēs'pi-ea-bl²—frequently, but erroneously, di-spik'a-bl¹ [Fit to be despised].

despise: di-spuiz¹; de-spiš² [To look upon as contemptible].

despond: di-spend¹; de-spönd², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; C. des-pënd¹; *E. & St. de-spend¹; I. di-spend¹* [To give way to mental depression]. [nically].

despot: des'pät¹; dēs'pot² [An absolute monarch; one who rules tyrannically].

despotic: des-pet'ik¹; dēs-pöt'ie².

despumate: des'piu-mēt¹; dēs'pū-māt², *Standard; C., M., & W.* di-spiū'mēt¹; *E. de-spiū'mēt¹; I. di-spiū'mēt¹; St. des'piū'mēt¹; Wr. di-spiū'mēt¹* [To remove the impurities from].

desquamate: des'kwā-mēt¹; dēs'kwa-māt², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. des-kwē'mēt¹; *E. de-skwē'mēt¹; I. di-skwē'mēt¹; St. des'kwa-mēt¹; Wr. des-kwē'mēt¹* [To peel or scale off].

Dessau¹: des'ī-ū¹ or des'ō¹; dēs'a-ū² or dēs'ā² [Apocrypha].

Dessau²: des'au¹; dēs'ou² [Prus. general (1676-1747)].

dessert: des-zürt¹; dē-šürt²; *E., St., & Wr.* indicate dez-zürt'. Contrast with DESERT¹ & 2 [A service of sweetmeats, pastry, fruit, etc., at the close of a dinner].

desuetude: des'wi-tiūd¹; dēs'we-tūd²; *not* də-su'ī-tūd¹ as indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807), *nor* dī'swi-tiūd¹ as by Sheridan (1780).

Desuetude, lack of use.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionarie* s. v. (1623).

After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous *desuetude* these laws are brought forth.

GROVER CLEVELAND *Message* March 1, 1886.

desultory: des'ul-to-ri¹; dēs'ül-to-ry². By Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated on the antepenult, *desul'tory*, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), on the first syllable as here].

Des Vœux: dē vō¹; dē vō² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ou = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; ɣo; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

detail (*n.* & *v.*): di-tēl¹; de-tāl². *E.* indicates di'tēl¹, which *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* give as alternative.

Detaille: də-tū'yə¹; de-tā'ye²; not dē'tā'yə¹ [Fr. painter (1848-1912)].

detestable: di-test'ə-bl¹; de-těst'u-bl². By Spenser and Shakespeare
det'estable.

detestation: di'tes-[or det'es]-tā'shən¹; dē'tēs-[or dēt'ēs]-tā'shən². The second pronunciation is indicated by Worcester (1859) and given as alternative by *Standard* (1915) and Webster (1909), but is now seldom heard.

detinue: det'i-niū¹; dēt'i-nū²—now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Formerly Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) indicated *detin'ue*.

Detinue is a writ that lyeth against him, who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them againe. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

detonate: det'o-nēt¹; dēt'o-nāt², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* det'u-nēt¹; *I.* de'tō-nēt¹; *M. & Wr.* det'ə-nēt¹; *St.* det'ō-nēt¹ [To cause to explode, as a bomb, with loud report].

detour: di-tūr¹; de-tur²; not dī-tōr¹ [A roundabout way].

detritus: di-trai'tus¹; de-trī'tūs²; not det'ri-tus¹ [Water-worn rock-particles].

Detroit: di-troit¹; de-trōit²; not dī'troit¹ [The chief city of Michigan].

de trop: də trō¹; de trō²—the *p* is silent [Fr., too much; not wanted].

Dettingen: det'ɪŋ-en¹; dēt'ing-ēn² [Bavarian village; battle, 1743].

Deucalion: diū-kē'li-ən¹; dū-eā'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thessaly].

deuce: diūs¹; dūç² [An emphatic exclamation of annoyance: used with *the*].

Deuel: diū'el¹ or di-yū'el¹; dū'el² or de-yū'el² [Bible].

Deuteronomy: diū'tər-ən'o-mi¹; dū'tēr-ōn'o-my² [Bible. The fifth book of the Pentateuch].

Deutzla: deit'si-ə or diūt'si-ə¹; dōit'si-a or dūt'si-a² [A genus of Chinese
{and Japanese saxifrage}.

Deva: dē'vā¹; de'va²; not dī'vā¹ [In Hindu myth, the gods of Nature].

devastate: dev'əs-tēt¹; dēv'as-tāt², *Standard, C., M., & W. E. & St.* dev'-as-tēt¹; *I.* de'vas-tēt¹; *Wr.* di-vas'tēt¹. Altho noted by Bailey in his two-volume folio edition (1727), the word was omitted from subsequent editions and is not recorded by the early editions of Johnson, Ash, Perry, or Sheridan. Walker (1797) noted the stress on the second syllable—di-vas'tēt¹, a pronunciation indicated also by Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). Perry (1805) gave the *a* of the penult as broad, di-vās'tēt¹ [To lay waste].

devastation: dev'əs-tē'shən¹; dēv'as-tā'shən².

develop: di-vel'əp¹; de-vēl'op², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* di-vel'up¹; *E.* de-vel'up¹; *I.* di-vel'up¹; *St.* de-vel'ep¹. Altho found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), Elisha Coles' "English Dictionarie" (1692), and Bailey's Dictionary (1730-6), the word is not given by Johnson (1755), but indications of its pronunciation are to be found in the dictionaries of Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), and Walker (1791), di-vel'up¹ [1. To uncover; unfold. 2. To advance to a higher state].

Deventer: də-ven'tər¹, dev'en-tər¹, or dē'vən-tər¹; de-vēn'tēr², dēv'ēn-tēr², or de'vən-tēr² [Dutch family name].

Devereux: dev'ər-ū or -ūks¹; dēv'ēr-ū or -ūks² [Eng. family name of
{Norman origin}.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistie, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

De Vescl: də vī'si¹; de vē'çi² [Ir. viscountship]. [or emblem].

device: di-vaiz¹; de-viç². Compare DEVISE [A contrivance, plan, design,

devill: dev'l¹ or dev'il¹; dēv'l² or dēv'il².

devise: di-vaiz¹; de-viç². Compare DEVISE [1. To think out; invent. 2. To transmit by will].

devisee: dev'i-zī¹; dēv'i-çē² [One to whom property is transmitted by will].

devisor: di-vai'zer¹; de-vi'çör² [One who gives by will].

Devizes: di-vai'zez¹; de-vi'çēs² [Eng. market-town].

devoir [Fr.]: də-vwūr¹; de-vwār² [Service or duty, as to a sovereign].

dew: diū¹; dū²; not dū¹. Compare DUE [Moisture condensed from the atmosphere].

dexterous: deks'tər-us¹; dēks'tēr-ūs² [Skilful].

dey¹: dē¹; dē² [A Turkish commander].

Dey²: dai¹; di² [A street in New York city].

D'Eyncourt: dēn'kurt¹; den'eürt² [Eng. family name].

Dhaulagiri: dau'la-gī'rī¹; dou'lā-gī'ri² [Mountain peak of the Himalayas].

diabetes: dai'a-bī'tiz¹; di'a-bē'tēs². *M.* dai'a-bīt'iz¹ [A disease].

diabetic: dai'a-bet'ik¹; di'a-bēt'ie², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & W.* dai-a-bet'ik¹; *I.* dai-a-bīt'ik¹; *M.* dai-a-bīt'ik²; *St.* dai-a-bet'ik² [A sufferer from diabetes].

diablerie: di-ā'blā-rī¹ or (*Fr.*) di'ā'blā-rī¹; di-ā'ble-rī² or (*Fr.*) di'ā'ble-rē² [Fr., deviltry].

diabolism: dai-ab'o-lizm¹; di-āb'o-līzm².

diabolo: di-ab'o-lō¹; di-āb'o-lō²; not dai-ab'o-lō¹ [An ancient game played with a reel-like top spun in the air].

diæresis: dai-er'ī-sis¹; di-ēr'e-sis². See DIERESIS.

diagnose: dai'ag-nōs¹ or dai'ag-nōz¹; di'āg-nōs² or di'āg-nōs². The first is common to the United States; the second is used in Great Britain [To determine the nature of (a disease)].

diallage¹: dai-al'ə-jī¹; di-āl'a-gē², *Standard & C.*; *E.* dai-al'ej¹; *I.* dai-al-lā-jī¹; *M.* dai-al'ə-jī¹; *St.* dai-al-lēj¹; *W.* dai-al'ə-jī¹; *W.* dai-al'ə-jī¹ [In rhetoric, the presentation of arguments from various points of view and concentration on one point].

diallage²: dai'al-jī¹; di'āl-ag² [A grass-green variety of pyroxene].

dialog, dialogue: dai'ə-leg¹; di'a-lōg²; not dai'ə-lōg¹ [A talk together].—

dialogic: dai'ə-lej'ik¹; di'a-lōg'ic².—**dialogism:** dai-al'o-jizm¹; di-āl'o-gīzm².—

dialogist: dai-al'o-jist¹; di-āl'o-gīst².—**dialogize:** dai-al'o-jai¹; di-āl'o-gīz² [To carry on a dialog].

diamid: dai-am'id¹; di-ām'id² [A chemical compound]. The form preferred in the United States.

diamide: dai-am'id¹; di-ām'id²—the English spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

diamin: dai-am'in¹; di-ām'in² [A chemical compound]. The American spelling and pronunciation.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; ɪd = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

dlamine: dai'ə-main¹; dī'a-mīn²—the Eng. spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

dlamond: dai'ə-mənd¹; dī'a-mond²—the pronunciation uniformly noted by modern dictionaries. Formerly, as by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), rendered as a dissyllable, dai'mund. By Shakespeare both forms were used, with a preponderance of the trisyllabic form employed by Spenser and Milton; the dissyllable may be found in Pope, Cowper, Keats, and others.

Diana: dai-an'ə¹; dī-ān'a². The pronunciation, dai-ē'nə, indicated by *I.*, is given as alternative by *C., M., St., & W.*, but is seldom heard [In Roman myth, the goddess of hunting].

dlapason: dai'ə-pēs'an¹ or dai'ə-pē'zən¹; dī'a-pā'son² or dī'a-pā'zon². *Standard, E., & St.* indicate the first as preferred; *C., I., M., W., & Wr.* note the second [Harmony].

dlaphanous: dai-af'ə-nus¹; dī-āf'a-nūs² [Transparent].

dlaphragm: dai'ə-fram¹; dī'a-frām² [An important muscle in mammals].

dlarrhea: dai'ə-rī'ə¹; dī'a-rē'a² [An intestinal disturbance].

diaspora: dai-as'po-ra¹; dī-ās'po-ra² [The dispersion; especially, that of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity].

dlastase: dai'ə-stēs¹; dī'a-stās² [A white compound that acts as a ferment].

dlastole: dai-as'to-lī¹; dī-ās'to-lē² [The expansion, as of the heart or arteries in breathing].

dlastyle: dai'ə-stail¹; dī'a-styl²—the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Formerly, this word was stressed on the penult, as by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) [Wide intercolumniation].

dlathesis: dai-afh'i-sis¹; dī-āth'e-sis²; frequently, but erroneously, dai-ə-ʃi'sis¹ [Predisposition to disease].

dlatom: dai'ə-təm¹; dī'a-tōm²; *not* dai-at'əm¹ [One of certain plants].

dlatonic: dai'ə-tən'ik¹; dī'a-tōn'ie² [Designating the regular tones of a key in music].

Diaz: dī'as¹ or dī'afh¹; dī'ās¹ or dī'āth² [Sp. & Pg. family name].

Diblah: dib'lā¹; dīb'lā² [Bible; same as DIBLATH].—**Dibblam:** dib-lē'im¹; dīb-lā'im² [Bible].—**Diblah:** dib'lah¹; dīb'lāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Diblahaim:** dib'la-thē'im¹; dīb'la-thā'im² [Bible].—**Dibon:** dai'bən¹; dī'bōn² [Bible].—**Dibon:** dai'bən¹; dī'bōn² [Bible].—**Dibri:** dib'rai¹; dīb'ri² [Bible].

dice: dais¹; dīc² [Bone cubes used in gambling].

Dickens: dik'en¹; dik'enz²; *not* dik'in¹ [Eng. novelist (1812-70)].

diellous: dai'kh-nus¹ or dai-kla'nus¹; dī'eli-nūs² or dī-eli'nūs². The pronunciations di-kla'nus¹, *St.*, and dik'li-nus¹, *Wr.*, are no longer acceptable.

dierotism: dik'ro-tizm¹; dī'e'ro-tīsm², *Standard, C., St., & Wr.; E.* dai'kret-izm¹; *M. & W.* dai'kro-tiz'm¹ [Abnormal pulse-beat].

dictograph: dik'to-graf¹; dī'e'to-ḡraf² [A telephone for reproducing sounds].

dictophone: dik'to-fōn¹; dī'e'to-fōn² [A phonograph for reproducing sounds].

dictophonitis: dik'to-to-fo-na'tis¹; dī'e'to-to-fo-nā'tis² [Loss or impairment of hearing affecting operators of the dictophone].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, būrn; oil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*, police, obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

dictionary: dik/'shən-ē-rī¹; dīe/'shon-ā-ry.

In the latter part of that [the 17th century] and in the beginning of the eighteenth the pronunciation was represented as *diks'nari*. . . . In 1726, in the little book of Bailey's . . . it was represented by *di'neri*. . . . Noah Webster, writing in 1789, gives *dictionary* as the usual pronunciation.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, pp. 169-170 [H. '04].

An examination of Bailey's Dictionary, editions of 1724, 1732, and 1742 (the year of Bailey's death) does not show the indication of any pronunciation.

Didache: did'ə-kē¹; dīd'ə-eē¹; *not* dai'də-kī¹ [A teaching; specifically the teaching of the Apostles].

didactic: di-dak'tik¹ or dai-dak'tik¹; dī-däe'tie² or di-däe'tie². Altho the *Standard* prefers the latter, all other modern authorities support the former, which is the historic pronunciation if the authority of Buchanan (1757-66), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) may be accepted [Pert. to teaching].

didascalie: did'as-kal'ik¹; dīd'äs-eäl'ie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicated dai-das'kə-hk¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the antepenult [Didactic].

Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalie* improperly upon the second syllable. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v.

Diderot: dī'də-rō¹; dī'de-rō² [Fr. savant (1713-84)].

Dido: dai'do¹; dī'do² [In Classic myth, the founder and queen of Carthage].

didrachma: doi-drak'mā¹; di-drae'ma² [Gr. coin].

Didymus: did'i-mus¹; dīd'y-mūs² [Bible].

Diego: dī-ē'go¹; dī-e'go² [A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of James].

dieresis: dai-er'i-sis¹; di-ēr'e-sīs², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C.* dai-er'e-sis¹; *E.* dai-i'ra-sis¹; *I.* dai-i're-sis¹; *St.* dai-i're-sis¹; *not* dai-ə-rī'sis¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated *di-e're-sis*. The pronunciation dai-er'i-sis¹ was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) as opposed to dai-i're-sis noted by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) [The separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels]. The pronunciation first indicated here has prevailed in England from 1791 to the present time; its alternative, dai-i're-sis¹ is Scottish.

Dies: dai'iz¹; dī'ēs² [Douai Bible].

Dies Iræ: dai'iz ai'ri¹; dī'ēs i'rē² [L., "Day of Wrath," opening words of a famous hymn of the Roman Catholic Church].

Diest: dist¹; dēst² [Belg. town].

dietary: dai'et-ē-rī¹; dī'ēt-ā-ry²; *not* dai-ə-tār'ī¹ [Pert. to diet].

dietetics: dai'i-tet'iks¹; dī'e-tēt'ies²; *not* dai'ə-tī'tuks¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of diet].

Dievites: dai-i'vuits¹; dī-e'vīts² [Douai Bible].

difference: dif'ər-ens¹; dīf'ēr-ēnç². Erroneously but frequently contracted to dif'rens¹, so also is **different** [The quality of being unlike].

differentiate: dif'ər-en'shī-ēt¹; dīf'ēr-ēn'shī-āt² [To establish a difference between].

diffuse (a.): di-fiūs¹; dī-fūs² [Widely spread out].

diffuse (v.): di-fiüz¹; dī-füz² [To spread abroad]. In the relatives **diffuser** and **diffusible** pronounce the s as z.

l: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diffusive: di-fiū'siv¹; dī-fū'siv².

dig: dig¹; dīg² [To hollow out]. See G.

digest (n.): dai'jest¹; di'gĕst² [An analyzed summary as of literature or news; as, "The Literary Digest"]. See G.

digest (v.): di-jest¹ or dai'jest¹; di-gĕst² or di'gĕst². *E.* prefers the second, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative, but stress the ultima [1. To assimilate. 2. To analyze and classify].

digestion: di-jes'chən¹ or di-jes'tyən¹; di-gĕs'chən² or di-gĕs'tyən²; *Standard* & *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* give the second. The pronunciation dai-jes'tyən¹ is noted by Murray as alternative.

dight: dait¹; dīt² [To dress; adorn].

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

MILTON II *Penitens* l. 159.

digit: dij'it¹; dīg'it² [A finger or toe]. See G.

[the foxglove].

digitalis: dij'i-tē'lis¹; dīg'i-tā'lis²; not dij'i-tū'lis¹ [The dried leaves of

digitify: dig'n-fai¹; dīg'n-fy² [To make worthy of respect]. See G.

digonous: dig'o-nus¹ or dai'gō-nus¹; dīg'o-nūs² or di'gō-nūs²; *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first (*M.* & *W.* with the *u* obscure *o*¹; *u*²); *E.* & *I.* give the second, which *C.* & *M.* note as alternative [Having two angles].

digress: di-gres¹ or dai-gres¹; di-ġres² or di-ġres²—the first is preferred by all modern authorities, the second is given as alternative [To turn aside; deviate].—

digression: di-*or* dai-ġresh'an¹; di-*or* di-ġrĕsh'on².

Dijon: dī'zōn¹; dī'zhōn² [Fr. town].

dike: daik¹; dīk² [An embankment]. See I.

Diklah: dik'lā¹; dīk'la² [Bible].

dilapidated: di-lap'i-dē'ted¹; di-lāp'i-dā'tēd²; not dil-ap'i-dēt'id¹ [Fallen into decay].

dilatable: di-lēt'a-bl¹ or dai-lēt'a-bl¹; di-lāt'a-bl² or di-lāt'a-bl². The first indicates American usage, the second that of Great Britain [Capable of being expanded].

dilatation: dai'lā-tē'shən¹ or dil'a-tē'shən¹; di'la-tā'shon² or dil'a-tā'shon²; *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* & *Wr.* dil'a-tē'shən¹; *E.* dai-lē-tē'shun¹; *I.* di-lēt-ā'shon¹; *M.* dai-la-tē'shən; *St.* dil'a-tē'shun¹ [The state of being dilated]. See DILATE.

dilate: dai-lēt¹ or di-lēt¹; di-lāt² or di-lāt². The first pronunciation is that most commonly used; the second is that which the dictionaries record for use. *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* indicate the first, which is noted also by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* as alternative; but *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* give the second [To swell out or expand]. [slow].

dilatatory: dil'a-to-ri¹; dīl'a-to-ry²; not dai'lā-to-ri¹ [Characterized by delay;]

Dilean: dil'i-ən¹ or dai'h-ən¹; dil'e-an² or di'le-an² [Bible].

dilemma: di-lem'ə¹; di-lēm'a². The pronunciation dai-lem'ə¹ is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* as alternative, but it is distinctly provincial [A perplexing case].

dilettante: dil'e-tan'ti or (*It.*) di'let-tān'tē¹; dil'ĕ-tān'te or (*It.*) di'lēt-tān'tē² [A superficial amateur].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prêy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

diligence¹: dil'i-jens¹; dil'i-gěnc² [Constant application to work or duty].

diligence² [Fr.]: dil'i-jens¹ or (Fr.) di"li"zāns¹; dil'i-gěnc² or (Fr.) di"li"-zhānc² [A public stage-coach].

Dillwyn: dil'an¹; dil'on² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

dilogy: dil'o-jī¹; dil'o-gy²; C. & M. dai'lo-jī¹ as alternative [Repetition].

dilute: di-liūt¹ or dai-liūt¹; di-lūt² or di-lūt²; E. indicates only the second, which *Standard*, C., M., & W. give as alternative [To mix with something so as to weaken].

diluvial: di-liū'vi-əl¹; di-lū'vi-əl²; C. notes dai-liū'vi-əl¹ as alternative [Pert. to a flood]. Stress its relatives **diluvian**, **diluvion**, **diluvium** in the same way.

dimeter: dim'a-tər¹; dīm'e-tēr² [In prosody, consisting of two feet].

dimethyl: dai-mef'hīl¹; di-měth'yl² [A chemical product].

diminution: dim'i-niū'shən¹; dīm'i-nū'shon² [Reduction; lessening].

diminutive: di-min'yu-tiv¹; di-mīn'yu-tīv² [1. Tending to make less. 2. Relatively small in size].

dimissory: dim'i-so-rī¹; dīm'i-so-ry²; E. & St. dim'is-sūr-i¹. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), *di'missory*, and on the second by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), *dis-mis'so-ry* [Sending away].

Dimnah: dim'na¹; dīm'na² [Bible].—**Dimon**: dai'mən¹; dī'mōn² [Bible].—**Dimona**: di-mō'na¹; di-mō'na² [Douai Bible].—**Dimonah**: di-mō'na¹; di-mō'na² [Bible].—**Dinah**: dai'na¹; dī'na² [Bible].—**Dinaites**: dai'na-its¹; dī'na-its² [Bible].

Dinant: di'nān¹; dī'nān² [Belg. town].

[361?—after 292 B. C.].

Dinarchus: dai-nār'kus¹; di-nār'eūs² [The last of the Ten Attic Orators]

dinarchy: din'ar-ki¹; dīn'ār-ey² [Erroneous form of DIARCHY].

dine: dain¹; dīn² [To give a dinner to].

ding: diŋ¹; dīŋ² [To resound monotonously, as a bell].

dingey: diŋ'gi¹; dīŋ'gy²; not din'jī¹ [A small boat]. Compare DINGY.

dingy: din'jī¹; dīn'gy² [Dull or tarnished as if soiled].

Dinhabah: din'hā-bā¹ or din-hē'bā¹; dīn'ha-bā² or dīn-hā'ba² [Bible].

Dinites: dai'nait¹; dī'nits² [Douai Bible].

[of Rio (1730-99)].

Diniz: di-nīsh¹; dī-nīsh² [Pg. jurist, Chancellor of the Supreme Court]

dinoceras: dai-nēs'ər-əs¹; di-nōċ'ēr-as² [An extinct mammal].

dinosaur: dai'no-sēr¹; dī'no-sār² [One of an extinct type of giant reptiles].

diocesan: dai-es'i-san¹; dī-ōċ'e-sān², *Standard & Wr.*; C. dai'o-sī-sən¹; E. & St. dai-es'e-sen¹; I. dai-es'es-an¹; M. & W. dai-es'i-sen¹. The first pronunciation noted above was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fuiton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart (1840) preferred dai-es'i-zan¹; but Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Rees (1826) gave dai-o-sī-sen¹ [Pert. to a diocese. See below].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mẽ, gět, pręy, fěrn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃhin, this.

diocese: dai'o-sīs¹; di'o-çēs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. dai'v-sīs¹; I. dai'ō-sis¹; M. dai'ō-sis¹; St. dai'ō-ses¹; Wr. dai'ə-sīs.*

The different spellings of this word have influenced its pronunciation. In his work "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" (pp. 64-65), the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that in Minshieu's "Guide to the Tongues," issued in 1617, this word was spelt *diocesse*. In Cowell's "Interpreter" (1607), Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), and Phillips' "New World of Words" (1658), it was *dioces*; but *diocese* was adopted by Coles's Dictionary (1676). In Edward Cocker's "English Dictionary," 1713, the form *diocese* was noted, but Bailey (1724) and Thomas Dyer (1735) in their works gave *diocess*, which stood till 1794, when *diocese* was recorded as an alternative. Benjamin Martin gave both of these forms in his work (1754), but Ash indicated *diocess* in 1775, the spelling that Doctor Johnson had given as his preference in 1755, and which Walker adopted in his final revised work issued in 1802, and Knowles also in 1835. In Smart's revision of Walker's Dictionary (1836) the form *diocese* was adopted. To the spelling *diocess*, which was retained in use as late as 1870 (*Times*, London, Jan. 8, 1868), the pronunciation indicated by Stormonth (*St.*) may be attributed. See **DIOCESAN**. [The territory and churches under the jurisdiction of a bishop.]

Diocletian: dai'o-kli'shən¹; di'o-elē'shan² [Rom. emperor (245-313)].

Diodorus: dai'o-dō'rus¹; di'o-dō'rūs² [Gr. historian (1st century B. C.)].

Diogenes: dai-øj'ī-nīz¹; di-ōg'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (412?-323 B. C.)].

See G.

[as DIOMEDES,

Diomed, Diomede: dai'o-med¹; di'o-mēd²; dai'o-mīd¹, di'o-mēd². Same

Diomedes: dai'o-mī'dīz¹; di'o-mē'dēs² [In the Trojan War, the bravest Greek next to Achilles].

Dion: dai'en¹; di'ōn² [Gr. patriot of 4th cent. B. C.].

Dione: dai-ō'nī¹; di-ō'nē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter].

Dionysia: dai'o-nīsh'ī-ə¹; di'o-nŷsh'ī-a² [Gr. festivals in honor of Dionysos].

Dionysus: dai'o-nīsh'ī-us¹; di'o-nŷsh'ī-ūs² [1. A masculine proper name. 2. Either of two Syracusan tyrants (4th cent. B. C.)].

Dionysos: dai'o-nai'sēs¹; di'o-nŷ'sōs² [Gr. god of wine and drama].
Dionysus†.

diorama: dai'o-rā'mə¹; di'o-rā'ma². In Eng. both dai'o-rā'mə¹ and dai'o-ram'ə¹ are used, and these pronunciations are indicated by Dr. Murray dai'o-ram'ə¹ (see ASK). Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted dai'o-rē'mə¹ [A painting arranged for spectacular exhibition].

Dioscorinthius: dai'ēs-ko-rin'ʃi-us¹; di'ōs-eo-rin'ʃi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Dioscorus: dai-ēs'ko-rus¹; di-ōs'eo-rūs² [Douai Bible].

Dioscurl: dai'ēs-kiū'rai¹; di'ōs-eū'rī² [Gr. demigod].

Diotrephes: dai-et'rī-fīz¹; di-ōt're-fēs² [Bible].

dip: dip¹; dīp² [I. v. 1. To immerse. 2. To slope downward. II. n. 1. An immersion; plunge. 2. A slope or depression as of land]. See I.

Diphath: dai'fath¹; di'fāth². Same as **RIPHATH**.

diphtheria: dif-ʃī'rī-ə¹; dīf-thē'rī-a². Frequently, but erroneously, dip-ʃī'rī-ə¹ [An infectious disease of the throat].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prey**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

diphthong: **dif'fhōŋ**¹; **dif'thōŋ**². In Eng. the *o* is pronounced short as in "not," not long as in "nor." Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Stormonth (1871-85) indicated **dip'fheng**¹, which is given by Century and Imperial as alternative; Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) noted **dif'fheng**¹ [A combination of two letters into one type-body as æ, œ].

Diplodocus: **dip-led'o-kas**¹; **dip-löd'o-eus**²; *not* **dip'lo-dō'kus**¹ [A genus of gigantic dinosaurs].

diploe: **dip'lo-i**¹; **dip'lo-ē**² [Tissue].

diploma: **di-plō'mā**¹; **di-plō'mā**²; *not* **dip'lo-mā**¹ [An official certificate].

diplomacy: **di-plō'mā-sī**¹; **di-plō'mā-çy**²; *not* **dip'lo-mā-sī**¹ [Skill in conducting negotiations; tact].

diplomat: **dip'lo-mat**¹; **dip'lo-mät**² [One skilled in diplomacy].

diplomate: **dip'lo-mēt**¹; **dip'lo-mät**² [One who holds a diploma].

diplomatist: **di-plō'mā-tist**¹; **di-plō'mā-tist**² [A diplomat].

Dirce: **dür'sī**¹; **dēr'çē**² [In Greek myth, the wife of Lycus, who was bound to the horns of a wild bull].

direct: **di-rekt**¹ *or* **dai-rekt**¹; **di-rēt**² *or* **dī-rēt**². The second pronunciation has an increasing vogue in the United States and in Great Britain, but Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer to note it [To regulate the course of].

direction: **di-rek'shān**¹ *or* **dai-rek'shān**¹; **di-rēe'shon**² *or* **dī-rēe'shon**² [A course of procedure or instruction how to proceed].

directly: **di-rekt'hī**¹ *or* **dai-rekt'hī**¹; **di-rēt'ly**² *or* **dī-rēt'ly**² [At once].

In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791].

Directoire: **dī'rek'twār**¹; **dī'rēe'twār**² [The executive of the Fr. Revolution from Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799].

[directed].

dirigible: **dir'i-ji-bl**¹; **dir'i-gi-bl**²; *not* **di-rij'i-bl** [An air-ship that may be

Dirschau: **dir'shau**¹; **dir'shou**² [Prus. town].

dis-: **dis**¹ *or*, rarely, **diz**¹; **dis**² *or*, rarely, **diz**² [A prefix with negative or separative force: used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns]. The rules with which Nares, Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists sought to govern the pronunciations of various words having this prefix as an element have repeatedly been violated and usage has established a contrary standard notwithstanding the support of Walker, Smart, and Worcester. Smart declared the *s* unvoiced "if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begins with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced." How usage has treated this dictum may be noted from the pronunciations of several of the words recorded below. Unlisted words in general retain the surd sibilant *s* sound heard in *assume*, *scent*, *so*, etc.

—**disable**: **dis-ē'bl**¹; **dis-ā'bl**². Walker, Smart, & Wr., **dis-ē'bl**¹, so also **disabled**, **disablement**. See **dis-**. —**disarm**: **dis-ārm**¹; **dis-ārm**². Walker, Smart, & Wr., **diz-ārm**¹, so also **disarmament**, **disarmed**, **disarmer**, **disarming**. See **dis-**. —**disaster**: **diz-as'tar**¹; **diz-ās'tēr**². Walker, Smart, & Wr. **diz-as'tar**¹, so also **disastrous**, **disastrously**, **disastrousness**. See **dis-**. —**disband**: **dis-band**¹; **dis-bānd**².

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **ī** = **ē**; **ī** = **ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-band¹, so also **disbanded, disbanding, disbandment**. See **dis-**.—**disburse**: dis-bŭrs¹; dis-bŭrs². *Walker* diz-burs¹; *Wr.* diz-bŭrs¹, so also **disbursement, disbursor**. See **dis-**.

discern: di-zŭrn¹; di-sĕrn²; *not* di-z-ŭrn¹, *Walker & Wr.*, so also **discerner, discernible, discerning, discernment** [To see apart from other objects]. See **dis-**.

discipline: di-s'i-plin¹; dĭs'i-plĭn²—the *c* is silent [Mental, moral, and **disclaim**: dis-klēm¹; dĭs-elām²; *not* dis-klaim¹ [To deny; disown].

disclose: dis-klōz¹; dis-elōs² [To lay bare].—**disclosure**: dis-klō'zur¹; dĭs-elō zhŭr. See **S**.

discobolus: dis-kōb'o-lus¹; dĭs-eōb'o-lŭs² [L. discus-thrower].

discolor: dis-kul'ər¹; dĭs-eōl'or² [To change the color of].

discomfort: dis-kum'fərt¹; dĭs-eōm'fort².

discount (*v.* & *n.*): dis-kaunt¹; dĭs-eount². The distinction noted in the position of the stress in the verb and noun is a dictionary distinction not observed in commercial usage. See **ABSENT**.

discourse (*v.* & *n.*): dis-kōrs¹; dĭs-eōrs² [Talk; conversation].

Bid me *discourse*, I will enchant thine ear.

SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* l. 145.

discourteous: dis-kŭr'ti-us¹; dĭs-eŭr'te-ŭs. In Townsend Young's edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859) the reader is informed that "court in *courteous*, *discourteous*, &c., is justly falling into its normal sound, *korte*, among the polite." By the earlier lexicographers this word was pronounced various ways. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *discour'teous*; Perry (1777) noted dis-kŭrt'i-us¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), dis-kŭr'chus¹; Jones (1795) and Reid (1844), dis-kŭr'ti-us¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), dis-kŭrt'yus¹; Jameson (1827), dis-kŏr'ti-us¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), dis-kŏrt'yus¹ [Not polite].

discovery: dis-kuv'ər¹; dĭs-eōv'ēr-y². See **O**.

discreet: dis-krit¹; dĭs-erēt² [Wise; judicious]. Compare **DISCRETE**.

discrepance: dis-krep'əns¹; dĭs-erĕp'anç², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* dis'krep-əns¹; *M.* dis'kri-pəns¹; *St.* dis-krep'əns¹; *Wr.* dis'krə-pəns¹. The earlier lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844), also indicated the stress on the first syllable which the English retain to-day. Perry (1777) & Samuel Maunders (1830) shifted the stress to the second syllable, where it is now indicated by modern American dictionaries [A difference].

discrepancy: dis-krep'ən-si¹; dĭs-erĕp'an-çy². *I.* dis'krep-an-si¹; *Wr.* dis'krə-pən-si¹. Murray & Stormonth indicate the stress on the first syllable as alternative [A disagreement between things compared or contrasted].

discrepant: dis-krep'ənt¹ or dis'kri-pant¹; dĭs-erĕp'ant² or dĭs'ere-pānt².

discrete: dis-krit¹; dĭs-erēt². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780), stressed the first syllable, as does also the *Imperial*, but Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) noted the stress upon the last syllable, as do all modern dictionaries. [Not connected].

discrete: dis-kri'tiv¹; dĭs-erĕ'tiv². Sheridan (1780) & Knowles (1835), dis'kri-tiv¹ [Distinct or separate].

disdain: dis-dĕn¹; dĭs-dān². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-dĕn¹, so also **disdainable, disdainful, disdainfully, disdainfulness**. See **dis-** [To regard with contempt].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; go, ġem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

disease: diz-iz¹; dîz-ēs² [A morbid condition in man due to improper functioning of the organs.]

disgorge: dis-görj¹; dîs-görg². *Walker & Wr. diz-görj¹, so also disgorge-*
ment, disgorged, etc. See DIS- [To throw out].

disgrace: diz-grēs¹; dîs-grāç². *Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-grēs¹, so also*
disgraceful, disgracefully, disgracefulness, disgracer. See DIS- [A condition
of reproach and dishonor].

disguise: dis-gaiz¹; dîs-gîç². *Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-gaiz¹, so also*
disguised, disguisedly, disguisedness, disguiser, disguising. See DIS- [To
change the appearance of].

disgust: dis-gust¹; dîs-güst². *Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-gust¹, so also*
disgustful, disgustfully, disgustfulness, disgusting, disgustingly, disgust-
ingness. See DIS- [To cause aversion to].

dish: dîsh¹; dîsh². [A vessel for serving food]. See I.

dishabille: dis'a-bîl' or -bîl¹; dîs'a-bîl' or -bîl². *Standard, C., M., St., &*
W. indicate the first; E., I., & Wr. note the second. See DIS- [Undress].

Dishan: dai'shan¹; dî'shän² [Bible].

dishevel: di-shev'el¹; di-shěv'ěl² [To disarrange].

Dishon: dai'shon¹; dî'shön² [Bible].

dishonest: dis-en'est¹; dîs-ön'est². *Walker & Wr. diz-en'ist¹; Smart,*
diz-en'est¹, so also dishonestly, dishonesty. See DIS- and H.

dishonor: dis-en'er¹; dîs-ön'or². *Walker & Wr. diz-en'er¹, so also dis-*
honorable, dishonorableness, dishonorably. See DIS- and H.

disintegrate: dis-in'ti-grēt¹; dîs-in'te-grät². *Wr. diz-in'ti-grēt¹, so also*
disintegrated, disintegration, disintegrative, disintegrator, etc. See DIS-.

disinterested: dis-in'ter-est-ed¹; dîs-in'tēr-ěst-əd². *Perry (1777), dis-*
in-tūr-est'ed¹; Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-in'ter-est-ed¹, so also disinterestedly,
disinterestedness. See DIS-.

disjoin: dis-join¹; dîs-jöin². *Walker & Wr. diz-join¹.* See DIS-.

disjoint: dis-joint¹; dîs-jöint². *Walker & Wr. diz-joint¹, so also dis-*
jointed, disjointedly, disjointedness, disjointly. See DIS-.

disjunctive: dis-junç'tiv¹; dîs-jünç'tiv². *Walker & Wr. diz-junç'tiv¹, so*
also disjunctively. See DIS-.

dislike: dis-laik¹; dîs-lik². *Walker & Wr. diz-laik¹.* See DIS-.

dislodge: dis-lej¹; dîs-lödç². *Walker & Wr. diz-lej¹, so also dislodg-*
ment. See DIS-.

disloyal: dis-lei'əl¹; dîs-löy'al². *Walker & Wr. diz-lei'əl¹, so also dis-*
loyally, disloyalty. See DIS-.

dismal: diz'mal¹; dîç'mal² [Gloomy, also gloomy feelings].

dismantle: dis-man'tl¹; dîs-män'tl². *Walker & Wr. diz-man'tl¹, so also*
dismantled, dismantling. See DIS-.

dismast: dis-mast¹; dîs-mäst², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. dis-*
mäst¹; I. & St. dis-mast¹; Wr. diz-mast¹. The pronunciation dis-mäst¹ found
favor with the earlier lexicographers and was indicated by Perry in 1777. See
ASK; DIS-.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ələ; ɔu = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

dismay: dis-mē¹; dis-mā². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mē¹, so also **dismayed**, **dismayedness**. See **DIS-**.

dismember: dis-mem¹ber¹; dīs-mēm¹bēr²; *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-mem¹ber¹, so also **dismembered**, **dismembering**, **dismemberment**. See **DIS-** [To separate limb from limb].

dismiss: dis-mis¹; dis-mīs². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mis¹, so also **dismissal**, **dismission**, **dismissive**. See **DIS-** [To send away].

dismount: dis-maunt¹; dīs-mount²; *Walker & Wr.* diz-maunt¹. See **DIS-**.

disoblige: dis¹o-blaij¹; dīs²o-bliġ²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by the earlier lexicographers, of whom only Perry (1777) indicated dis¹o-bliġ¹ as the best usage of his time. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted it as alternative. See **OBLIGE**.

disorder: dis-ēr¹dər¹; dīs-ôr²dēr. *Walker & Wr.* diz-ēr¹dər¹, so also **disordered**, **disorderly**, etc. See **DIS-**.

[See **DIS-**.

disown: dis-ōn¹; dīs-ōn². *Walker & Wr.* diz-ōn¹, so also **disownment**.

dispatch: dis-pach¹; dīs-päch²—the historic spelling traced by Dr. Murray to Bishop Tunstall's "Letters to Henry VII." (quoted in "Ellis Original Letters," ser. I, i, 134) written in 1517. See **DESPATCH**.

dispossess: dis¹pə-zes¹; dīs²pö-şes²; not dis¹pōz-es¹ nor dis¹pez-es¹.

dispossession: dis¹pə-zesh¹ən¹; dīs²pö-şesh²on²; not dis¹pez-es¹h¹ən¹.

disputable: dis¹piu-tə-bl¹ or dis¹piū¹tə-bl¹; dīs²pū-ta-bl² or dis²pū²tə-bl². The first is indicated by *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *C., E., & I.* Of the earlier lexicographers, Buchanan (1752), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable; but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) noted it on the second [Capable of being controverted].

disputant: dis¹piu-tənt¹; dīs²pū-tant². *I.* dis¹piūt-ant¹; *St.* dis²piū-tant².

disqualify: dis-kwel¹ʼi-fui¹; dīs-kwal²ʼi-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated dis-kwal¹ʼi-fui¹ [To debar legally].

Disraeli: diz-rē¹h¹; dīş-rā²li²; sometimes erroneously indicated diz-rī¹h¹ [Eng. statesman and novelist (1804-81)].

disrobe: dis-rōb¹; dīs-rōb². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rōb¹, so also **disrober**. See **DIS-**.

disruption: dis-rup¹ʼshən¹; dīs-rüp²ʼshon². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rup¹ʼshən¹. See **DIS-**.

dissect: di-sekt¹; dī-sēet² [To cut apart in order to examine]

disseize: dis-siz¹; dīs-sēz² [To dispossess].

disseizin: dis-sī¹zin¹; dīs-sē²zin² [Unlawful entry].

dissemble: di-sem¹bl¹; dī-sēm²bl² [To make pretense of; feign].

When late I attempted your pity to move,
Why seemed you so deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs?

JOHN P. KEMBLE *The Panel* act 1, sc. 1.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; *rat*, *färe*; *fäst*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

dissilent: *dis-sil'i-ent*¹; *dis-sil'i-ënt*²—uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1805) and Smart (1840). The form *dis-sil'yant*¹, formerly used, was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Bursting as the pod of a plant].

dissociate: *di-sō'shi-ēt*¹; *di-sō'shi-ät*². Compare ASSOCIATE.

dissolute: *dis'o-liūt*¹; *dis'o-lüt*²; *not* -lüt¹. See Introductory p. xx, no 9 [Given to sensuality].

dissolve: *di-zelv*¹; *di-şolv*². See DIS- [To liquefy].

dissyllabic: *dis'si-lab'ik*¹; *dis'sy-läb'ie*² [Having two syllables].

dissyllable: *dis-sil'a-bl*¹; *dis-syl'a-bl*², *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; *C. di-sil'a-bl*¹; *I. di-sil'a-bl*¹; *M. di-sil'a-bl*¹; *St. di-sil'a-bl*¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) stressed the first. The accepted spelling of this word in Eng. is *dissyllable*.

distich: *dis'tik*¹; *dis'tie*²; *not* *dis'tich*¹ [A term in prosody].

distillate: *dis-til'ët*¹; *dis-til'ät*². *M. & St. dis'ti-lët*¹. In the United States the stress is on the penult [The product of distillation].

distract [Fr.]: *dis-trë*¹; *dis-trä*² [Absent-minded; distracted].

district: *dis'trik*¹; *dis'triet*²; *not* *dis'trik*¹.

disunion: *dis-yün-yən*¹; *dis-yün'yön*², *Standard*; *C. dis-iün'yən*¹; *E. dis-iün'ni-on*¹; *I. dis-iün'yən*¹; *M. dis-yün'ien*¹; *St. dis-iün'ni-un*¹; *W. dis-iün'yön*¹; *Wr. dis-yün'yön*¹.

Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), *dis-yün'yön*¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), *dis-iün'ni-un*¹. See DIS-.

disuse (*v.*): *dis-yüz*¹; *dis-yüs*² [To cease to use or practise].

disuse (*n.*): *dis-yüs*¹; *dis-yüs*² [Cessation of use of a thing].

dithyramb: *dith'i-ramb*¹; *dith'y-rämb*². *Standard & W.* indicate *dith'i-rämb*¹ as alternative; *I. di'thi-rämb*¹ [A wild Greek choric hymn].

diva: *di'væ*¹; *di'va*² [A prima donna].

divalent: *dai-vë'lent*¹ or *div'ä-lent*¹; *di-vä'lënt*² or *dīv'a-lënt*². *C., M., & Wr.* give the last syllable of the alternative obscure -lënt¹ [Having a valence of two].

divan: *di-van*¹; *di-vän*²; *not* *dai'van*¹. *E. di-vän*¹ [A lounge or lounging place].

divaricate: *di-var'i-kët*¹ or *dai-var'i-kët*¹; *di-vär'i-eät*² or *dī-vär'i-eät*² [To

diverge: *di-vürj*¹ or *dai-vürj*¹; *di-vërg*² or *dī-vërg*². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng. [To take a different course].

divergence: *di-vür'jens*¹ or *dai-vür'jəns*¹; *di-vër'gënc*² or *dī-vër'geng*². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng.

divers: *dai'vərz*¹; *dī'vërs*². Compare DIVERSE [Several].

diverse: *di-vürs*¹; *di-vërs*², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* (1909), *di-vürs*¹; *E., I., & St. dai-vürs*¹; *Wr. dai'vürs*¹. Dr. Murray notes also *dai-vürs*¹ and *dai'vürs*¹ as in British usage, the first of which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Smart (1836), Goodrich (Webster, 1840), and Worcester (1859) [Different; distinct].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *më*, *gët*, *prey*, *fërn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=ë*; *i=ë*; *gō*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wón*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diversion: di-vūr'shən¹ or dai-vūr'shən¹; di-vēr'shon² or di-vēr'shon² [Amusement]. [aside].

divert: di-vūrt¹ or dai-vūrt¹; di-vért² or di-vért² [To amuse; also, turn

divertissement: di-vūr'tiz-ment¹; di-vēr'tiș-měnt² [Amusement].

divertissement [Fr.]: di"vār'tis"mān¹; di"vēr'tis"mān² [Divertissement].

Dives: dai'viz¹; di'vēs² [Bible].

divest: di-vest¹ or dai-vest¹; di-věst² or di-věst² [To strip or deprive of].

divestiture: di-[or dai-]ves'ti-chur¹ or -tiūr¹; di-[or di-]vės'ti-chur² or -tūr².

divide: di-vaid¹; di-vīd² [To cut or separate into two parts].

dividend: div'i-dend¹; div'i-děnd² [Money divided among a number of persons].

Divina Commedia: di-vī'na kəm-mē'di-a¹; dī-vī'nā eḍm-mē'dī-ā² [An epic poem by Dante].

divinatory: di-vin'a-to-rī¹; di-vīn'a-to-ry². Jameson (1827) di-vui'nə-to-rī¹; Smart (1840) div'i-nē-tər-ī¹ [Pert. to prophecy].

divine (a., n., & v.): di-vain¹; di-vīn². See Introductory, page xvi.

divulge: di-vulj¹ or dai-vulj¹; di-vūlg² or di-vūlg² [To make known].

Dixmude: diks'mū-də¹ or (Fr.) dis"mūd¹; diks'mū-de² or (Fr.) dis"mūd² [Belg. town].

Dizahab: diz'ə-hab¹ or dai'zə-hab¹; dīz'a-hāb² or dī'za-hāb² [Bible].

dizen: diz'n¹ or dai'zn¹; dīz'n² or dī'zn². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of the United Kingdom [To deck out].

Dmitrieff: dmī'tri-ef¹; dmī'tri-čf² [Bulg. general].

Dnieper: nī'pər¹; nē'pēr² [Rus. river].

Dniester: nīs'tər¹; nēs'tēr² [Rus. & Aust. river].

do: dū¹; dō²; *not* dō¹ as formerly. See quot. [To exert oneself to achieve something].

So much one man can do,
That does both act and know.

ANDREW MARVELL *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*. Written in 1650, but first printed in 1776.

That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.

ROBERT BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral*.

docible: des'i-bl¹; dōç'i-bl²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries but the Imperial, which gives dō'si-bl¹, noted also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By other lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to Craig (1849), the stress was indicated des'i-bl¹ [Capable of being taught].

docile: des'il¹ or dō'sail¹; dōç'il² or dō'çil². The first indicates American usage; the second, that common to British speech. Buchanan (1757) gave dō'sil¹, which *Standard & C.* note as permissible [Easy to manage].

doctor: dək'tər¹; dōe'tōr².

doctrinaire: dək"tri-nār¹; dōe"tri-nār² [A theorist].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thīn. this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Docus: dō'kus¹; dō'eūs² [Apocrypha].—**Dodal**: dō'dai or dō'di-ai¹; dō'di or dō'da-i² [Bible].—**Dodanim**: dō'da-nim or do-dē-nim¹; dō'da-nim or do-dā-nim² [Bible].—**Dodau**: ded'i-ū¹; dōd'a-ū² [Douai Bible].—**Dodavah**: dō'da-vā or ded'a-vā¹; dō'da-va or dōd'a-va² [Bible].—**Dodo**: dō'do¹; dō'do² [Bible].

Dodoens: do-dūns¹; do-dōns² [Dutch botanist (1517-85)].

Dodonæus: dō'do-nī-us¹; dō'do-nē'ūs². Same as DODOENS.

doe: dō¹; dō² [A female deer].

Doeg: dō'eg¹; dō'ēg² [Bible].

does: duz¹; dōs²; never dūz¹ [Accomplishes].

dog: deg¹; dōg², *Standard* (1893 & 1903), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*—indicated also by Perry & Walker; not dēg¹, *Standard* (1913).

Phoneticists indicate that the sound of the *o* should be medial between the *o* in "not" and in "nor," and give such words as "orange" and "soft" to indicate it. Dr. March analyzed it as approximating to *o* in "cob," "not," "sob," etc. See *accost*.

doge: dōj¹; dōg² [A chief magistrate of Venice].

dogged (*a.*): deg'ed¹; dōg'ed² [Like a dog; persistent].

dogged (*pp.*): degd¹; dōgd² [Followed or pursued persistently].

doggerel: dōg'ar-el¹; dōg'ēr-ēl². Pronounced by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid three syllables as here, but by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson deg'ral¹ [Weak and trivial verse]. [doctrine].

dogma: deg'ma¹; dōg'ma²; not deg'mā¹. See *accost*; **dog** [A religious

dolce [It.]: dōl'chē¹; dōl'chē² [Sweetly: a direction in music].

dolce far niente [It.]: dōl'chē fār nī-ēn'tē¹; dōl'chē fār nī-ēn'tē² [Literally, sweet idleness].

Döllinger: dōl'īn-ər¹; dāl'īng-ēr² [Ger. divine (1799-1890)].

dolman: dōl'mən¹; dōl'man² [A woman's mantle or a Turkish garment].

dolmen: dōl'men¹; dōl'mēn² [A single-chambered stone burial-place].

dolor, dolour: dō'lər¹; dō'lor². Now seldom spoken, and, being chiefly an ecclesiastical and a literary word, the pronunciation varies. According to its earliest form *doloure*, from the Old French *dolor*, the pronunciation was dōl'ər¹, a pronunciation that survives in several Eng. dialects, as indicated by the spellings *dullah* (Suffolk), *dullar* (Essex), and *duller* (Cumberland and Norfolk).

Recorded in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706) as "†*Dolour*, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguish," the word was then deemed archaic, yet, also its derivative *dolorous* was noted by Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656), the parent word was omitted.

The pronunciation first indicated gave the first *o* as short, and placed the stress after the *l*—dōl'ər¹; this was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). But the majority of the lexicographers recorded the *o* as long and stressed—dō'lər²; this was the usage as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and is that of the modern dictionaries.

Dolores: do-lō'rīz¹; do-lō'rēs² [A feminine personal name].

doloroso: dō'lo-rō-so¹; dō'lo-rō-so² [It., plaintive; softly: direction in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

dolorous: del'o-rus¹; döl'o-rüs², *Standard*; C. & Wr. del'ə-rus¹; E. del'ūr-us¹; I. de'lūr-us¹; M. del'o-rəs¹; St. del'o-rus¹; W. del'ūr-əs¹. Townsend Young, in his edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859), said: "I should prefer the accent on the second syllable, as in *sonorous*. As marked by Walker, it is a vile cacophony, but it has, I believe, all the poets on its side."

domain: do-mēn¹; do-mān² [A region under rule or influence].

dome: dōm¹; dōm². See O and Introductory, p. x.

Domenichino: do-mē'ni-ki'no¹; do-me'ni-ei'no² [It. painter (1581-1641)].

Domesday: dūmz'dē¹ or dōmz'dē¹; dōms'dā² or dōms'dā² [A book containing the land-survey of England in 1086].

domestic: do-mes'tik¹; do-mēs'tie². Walker (1806) states that Kenrick in his "Rhetorical Dictionary" (1773) marked the word as if pronounced *dom-estic*. See Walker, "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 547.

Domett: dem'et¹; dōm'ēt² [Eng. family name].

domical: dō'mi-kəl¹; dō'mi-eal², *Standard* & C.; E. & I. dōm'ik-əl¹; M. dō'mi-kəl¹; W. dōm'ik-əl¹; Wr. dōm'ik-əl¹ [Dome-like].

domicelle: dem'i-sil¹ or -sail¹; dōm'i-čil² or -sil²; I. de'mi-sail¹. Dr. Murray gives dem'i-sail¹ as alternative [Dwelling].

domine: dem'i-ni¹; dōm'ī-nī², C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; *Standard* dō'mi-ni¹, noted also by C. & W. as alternative [A clergyman].

Domine: dem'i-nik¹; dōm'ī-nīe² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. Sw. **Dominicus:** dō-mī'ni-kus¹; dō-mī'ni-ēus; Fr. **Dominique:** dō'mī'nik¹; dō'mī'nik²; It. **Domenico:** dō-mē'ni-ko¹; dō-me'ni-ko²; Lat. **Dominicus:** do-min'i-kus¹; do-mīn'i-ēus²; Pg. **Domingos:** do-mīn'gos¹; do-mīn'gōs²; Sp. **Domingo:** do-mīn'go¹; do-mīn'gō².

Domineal: do-min'i-kəl¹; do-mīn'i-eāl² [Relating to Christ; as, the *Domineal* gospels]. [founded in 1215].

Dominean: do-min'i-kən¹; do-mīn'i-ean² [A member of a religious order]

dominie: dem'i-ni¹ or dō'mi-ni¹; dōm'ī-nī² or dō'mi-ni² [1. A schoolmaster. 2. A domine]. Compare DOMINE.

domino: dem'i-no¹; dōm'ī-no² [1. A small oblong piece used in playing a game of matching. 2. A mask].

Domitian: do-mīsh'i-ən¹; do-mīsh'i-an² [Rom. emperor (51-96)].

Domremy: dōn'rə-mī¹; dōn'rē-mī² [Fr. village where Joan of Arc was born].

doña [Sp.]: dō'nyā¹; dō'nyā² [Lady; madam].

Donald: den'ald¹; dōn'ald² [A masculine personal name].

donate: dō'nēt¹ or dō-nēt¹; dō'nāt² or dō-nāt². *Standard*, C., E., W. & Wr. indicate the first; St. notes the second; I. dōn'et¹; M. do-nēt¹ [To bestow as a gift].

Donati: do-nā'ti¹; do-nā'ti² [It. astronomer (1826-73)].

donative: den'a-tiv¹; dōn'a-tiv², Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jame-son (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The o was indicated long by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847): dō'nā-tiv¹ [Of the nature of a donation].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʏl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

done: **dun**¹; **dōn**² [Past participle of **DO**. Completed]. Formerly rimed with "bone." See quotation.

With angry teeth he bites him to the bone.
And this dog smarts for what that dog has *done*.

FIELDING *Tom Thumb the Great* act 1, sc. 5.

Donegal: **den**¹-'gēl¹ or **den**¹-'gəl¹; **dōn**¹-'gāl² or **dōn**¹-'gəl²—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [Ir. county]. [pare **JOHN**.]

Don Giovanni: **den** jo-văn¹/ⁿⁱ¹; **dōn** gō-văn¹/ⁿⁱ¹ [Opera by Mozart].

Donizetti: **dō**¹/ⁿⁱ-dzēt¹/^{ti}¹; **dō**¹/ⁿⁱ-dzēt¹/^{ti}² [It. composer (1797-1848)].

donjon: **dun**¹/^{jən} or **dōn**¹/^{jən}¹; **dōn**¹/^{jən} or **dōn**¹/^{jən}². *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *I. & St.* note the second; *E.* **dōn**¹/^{jən}¹ [The keep of a mediæval castle].

Don Jose: **dōn** ho-sē¹/¹; **dōn** ho-se²/² [In Byron's "Don Juan," the hero's father].

Don Juan: **dōn** jū'an or **dōn** hwān¹/¹; **dōn** jū'an or **dōn** hwān²/² [Poem by Byron].

donkey: **dōn**¹/^{kī} or **dōn**¹/^{kī}¹; **dōn**¹/^{ky}² or **dōn**¹/^{ky}². *C.* prefers the latter. *Dr. Murray* notes this as a recent word, and cites *Grose's* "Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785) as first recording it.

Donne: **dun**¹ or, rarely, **dōn**¹; **dōn**² or, rarely, **dōn**² [Eng. divine; founder of metaphysical school of verse (1573-1631)].

Don Quixote: **dōn** kwiks¹/^{ot} or (*Sp.*) **dōn** kī-hō¹/^{tā}¹; **dōn** kwiks¹/^{ot} or (*Sp.*) **dōn** kī-hō¹/^{te}² [The hero of Cervantes's romance of the same name]. See **QUIXOTIC**.

doom: **dūm**¹; **dōm**² [Fate]. See **O**.

door: **dōr**¹ or **dōr**¹; **dōr**² or **dōr**². *Dr. Murray* and the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" indicate the first; the second is noted by all other modern dictionaries, and is a survival of a local pronunciation formerly heard in Northern England. The modern form of the word is traced to 17th century literature. In Old English the forms were *duru* and *dor*; in Middle Eng. these became *dor* and *dore*, *dur* and *dure*. Bunyan used *dore* in "Pilgrim's Progress," ii, 12 (1684). Altho *door* superseded *dore*, the new form retained the pronunciation of the old. *Dr. Murray* thinks that the "current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593," cited below:

Speake with me, pittie me, open the *dore*.

A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before.

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II.* act v, sc. 3 [First Folio Edition 1623].

In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii, sc. 5) Shakespeare used the spelling *doore* (1595). The form *door* has been traced to John Trapp's "Commentaries on the Scriptures—The Pentateuch," issued in 1650.

Dophkah: **dōf**¹/^{kā}¹; **dōf**¹/^{kā}² [Bible].—**Dor**: **dōr**¹; **dōr**² [Bible].

Dora: **dō**¹/^{rā}¹; **dō**¹/^{rā}² [Diminutive of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, THEODORA, feminine personal names].

Dorat: **dō**¹/^{rā}¹; **dō**¹/^{rā}² [Fr. poet (1734-80)].

Dorcās: **dōr**¹/^{kās}¹; **dōr**¹/^{eas}² [Bible].

Dordogne: **dōr**¹/^{dō}/^{nyā}¹; **dōr**¹/^{dō}/^{nye}² [Fr. department and river].

Doré: **dō**¹/^{rē}¹ **dō**¹/^{rē}² [Fr. painter (1833-83)].

doree: **dō**¹/^{rī}¹; **dō**¹/^{rē}², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* **dō**¹/^{rī}¹; *E. & M.* **dōr**¹/^ī¹ [A golden-yellow fish; the John-dory].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērñ**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Doria: dō'ri-ā¹; dō'ri-ä²; *not* dēr'i-ā¹ [Genoese liberator (1468-1560)].

Doric: der'ik¹; dör'ie² [Gr. order of architecture].

Dorinda: do-rin'dā¹; do-rĭn'da² [A feminine personal name].

Doris: der'is¹ *or* dō'ris¹; der'is² *or* dō'ris² [1. In Gr. myth, a sea-goddess, mother of the Nereids. 2. A feminine personal name].

Dorothea: der'o-thĭ'a¹; dör'o-thē'a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. G. dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-te'ä²; Fr. **Dorothée:** dō'ro-tē'¹; dō'ro-te'²; It. Sp. **Dorotea:** dō'ro-tē'a¹; dō'ro-te'ä²; Sw. **Dorothea:** dō'ro-tĭ'a¹; dō'ro-tē'ä².

Dorymenes: do-rim'i-nĭz¹; do-rĭm'e-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Doryminus:** do-rim'i-nus¹; do-rĭm'i-nūs² [Douai Bible].—**Dositheus:** do-sĭth'i-us¹; do-sĭth'e-ūs² [Apocrypha]. [dō].

dost: dust¹; dōst² [Solemn or archaic form of *doest*, 2d per. pres. indic. of

Dostoyefsky: dōs'to-yef'skĭ¹; dōs'to-yĕf'skĭy² [Rus. novelist (1822-81)].

dot: [Fr.] det¹; dōt²—contrary to analogy, the *t* in this word is *not* silent [Dowry].

Dotæa: do-tĭ'a¹; do-tē'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. **Dotea†.**

dotage: dō'tij¹; dō'tag² [Feebleness due to age].

dotard: dō'tard¹; dō'tard²; *not* det'ard¹ [One in his dotage].

dote: dōt¹; dōt² [To be excessively fond of].

Dotea: do-tĭ'a¹; do-tē'a² [Apocrypha, margin].

[of dō].

doth: duth¹; dōth² [Solemn or archaic form of *doeth*, 3d pers. pres. indic.

Dothalm: dō'thi-im¹; dō'tha-ĭm² [Douai Bible].

Dothan: dō'thān¹; dō'than² [Bible].

Douai: dū'ē'¹; dū'ā'² [Fr. town famous as a chief seat of Roman Catholic learning (1568-1793)].

Douaumont: dū'ō'mēn'¹; dū'ō'mōn'² [Fr. fort in vicinity of Verdun].

Douay: dū'ē'¹; dū'ā'² [Variant of DOUAI].

double entendre [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tān'dr¹; dū'bl ān'tān'dr² [Corruption of DOUBLE ENTENTE].

[with a double meaning].

double entente [Fr.]: dū'bl ān'tānt'¹; dū'bl ān'tānt'² [A word or phrase

doubloon: dūb-lūn'¹ *or* dū-blūn'¹; dūb-lōōn'² *or* dū-blōōn'² [Span. coin].

douce: dūs¹; dūç²; *not* daus¹. See DOUSE [Sober: a Scotticism]. Burns wrote:

For now I'm grown sae cursed *douce*
I pray an' ponder butt the house.

Letter to James Tatt l. 19.

douceur [Fr.]: dū'sūr'¹; dū'çūr'² [A gratuity; sweetening].

douche: dūsh¹; dūçh² [A current of water].

Doudney: diūd'nĭ¹; dūd'ny² [Eng. family name: a corruption of Fr. *Dieu donné*]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Dougal: dū'gāl¹; dū'gāl² [A Celtic personal name].

dough: dō¹; dō²; *not* duf¹ [Flour ready for baking].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

doughty: dau'ti¹; dou'ty² [Brave].

Douglas: dug'lās¹; düg'las² [Scot. family name].

Doukhoborts: dü'ko-bört'si¹; dü'ko-bört'si² [Rus. spirit-wrestlers: a sect of reformers].

douse: daus¹; dous² [A sudden plunge into, or drench with, water].

dove¹ (n.): dūv¹; dōv² [A pigeon].

dove² (v.): dōv¹; dōv² [Did dive: a colloquialism]. See DIVE.

down: daun¹; down²; not daun¹ in any of its meanings.

doyen [Fr.]: dei'an¹ or (Fr.) dwā'yañ'¹; doi'en or (Fr.) dwā'yañ'² [A dean].

dozen: duz'n¹; dōz'n² [Twelve things of a kind; also, many].

drachm: dram¹; drām². Same as DRAM.

drachma: drak'mā¹; drā'e'mā² [Gr. coin].

Drachenfels: drā'hēn-fels¹; drā'hēn-fēls² [Ger. mount].

Draco: drē'ko¹; drā'eo² [Gr. legislator].

draft: draft¹; drāft². See ASK. Spelled also **draught** but pronounced

drag (v. & n.): drag¹; dräg² [Pull; haul].

dragoon: drā-gūn'¹; dra-gōōn'² [A cavalry soldier].

drain: drēn¹; drān² [Draw away; also, that which draws away].

drake: drēk¹; drāk² [A male duck].

dram: dram¹; drām² [A unit of weight].

drama: drā'mā¹; drā'mā²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. Walker (1791) noted dram'mā¹ or drē'mā¹, preferring the first, but usage has varied: Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated dram'a¹. Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted drē'mā¹. The modern pronunciation drā'mā¹ was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A play for presentation on a stage].

dramatic: drə-mat'ik¹; dra-māt'ie².

dramatist: dram'a-tist¹; drām'a-tist².

drape: drēp¹; drāp² [To cover, as with a cloth].

draught: draft¹; drāft². Same as DRAFT. Compare ASK.

draughts: drafts¹; drāfts² [Eng. name for the game of checkers].

draw: drē¹; drā²; not drēr¹.

drawers: drē'arz¹; drā'ērs²; not drēz¹.

dray: drē¹; drā²; not droi¹ [A wagon].

dread: dred¹; drēd² [Fear].

dream: drim¹; drēm² [Mental disturbance during sleep].

Dresden: drez'den¹ or (Ger.) drēz'den¹; drēs'dēn² or (Ger.) drēs'dēn² [Capital of Saxony].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʌu = out; ɒll; tū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Dreyfus: drē'fūs¹; drē'fūs² [Fr. soldier falsely accused of treachery (1859-)].

Drina: drī'nɪ¹; drī'nä² [River in Bosnia].

drive: draiv¹; drīv² [To urge forward].

drivel: driv¹; drīv¹² [Senseless talk].

Drogheda: drō'm-də¹; drō'he-də² [Ir. town taken by Cromwell, Sept. [12, 1649].

drollery: dröl'ər-ɪ¹; dröl'ēr-y²—three syllables please [Humor].

dromedary: drum'ɪ-dē-rɪ¹ or drēm'ɪ-dē-rɪ¹; dröm'e-dā-ry² or dröm'e-dā-ry².

Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) indicated the second, but the first is the accepted pronunciation as noted by the lexicographers from Bailey's time (d. 1742) to the present day.

drone: drōn¹; drōn² [Dull buzzing sound].

droop: drūp¹; drōōp² [To hang down].

drop: drēp¹; drōp² [A small quantity of liquid].

dross: dros¹; drōs², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr.*; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* the sound it has in "soft"; *Standard* (1915) gives it the sound it has in "sort" [Anything impure or worthless].

drought: draut¹; drout²; *not* drauth¹ [Dry weather].

drouth: drauth¹; drouth². Variant form of DROUGHT.

drown: draun¹; drown².

Drusilla: drū-sil'ə¹; drū-sil'ə² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr.

Drusille: drū'zil'ə¹; drū'sil'ə²; Ger. **Drusille:** drū-zil'ə¹; drū-sil'ə²; It. drū-zil'la¹; drū-sil'la².

[**dryades:** drai'ə-diz¹; drī'a-dēs².

dryad: drai'ad¹; drī'äd² [In Gr. myth, a woodland nymph]. Plural

dublety: diu-bai'ɪ-tɪ¹; dū-bi'e-ty² [Doubtfulness].

dubious: diū'bi-ʊs¹; dū'bi-ūs² [Doubtful].

Du Boisgobey: dū bwä'gō'bē¹; dū bwä'gō'bē² [Fr. novelist (1821-?91)].

Dubuque: du-biūk¹; dū-būk² [A county and city of Iowa].

Ducas: dū'kū¹; dū'eä² [Fr. family name].

ducat: duk'ət¹; dū'e'at²; *not* diū'kat¹ [Coin].

Du Challu: dū ʃha'yū¹; dū ʃhä'yū² [Fr.-Am. explorer & author (1835- [1903]).

Duchesne: dū'shēn¹; dū'ʃhen² [Fr. historian (1584-1640)].

ductile: duk'til¹; dū'e'til²; *not* duk'tail¹; *nor* duk'til¹ [That can be drawn [out].

Dudevant: dū'də-vän¹; dū'de-vän² [Fr. author (1804-76)].

Dudia: diū'dɪ-ə¹; dū'di-a² [Douai Bible].

due: diū¹; dū² [Owing]. Compare DEW.

dueña [Sp.]: du-ē'nyā¹; dū-e'nyä² [A duenna].

duenna [Sp.]: diū-en'ə¹; dū-ēn'ə² [An elderly female attendant or guardian].

Dugald: dū'gəld¹; dū'gəld² [A masculine personal name].

Duguesclin: dū'gē'klañ¹; dū'gē'elän² [Fr. warrior (1314?-80)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪple, cāre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɒll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; tull, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

duke: diūk¹; dūk²; *not* dūk¹ [An Eng. peer]. [bittersweet].

dulcamara: dūl'kə-mē'rə¹; dūl'ea-mā'ra². *E.* dūlk-ə-mā'rə¹ [A plant, the

dulcimer: dūl'si-mər¹; dūl'ci-mēr² [Musical instrument].

dulia: diu-lai'ə¹ or diū'li-ə¹; dū-li'a² or dū'li-a². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & Wr.* note the second [The veneration of saints and angels].

Dulwich: dūl'ij or -iēh¹; dūl'ij or dūl'ich²—the *w* is silent [Eng. town].

duly: diū'li¹; dū'ly²—too frequently, but erroneously, as if written *dooly*.

Duma: dū'ma¹; dū'mā²; *not* diū'ma¹ [Rus. elective state council].

Dumah: dū'mā¹; dū'mā² [Bible].

Dumas: dū'mā¹; dū'mā² [Either of two Fr. authors: (1) 1802-70; (2) [1824-95].

Dumba: dūm'ba¹; dūm'bā² [Austr. diplomat].

Dumfries: dūm-fris¹; dūm-frēs²; *not* -friz¹ [Scot. town where Burns lies [buried].

Duncan: dūn'kən¹; dūn'ean² [Masculine personal name].

Dunedin: dūn-i'din¹; dūn-ē'din² [Seaport of New Zealand].

Dunfermline: dūn-fer'lin or (*Scot.*) -fūrm'lin¹; dūn-fēr'lin or (*Scot.*) -fērm'lin². Locally, also, dūn-fār'lin¹ [Scot. town].

Dunsinane: dūn'si-nēn¹; dūn'si-nān² [Scot. hill where Macbeth was defeated, 1054]. In the following lines the stress is as indicated above:

Were I from *Dun''st-nane'* away and clear,
Profit again should hardly draw me here.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 3.

duo [It.]: diū'o¹; dū'o²; *not* dū'o¹ [A duet].

duodenum: diū'o-dī'nūm¹; dū'o-dē'nūm² [A part of the small intestine].

Duquenne: dū'kēn¹; dū'kēn² [Boer family name]. Compare the following.

Duquesne: dū'kēn¹; dū'kēn² [Fr. admiral (1610-88)].

Dura: diū'rə¹; dū'ra² [Bible].

dura mater [L.]: diū'rə mē'tər¹; dū'ra mā'tēr² [The envelop of the brain [and spinal cord].

Durand¹: diu-rand¹; dū-rānd² [Am. painter (1796-1887)].

Durand²: dū'rān¹; dū'rān² [Fr. author (1842-1902)].

Durazzo: dū-rād'zo¹; dū-rād'zo² [Albanian seaport].

Dürer: dū'rər¹; dū'rēr² [Ger. painter (1471-1528)].

duress: diū'res or diū-res¹; dū'rēs or dū-rēs². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, British usage as noted by Dr. Murray (who gives the first as alternative) and Stormonth. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the first; Bailey (1732), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted the second.

Duse: dū'zē¹; dū'zē² [It. actress (1861-)].

dusk: dusk¹; dūsk² [Twilight].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing, ʧin, this.

dust: dust¹; dūst² [Fine earthy matter borne by the wind].

duty: diū'tɪ¹; dū'ty²; not dū'tɪ¹. See Introductory, p. xx, note 9.

Duyckink: dai'ɪŋk¹; dŷk'ɪŋk² [Either of two Am. writers: (1) 1816-78; (2) 1823-63].

Dvořák: dvōr'zak¹; dvôr'zhäk² [Bohemian composer (1841-1904)].

dwarf: dwōrf¹; dwarf² [Smaller than others of its kind].

dyad: dai'ad¹; dŷ'äd² [A pair of units].

Dyak: dai'ak¹; dŷ'äk² [A native of Borneo].

Dymoke: dim'ək¹; dŷm'ok² [Eng. family name].

dynamic: dai-nam'ɪk¹; dŷ-näm'ie² [Pert. to motion as the result of force].

dynamism: dai'nə-mizm¹; dŷ'na-miŷm² [A doctrine that aims to explain the phenomena of the universe in terms of force or energy].

dynamite: dai'nə-mait¹; dŷ'na-mīt². *I., St., & Wr.* din'a-mait¹ [An explosive]. [power].

dynamo: dai'nə-mo¹; dŷ'na-mo² [An electrical machine for generating

dynasty: dai'nəs-tɪ¹ or din'əs-tɪ¹; dŷ'nas-ty² or dŷn'as-ty². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, the British lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted the first as English usage; but Entick (1764), Elphinstone (1786), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844) gave the second [A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent].

Dynevor: din'ɪ-vər¹; dŷn'e-vor² [Welsh parish & castle]. See BELVOIR.

Dysart: dai'zart¹; dŷ'särt² [Scot. borough].

dysentery: dis'en-ter-ɪ¹; dŷs'ën-tër-y²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The stress was placed on the antepenult by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Ash (1775), di-sen'ter-ɪ¹ [A disease of the large intestine].

dyspepsia: dis-pep'sɪ-ə¹; dŷs-pëp'si-a². *C.* dis-pep'shiə¹. The pronunciation dis-pep'shiə¹, noted as alternative by *Standard & W.*, is now seldom or never heard among the educated classes. See DYSPEPSY [Indigestion].

dyspepsy: dis-pep'sɪ¹; dŷs-pëp'sy²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). The stress was placed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Dyspepsia].

dyspnea, dyspnœa: disp-nī-ə¹; dŷsp-nē'a² [Asthma].

dysuria: dis-iū'ri-ə¹; dŷs-yu'ri-a²; not di-sūr'ɪ-ə¹. Spelled **dysury** in Eng. and pronounced dis'iu-ri¹; dis'ū-ry². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated dis'u-ri¹, but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) preferred di'z'u-ri¹ [Difficult urination].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔtə, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

E

e: In this book the English sounds of the letter *e* are indicated in Key 1 by eight symbols: (1) *e* as in "get," (2) *ê* as in "prey," (3) *a* as in "sergeant," (4) *ä* as in "pear," (5) *ū* as in "earn," "fern," (6) *i* as in "meet," (7) *i* as in "valley," and (8) *e* as in "over." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see INTRODUCTION pp. xv-xix. Dr. March computed that the silent *e*'s, as in *gladden*, *give*, are four per cent. of all the letters on a common printed page. He explained that most of them were once pronounced, but in later English silent 'e' is used as an orthographic expedient to mark the vowel before it as long (compare *fat*, *fare*; *met*, *mete*; *pin*, *pine*), or to mark *c*, *g*, *s*, as having the sound of *s*, *j*, *z*; hence, *stage*, *nose*. In a page of English 'e' is much the most frequent type. English printers use *é*, *ê*, *ë*, in French words, even when partially Anglicized, and *ê*, *ë*, in words transliterated from strange alphabets.

When unaccented, the 'e' of formal pronunciation often varies in colloquial speech toward 'i' or 'ū.'

Among innumerable speakers . . . the sound of the letter *e* . . . is converted . . . into a *u* which is itself unaccompanied with any dignity of intention, which makes for mere ignoble thickness and turbidity. For choice, perhaps, "vurry," "Amurrica," "Philadelphica," "tullegram," "twuddy" (what becomes of "twenty" here is an ineptitude truly beyond any alliteration), and the like, descend deepest into the abyss. It is enough to say of those things that they substitute limp, slack, passive tone, for clear, clean, active, tidy tone, and that they are typical . . . of an immense body of limpness and slackness and cheapness.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 31 [H. M. & Co. '05].

Throughout his book Phye uses *ê* long, as in "eel," indiscriminately, and without proper regard for the correct value of the symbol. See many unaccented syllables in words given in his work, as *délude*, *démonstrative*, *dëmy*, *dëpends*, etc. None but the illiterate pronounce these words *dee'lude*, *dee'monstrative*, *deemy*, *deepends*, etc. The sound of the *e* in the first syllable of these words is the sound of *e* in "valley," not that of *e* in "eel."

each: ích¹; êch² [Every one of any number].

eager: í'gär¹; ê'gër² [Ardent to do or to realize].

eagle: í'gl¹; ê'gl².

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the *eagle* are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, pt. 1, p. 3 [CL. P., Oxford, 1891].

Eames: êmz¹; äms² [Am. prima donna (1867-)].

Eanes: í'ä-níz¹; ê'a-nës² [Apocrypha].

ear: ír¹; êr²; not yŭr¹ [The organ for hearing].

earl: ŭrl¹; êrl² [A member of the British nobility].

earnest: ŭr'nest¹; êr'nës². *I.* & *St.* ŭrn'est¹; *M.* ŭr'níst¹ [Zealous and [determined].

earth: ŭrth¹; êrth² [The globe on which we dwell].

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,

A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;

Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,

And Melancholy marked him for her own.

GRAY *Elegy in a Country Churchyard, The Epitaph.*

easel: í'zl¹ or íz'el¹; ê'sl² or ês'ël². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain [An artist's frame to support a picture].

eastward: íst'wörd¹; êst'wörd², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* íst'wörd¹; *I., St., & W.* íst'wŭrd¹ [Toward the east].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

eat: it¹; ēt². Compare ATE and BEAT.

The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bollingbroke, and frequently, and perhaps more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 229, p. 32 (1791).

eau de Cologne [Fr.]: ō də ko-lōn¹; ō de eo-lōn² [A perfume or toilet water].

eau-de-vie [Fr.]: ō¹=də-vi¹; ō²=de-vē² [Brandy].

Ebal: i'bal¹; ē'bal² [Bible].—**Ebed:** i'bed¹; ē'bēd² [Bible].—**Ebed-melech:** i'bed=mi'lek or =mel'ek¹; ē'bed=mē'lēc or =mēl'ēc² [Bible].—**Ebeh:** i'be¹; ē'bē² [Bible].—**Ebenez:** eb'i-ni'zər¹; ēb'e-nē'zēr² [Bible].—**Eber:** i'bar¹; ē'bēr² [Bible].

Ebers: ē'bər¹; ē'bērs²; *not* -i'bar¹ [Ger. author (1837-98)].

Ebez: i'bez¹; ē'bēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ebiasaph: i-bai'ə-saf¹ or i'bi-ē'saf¹; e-bi'a-sāf² or ē'bi-ā'sāf² [Bible].

Ebionite: eb'i-ən-ait¹ or i'bi-ən-ait¹; ēb'i-on-it² or ē'bi-on-it² [A religious party of 2d to 4th cent.].

Eblis: eb'lis¹; ēb'līs² [Moham. devil].

ebony: eb'o-m¹; ēb'o-ny² [A variety of hardwood].

ébrillade [Fr.]: ē'bril'yād¹; ē'bril'yād², *Standard*; C. ē-brī-lyād¹; E. e-bril'lēd¹; I. i-bril'lēd¹; W. ē'bril'yad¹; Wr. e-bril'yad¹ [The jerking of a horse's rein when he refuses to turn].

Ebro: i'bro or (Sp.) ē'bro¹; ē'bro or (Sp.) ē'bro² [Span. river].

Ebron: i'brøn¹; ē'brøn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ebronah: eb-rō'nā¹ or i-brō'nā¹; ēb-rō'nā² or ē-brō'nā² [Bible].

ebullient: i-bul'yent¹; e-būl'yēnt² [Boiling].

ebullition: eb"u-līsh'an¹; ēb"ū-līsh'on² [The state of boiling].

eburnation: eb"ūr-nē'shən¹; ēb"ūr-nā'shon², *Standard*; C. eb-ur-nē'shən¹; E. & I. i-būr-nē'shən¹; M. i-bur-nē'shən¹; St. i'būr-nē'shun¹; W. i'bur-nē'shən¹ [Ossification of joint-cartilage].

Eburones: eb"yu-rō'niz¹; ēb"yu-rō'nēs² [A nation of Belgic Gaul].

Ecanus: i-kē'nus¹; e-eā'nūs² [Bible].

écarté [Fr.]: ē'kār'tē¹; ē'cār'tē² [A game of cards].

Ecbatana: ek-bat'ə-nā¹; ēc-bāt'a-na² [Apocrypha].

Ecce Homo [L.]: ek'sī hō'mo¹; ēe'gē hō'mo² [Behold the Man! (*John* xix, 5)]. [irregular].

eccentric: ek-sen'trik¹; ēe-gēn'trie² [Not regulated by central control];

Eccetan: ek'si-tan¹; ēe'ge-tān² [Douai Bible].

[place of Carlyle].

Ecclefechan: ek'l-feh'an¹; ēe'l-fēh'an² [Scot. village, birth- and burial-]

Ecclesiastes: e-klī'zi-as'tiz¹; ē-elē'si-ās'tēs² [A book of the Old Testament].

Ecclesiasticus: e-klī'zi-as'ti-kus¹; ē-elē'si-ās'ti-eūs² [One of the books of the Apocrypha].

Echala: i-kē'yā¹; e-eā'yā² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; oll, boy; gō, gēm; iŷk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *not*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *but*, *būrn*;

echelon: *esh'ī-lən*¹; *ēḡ'e-lōn*² [Parallel, as the rungs of a ladder].

echidna: *ī-kid'nə*¹; *e-ēd'na*² [A porcupine-like Austral. mammal].

echo: *ek'o*¹; *ēe'o*²; *not* *ī'ko*¹ [A repetition of sound].

Echo: *ek'o*¹; *ēe'o*² [In Gr. myth, a mountain nymph who pined away till nothing was left but her voice].

éclair [Fr.]: *ē'klār*¹; *ē'elār*² [A long narrow cake with a chocolate coating].

éclaircissement [Fr.]: *ē'klār'sis'mūn*¹; *ē'elār'çis'mān*²—now heard occasionally; formerly common. Bailey (1732) indicated *elclaircisse'ment*, Perry (1777) *e-klār'siz-ment*¹; Sheridan (1780), *e-klār'siz-ment*¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), *ek-klār'siz-ment*¹; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), *ek-klār'siz-men*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), *e-klār'siz-man*¹ [An explanation; enlightening].

éclat [Fr.]: *ē'klā*¹; *ē'elā*². *E.* *ā'kla*¹; *Wr.* *e-klā*². Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) spelt the word *eclat*, defining it "Splendour, Show, Lustre," Bailey (21st ed., 1775) spelt it *ecloit*, which may have been a printer's error, and Ash (1775) *eclat*, which form became established.

Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated *e-klā*¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) recorded *e-klē*¹—a pronunciation condemned by Savage as a vulgarism, in 1833 ("The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 30). See **BILLET-DOUX**.

[as of a heavenly body].

eclipse: *ī-klips*¹; *e-ēlps*²; *not* *ī-klips*¹ *nor* *ə-klips*¹ [A hiding or obscuring,

economic: *ek'o-nēm'ik*¹ or *ī'ko-nēm'ik*¹; *ēe'o-nēm'ie*² or *ē'eō-nēm'ie*²; *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* *ī-ko-nēm'ik*¹; *E.* *ek-o-nēm'ik*¹; *I.* *ī-ken-em'ik*¹; *St.* *ek'o-nēm'ik*¹; *W.* *ī'ko-nēm'ik*¹; *Wr.* *ek-a-nēm'ik*¹ [Relating to economy].

economical: *ek'o-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; *ēe'o-nēm'ī-eal*²; *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* *ī-ko-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; *E.* *ek-o-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; *I.* *ī-ken-em'ī-kāl*¹; *St.* *ek'o-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; *W.* *ī'ko-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; *Wr.* *ek-a-nēm'ī-kāl*¹. Perry (1777) indicated *e-ko-nēm'ī-kāl*; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844), *ī-ke-nēm'ī-kāl*¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), *ek-o-nēm'ī-kāl*¹.

economy: *ī-ken'o-mī*¹; *e-eōn'o-my*¹. Formerly spelt **économie** (Blount) and **economy** (Phillips, 1706, Kersey, 1708, and Bailey, 1724; but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) spelt it *economy*. Horace Walpole (1717-97), Burke (1729-97), Adam Smith (1723-90), and Dean Farrar (1831-1903) used the form *economy*, but Jefferson (1743-1826), Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), and Cardinal Newman (1801-90) preferred the simpler form.

Oeconomie the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing.
THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. [London, 1656.]

écru [Fr.]: *ē'krū*¹; *ē'erū*²; *Standard*; *C.* *e-krū*¹; *M.* *ē-krū*¹; *W.* *ē'krū*¹. A word of recent introduction into Eng. not yet fully Anglicized, but sometimes pronounced as an Eng. word *ek'rū*¹ [Unbleached, as linen].

écu [Fr.]: *ē'kü*¹ or *ē-kiū*¹; *ē'eü*² or *ē-eü*² [A five-franc piece].

Ecuador: *ek'wā-dōr*¹; *ēe'wā-dōr*² [South-Am. republic.] See **ASK**.

ecumenical: *ek'yū-men'ī-kāl*¹; *ēe'yū-mēn'ī-eal*² [General; universal].

écurie [Fr.]: *ē'kü'rī*¹; *ē'eü'rē*²; *Standard*; *E.* *ē-kiū-rī*¹; *I.* *ē-kū-rī*¹; *Wr.* *ek'a-rī*¹ [A stable].

eczema: *ek'zī-mə*¹; *ēe'ze-mə*². Noted in Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) as **eczemata**, it is there described as "fiery, red and burning pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter."

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hit*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ed: ed¹; ɛd² [Bible].

Edam: ɛ'dām¹; ɛ'dām² [A city of the Netherlands which produces a cheese of the same name, but pronounced, in Eng., i'dam¹; ɛ'dām²].

Edar: ed'ur¹; ɛd'ūr² [Bible].—**Eddias:** e-dai'əs¹; ɛ-dī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Eddinus:** e-doi'nus¹; ɛ-dī'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

edelweiss [Ger.]: ɛ'del-vaɪs¹; ɛ'dɛl-vɪs²; not ed'l-vaɪs¹ [Literally, "noble white," a plant of the aster family].

edema: i-dī'mə¹; e-dē'ma²; not i-dī'ma¹; ɛ-dē'ma² as indicated by Phyfe Dropsy].

Edema: ed'l-mə¹; ɛd'e-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Eden:** i'dn¹; ɛ'dn² [Bible].—**Eder:** i'dər¹; ɛ'dēr² [Bible].—**Edes:** i'diz¹; ɛ'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Edgar: ed'gar¹; ɛd'gār² [A masculine personal name]. Ger. **Edgar:** et'gar¹; ɛt'gār²; It. **Edgardo:** ed'gū-ro¹; ɛd-gā-ro²; Lat. **Edgarus:** ed-gē-rus¹; ɛd-gā-rūs².

edge: ej¹; ɛg² [1. The sharpened side of a blade. 2. The border or boundary of a surface].

edible: ed'i-bl¹; ɛd'i-bl² [That may be eaten].

edict: i'dikt¹; ɛ'dɪkt²—the pronunciation indicated by modern lexicographers. In the 16th and 17th centuries the word was accented on the last syllable (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford 1891), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) noted ed'ikt¹, but Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Walker (1802), indicated i'dikt¹ [An official proclamation].—**edictal:** i-dik'-təl¹; e-dɪt'-təl², *Standard & M.*; *C. & St.* i'dik-təl¹; *E.* i-dikt'əl¹; *I.* i-dikt'al¹; *W.* i-dik'-təl¹; *Wr.* e-dik'-təl¹.

edile: i'dail¹; ɛ'dil². Same as **ÆDILE**.

Edinburgh: ed'in-bur-ol¹; ɛd'in-būr-o² [Scot. capital]. See **BOROUGH**; **BURGH**.

Edith: i'dɪθ¹; ɛ'dɪθ² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Edita:** ɛ'di-ta¹; ɛ'di-tā²; Lat. **Editha:** ed'i-tha¹; ɛd'i-tha².

edition¹: i-dish'on¹; e-dɪsh'on² [A published form of a literary work].

édition² [Fr.]: ɛ'di'syən¹; ɛ'di'syōn². See **DE LUXE**.

Edmund: ed'mund¹; ɛd'münd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'munth¹, ed'munth²; D. **Edmond:** et'mōnt¹; ɛt'mōnt²; Fr. **Edmond:** ed'mōn¹; ɛd'mōn²; Ger. **Edmund:** et'mūnt¹; ɛt'mūnt²; It. **Edmondo:** ed-mōn'do¹; ɛd-mōn'do²; Pg. Sp. **Edmundo:** ed-mūn'do¹; ɛd-mūn'do².

Edna: ed'nə¹; ɛd'na² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name].—**Edom:** i'dam¹; ɛ'dom² [Bible].—**Edomite:** i'dam-aɪt¹; ɛ'dom-i-t² [Bible].—**Edos:** i'dos¹; ɛ'dōs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Edrai:** ed'ri-aɪ¹; ɛd'ra-i² [Douai Bible].—**Edrei:** ed'ri-aɪ¹; ɛd're-i² [Bible].

educate: ed'yu-kēt¹; ɛd'yu-eāt². This pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Worcester (1859), *E., I., M., St., & W.*, and prevails to-day. Walker (1791) noted ej'u-kēt¹, which is preferred by *Standard & C.* [To develop the mental powers of].

education: ed'yu-kē'shən¹; ɛd'yu-eā'shon²; *Standard & C.* ej'u-kē'shən¹. See **EDUCATE**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

Edward: ed'wārd¹; ɛd'wārd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Edvard:** ed'vārth¹; ed'vārth²; D. & G. **Eduard:** ē'dū-ārt¹; ē'dū-ārt²; Fr. **Edouard:** ē'dū-ār¹; ē'dū-ār²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Eduardo:** ē'dū-ār'do¹; ē'dū-ār'do²; Sw. **Eduard:** ē'dū-ārd¹; ē'dū-ārd².

Edwin: ed'wɪn¹; ɛd'wɪn² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'vin¹; ɛd'vin²; G. et'vin¹; ɛt'vin²; It. **Eduino:** ē'dū-i'no¹; ē'dū-i'no²; L. **Edwinus:** ed-wai'nus¹; ɛd-wi'nus².

Edwy: ed'wɪ¹; ɛd'wy² [A masculine personal name].

Eeloo: ē-klō¹; ē-elō² [Belg. town].

eel: il¹; ɛl² [A snake-like fish].

e'en: in¹; ɛn²; *not* ɛn¹ [Contraction of EVEN].

e'er: ār¹; ɛr². *I. & St.* ɛr¹ [Contraction of EVER].

eery: i'rɪ¹; ɛ'ry² [Inspiring fear]. **eerle†.**

effect: e-fekt¹; ɛ-fɛt² [A result; consequence].

effectual: e-fek'tiu-əl¹ *or* -chu-əl¹; ɛ-fɛt'ū-əl² *or* -chu-əl² [Capable of producing results].

effert: ef'ar-ent¹; ɛf'ɛr-ɛnt² [Carrying outward, as a nerve].

effort: ef'ort¹; ɛf'ort²—the *o* as in "obey," *not* as in "no," *nor* as in "senator." *Standard* ef'ort¹; *C. & Wr.* ef'ort¹; *E.* ef'ort¹; *I.* ef'ort¹; *M. & St.* ef'ort¹; *W.* ef'ort¹ [Laborious attempt]. In the 17th and 18th centuries accented *effort* (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1891).

effrontery: e-frunt'ar-ɪ¹; ɛ-front'ɛr-y² [Unblushing impudence].

effusion: e-fiū'zən¹; ɛ-fū'zhon² [An outpouring]. See EFFUSIVE.

effusive: e-fiū'siv¹; ɛ-fū'siv²; *not* ə-fiū'ziv¹ [Overflowing with sentiment].

Egbert: eg'bært¹; ɛg'bært² [A masculine personal name]. It., Pg. **Egberto:** eg-ber'to¹; ɛg-bært'o²; L. **Egbertus:** eg-būrt'us¹; ɛg-bært'ūs².

Egeus: ɪ-jī'us¹; e-gē'ūs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the father of Hermia].

egg: eg¹; ɛg²; *not* ɛg¹, *nor* aig¹.

Eglah: eg'lā¹; ɛg'lā² [Bible].—**Eglaim:** eg'h-im¹; ɛg'la-ɪm² [Bible].

eglantine: eg'lən-tain¹; ɛg'lan-tɪn². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Century, eg'lan-tɪn¹.

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with *eglantine*.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act II, sc. 1.

Eglath=Shellshijah: eg'lath-shel'ɪ-shai'yā¹; ɛg'lath-shel'i-shi'yā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eglon:** eg'lən¹; ɛg'lɒn² [Bible].

ego: eg'ō¹; ɛg'ō², *Standard, E., & M.* The Scottish pronunciation i'go¹, noted by *C., I., St., W., & Wr.*, is found also in Thomas Davidson's revision of "Chambers's English Dictionary," Edinburgh (no date, but after 1896). In Eng., and in some parts of the United States, the accepted standard is eg'ō¹ for this word and its relatives, **eg'olism**, **eg'olism**, **eg'otist**, **eg'otist**, **eg'otistic**, **eg'otistical**, **eg'otize**. See EGO-TISM [The individuality personified by the pronoun I].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

egotism: eg'o-tizm¹; ěg'o-tĩsm², *Standard, E., I., M., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755); *C., W., & Wr.* i'go-tizm¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835) indicated i'go-tizm¹; Penning (1760), Ash (1775), Elphinstone (1786), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863), eg'o-tizm¹. See *EGO*.

egregious: i-grī'jus¹; e-grē'gūs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* e-grī'ji-us¹; I. i-grī'ji-us¹; M. i-grī'jās; Wr. e-grī'jās¹. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), i-grī'ji-us¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), i-grī'jus¹ [Remarkable; extreme].

egret: i'gret¹; ě'grēt². *M.* eg'ret¹. Modern Eng. usage favors the last; Scottish usage still indicates the first, which is the approved standard in the United States.

Egypt: i'jipt¹; ě'gypt² [A sultanate of northeastern Africa].—**Egyptian:** i-jip'shan¹; e-ġyp'shan².—**Egyptize:** i'jipt-aiz¹; ě'ġypt-iz², *Standard; E. & M.* i-jip'-taiz¹; *St. & W.* i'jipt-taiz¹; *Wr.* i-jip'-taiz¹ [To give an Egyptian appearance to].

eh: ē or e¹; ē or ě²—in Eng. final *h* is not pronounced when preceded by a vowel. This rule does not apply to Bible names, as they are not of Eng. origin.

The respective short and long values of this [the second vowel of the alphabet] are heard in the words "met" and "mate." . . . The long sound is now very generally denoted by *a*. *E* itself no longer has it, save in the exclamation *eh*, and in certain cases where it is followed by *t* or *v*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 2, pp. 103-104 [H. '09].

Ehi: i'hai¹; ě'hī² [Bible].

Ehud: i'hud¹; ě'hūd² [Bible].

elder: ai'dər¹; i'dēr² [A sea-duck or its down].

eldolon: ai-dō'lən¹; i-dō'lōn² [A phantom; specter].

Eiffel: ē'fel¹; ě'fēl²; *not* ai'fəl¹ [Fr. engineer (1832-); built tower in Paris that bears his name].

eight: ēt¹; et². See the following word.—**elighth:** ēth¹; etth².

elgne: ēn¹; en², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* ān¹; I. ē'ne¹; *Wr.* ē'nə¹ [In law, elder-born; also, entailed].

Elkon Basillike: ai'ken bə-sil'i-ki¹; i'ēōn bə-sil'i-kē² [Work ascribed to Charles I. but claimed by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter].

Elleen: ai'lin¹ or ē'lin¹; i'lēn² or ē'lēn² [Ir., Helen].

elther: i'thər¹; ě'thēr², *Standard & M.; C., St., W., & Wr.* i'thur¹; *E. & I.* i'thūr¹. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating this as the best usage. As alternative *Standard & M.* indicate ai'thər¹; *C., St., W., & Wr.*, ai'thur¹; *E. & I.*, ai'thūr¹.

In his "Etymological Dictionary" (Oxford, 1910), Dr. Skeat pointed out that the word was derived from Anglo-Saxon *ægþer*, a contraction of *æghwæþer*, compounded of *æ* + *ge* + *hwæþer*, where *æ* connotes "aye," "ever," *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæþer* is Eng. "whether." The sound of AS. *æ* is that of a in "dare." Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (London, 1784), said: "*Either* and *neither* are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*: I have heard even that of long *a* given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*" (p. 59). But by what rule he determined this "regular sound" is not stated.

In Eng. the diphthong *ei* has various sounds that have affected the pronunciation of this word, whose orthography experienced the following modifications between the 14th and 16th centuries before the form *either* became established: *ayther* (Ham-

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

pole, 1340; Cromwell, 1540); *athir* (Barbour, 1375); *cythir* (Chaucer, 1385); *ay]er* (Langland, 1393); *eyther* (Caxton, 1483); and the three following all from Coverdale's Bible, *ether* (1535), *either* (1545), and *cyther* (1548). In "eight," "freight," "neigh," "sleigh," "weight," etc., the diphthong *ei* has the sound of Continental *e*, as heard in English "prey," "they," "why,"—the sound of AS. *ē* in folkspeech, that varied from *e* in "there" (approximately) to *ey* in "they."

Walker (1806) claimed that "the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words [*either*, *neither*] is that of slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*." This is the folk pronunciation in Ireland even to-day, and it approximates more closely to the original than either of the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries. Again, in Eng. the diphthong *ei* has the sound of diphthongal *i* (*a* + *i*) as in "aisle," heard in such words as "eider" (Icelandish, "*ædhr*"), "height," "sleight," etc. In "ceiling," "deceive," "inveigle," "perceive," "receive," etc., it has the sound of Continental *i*, as heard in Eng. "machine," "police," etc.—the sound of AS. *i*, so that if analogy were to be our guide any one of the three pronunciations indicated might be used. But the genius of the language having, in England at least, cast the historic pronunciation aside, favors (1) *ceither* for the mass of the English, (2) *aither* for the Scots, and (3) *eyther* for the Irish, the latter serving to show to this extent, at least, that the English, spoken in Ireland, is preserved in its pristine purity. If one may take Bailey's (1732) and Johnson's (1755) accentuation for a guide to the pronunciation of the word in their times they noted the last, for they gave *eighty* and *ei'ther* the same stress. Had they wished to designate *ee'ther* the stress would have been put after the *e*.

The writer has heard the pronunciation *ai'ther*¹ in southern England and along the course of the River Thames from London to Stroud in Gloucestershire, as well as north of it as far as Stratford-on-Avon. That it was used in Scotland is evidenced by the fact that Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) both indicated it, while Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) gave *i'ther*¹.

Eker: *i'kər*¹; *ē'kər*² [Bible].—**Ekrebel:** *ek'ri-bel*¹; *ēk're-bēl*² [Apocrypha].—**Ekon:** *ek'rən*¹; *ēk'ron*² [Bible].—**Ekrontes:** *ek'rən-aits*¹; *ēk'ron-its*² [Bible].—**El:** *el*¹; *ēl*² [Heb. God].—**Ela:** *i'lə*¹; *ē'lə*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Elada:** *el'ə-də*¹; *ē'lə-də*² [Douai Bible].—**Eladah:** *el'ə-də*¹; *ē'lə-dā*² [Bible].

Elagabalus: *el'ə-gab'ə-lus*¹; *ē'l'ə-gāb'a-lūs*² [Rom. emperor (204-222)].

Elah: *i'lə*¹; *ē'lə*² [Bible].

elain: *i-lē'in*¹; *e-lā'in*², *Standard & M.*; *C. & I.* *e-lē'in*¹; *E.* *e-le'in*¹; *St.* *i-lē'in*¹; *W.* *i-lē'n*¹; *Wr.* *e-lē'n*¹ [A liquid fat; olein].

Elaine: *i-lē'n*¹; *e-lā'n*² [A feminine personal name].

Elam: *i'ləm*¹; *ē'ləm*² [Bible].

Elamites: *i'ləm-aits*¹; *ē'lām-its*² [Bible].

élan [Fr.]: *ē'lān*¹; *ē'lān*² [Impetuous rush; dash].

eland: *i'lənd*¹; *ē'land*² [A species of ox-like antelope].

Elasa: *el'ə-sə*¹; *ē'l'a-sə*² [Bible: Apocrypha; Douai; R. V.].

Elasah: *el'ə-sā*¹; *ē'l'a-sā*² [Bible].

elastic: *i-las'tik*¹; *e-lās'tie*², *Standard & M.*; *C.* *i-las'tik*¹; *E. & St.* *e-las'tik*¹; *I. & W.* *i-las'tik*¹; *Wr.* *e-las'tik*¹. Dr. Murray indicates the *a* as in "at" as the English standard, yet the pronunciation noted by the Century more closely approximates to what the writer has heard in England. See *ASK*.

Elath: *i'lath*¹; *ē'lāth*² [Bible].

Elberith: *el'bi'rith*¹; *ē'l'bē'rith*² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i* = *ē*; *i* = *ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Elbert: el'bært¹; ɛl'bært² [A masculine personal name]. **L. Elbertus:** el-būr'tus¹; ɛl-bēr'tūs².

Elbethel: el'βefh'el¹; ɛl'βēth'ɛl² [Bible].

Elcana: el'kə-nā¹; ɛl'ea-na² [Douai Bible].—**Elcesite:** el'ses-ait¹; ɛl'ees-it² [Douai Bible].—**Elchanan:** el-kē'nān¹; ɛl-cā'nan² [Douai Bible].—**Elcia:** el'shi-ə¹; ɛl'shi-a² [Apocrypha].—**Eldaa:** el-dē'ā¹; ɛl-dā'ā² [Bible].—**Eldad:** el'dad¹; ɛl'dād² [Bible].

elder: eld'ər¹; ɛld'ēr² [Earlier born; senior].

elder: el'dər¹; ɛl'dēr² [A shrub].

El Dorado: el do-rā'do¹; ɛl do-rā'do²; *not* do-rē'do¹ [Sp., the golden; specifically, any region rich in gold].

Elead: el'i-ad¹; ɛl'e-ād² [Bible].—**Eleadah:** el'i-ē'dā¹; ɛl'e-ā'dā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eleale:** i'h-e'ā¹; ɛ'le-ā'le² [Douai Bible].—**Elealeh:** i'h-e'lē¹; ɛ'le-ā'lē² [Bible].

Eleanor: el'ə-nār¹ *or* el'i-ə-nōr¹; ɛl'a-nor² *or* ɛl'e-a-nōr² [A feminine personal name]. **Dan. G. Eleonore:** ē'lē-o-nō'rā¹; ē'lē-o-nō'rē²; **D. Leonora:** lē'o-nō'rā¹; lē'o-nō'rā²; **Fr. Aliénor:** a'li'ē'nōr¹; ā'li'ē'nōr²; **It. Eleonora:** ē'lē-o-nō'rā¹; ē'lē-o-nō'rā²; **L. Eleonora:** el'i-ə-nō'rā¹; ɛl'e-a-nō'rā²; **Sp. Leanor:** lē'a-nōr¹; lē'ā-nōr².

Eleasa: el'i-ē'sā¹; ɛl'e-ā'sā² [Apocrypha].

Eleasah: el'i-ē'sā¹; ɛl'e-ā'sā² [Bible].

Eleatic: el'i-at'ik¹; ɛl'e-āt'ie², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* el-i-at'ik¹; *E.* e-le-at'ik¹; *I.* i-i-at'ik¹; *Wr.* el-i-at'ik¹ [Pert. to Elea, ancient Gr. town in south Italy].

Eleazar: el'i-ē'zār¹; ɛl'e-ā'zar² [Bible].

Eleazurus: el'i-ə-zū'rus¹; ɛl'e-a-zū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

electricity: i-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; e-lēe-trīç'i-ty², *Standard*; *C. & M.* i-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; *E.* e-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; *I.* i-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; *St.* i'lek-tris'ī-tī¹; *W.* i-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; *Wr.* i-lk-tris'ī-tī¹. Murray gives e-lek-tris'ī-tī¹ as alternative.

electrolysis: i-lek-trol'ī-sis¹; e-lēe-trōl'y-sis² [Decomposition of an electrolyte by electricity].

electrolyte: i-lek'tro-lait¹; e-lēe'tro-līt² [A chemical compound subject to decomposition]. See **ELECTROLYSIS**.

electrometer: i-lek-trem'ī-tār¹; ē-lēe-trōm'e-tēr², *Standard & M.*; *C.* i-lek-trem'e-tūr¹; *E.* e-lek-trem'e-tūr¹; *I.* i-lek-trem'et-ūr¹; *St.* el-ek-trem'e-tār¹; *W.* i-lek-trem'ī-tār¹; *Wr.* i-lek-trem'ī-tār¹ [An instrument for measuring electric power].

electrotype: i-lek'tro-toip¹; e-lēe'tro-tīp² [A metallic copy of a surface made, as for printing].

electrotypy: i-lek'tro-toip"¹; e-lēe'tro-tīp"² [The art of making elec-
[trotypes].

eleemosynary: el'i-i-mes'ī-nē-rī¹; ɛl'e-e-mōs'y-nā-ry², *Standard*; *C.* el-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; *I.* el-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; *M.* el'i-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; *St.* el'e-mez'ī-nur-ī¹; *W.* el'i-mes'ī-nū-rī¹; *Wr.* el-i-mez'ī-nē-rī¹ [Charitable].

elegiac: i-lī'ji-ak¹ *or* el'i-jai'ak¹; e-lē'gi-āe² *or* ɛl'e-ḡi'āe². *Standard, C., I., & W.* indicate the first; *E., M., St., & Wr.* note the second.

Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) gave the first, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the second [Of the nature of an elegy].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, ḡem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; rule; but, bōrn;

elegiacal: el'ī-jai'ə-kəl¹; ěl'e-ġī'a-eal². Same as ELEGIAC.

elegist: el'ī-jist¹; ěl'e-ġist² [A writer of elegies].

elegy: el'ī-jī¹; ěl'e-ġy² [A lyric poem lamenting the dead].

El-Elohe-Israel: el'el'ō-o-he¹[or el'ī-lo'he²jiz'rī-el¹; ěl'ē=ěl'ō-hē²[or ěl'e-lō'hē²]ġ'ra-ěl² [Bible].

Eleph: i'lef¹; ē'lēf² [Bible].

elephantiasis: el'ī-fan-tai'ə-sis¹; ěl'e-fān-tī'a-sīs²—the penultimate *a* is obscure [A disease causing abnormal enlargement of affected parts].

elephantine: el'ī-fan'tin or -tain¹; ěl'e-fān'tin or -tin². The first indicates the usage of the United States; the second that of Great Britain [Like an elephant].

elephantoid: el'ī-fan'toid¹; ěl'e-fān'toid² [Resembling an elephant or elephantiasis].

Eleusine: el'yu-sai'nī¹; ěl'yu-sī'nē² [A genus of grasses].

Eleusinia: el'yu-sin'ī-ə¹; ěl'yu-sm'ī-a² [In Gr. antiquities, the festivals held at Eleusis, a city in Attica].

Eleutherus: ī-liū'ṭher-us¹; e-lū'thēr-ūs² [Apocrypha].

elevate: el'ī-vēt¹; ěl'e-vāt² [To raise].

eleven: ī-lev'n¹; e-lēv'n²; *not* ī-lev'n, *nor* lev'n¹.

Elgin¹: el'ġin¹; ěl'ġin² [Scot. county and city].

Elgin²: el'ġin¹; ěl'ġin² [A city in Ill.].

Elhanan: el-hē'nān¹; ěl-hā'nan² [Bible].—**El:** i'lai¹; ē'lī² [Bible].—**Ella¹:** ī-lai'ə¹; e-lī'a² [Bible].

Ella²: i'li-ə¹; ē'lī-a² [Pen-name of Charles Lamb: *Essays of Elia*].

Ellab: ī-lai'ab¹; e-lī'āb² [Bible].—**Ellaba:** ī-lai'ə-bā¹; e-lī'a-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Ellacim:** ī-lai'ə-sim¹; e-lī'a-ġim² [Douai Bible].—**Ellada:** ī-lai'ə-dā¹; e-lī'a-dā² [Bible].—**Elladah:** ī-lai'ə-dā¹; e-lī'a-dā² [Bible].—**Elladas:** ī-lai'ə-das¹; e-lī'a-dās² [Apocrypha].—**Elladun:** ī-lai'ə-dun¹; e-lī'a-dūn² [Apocrypha].—**Ellah:** ī-lai'ā¹; e-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Ellahba:** ī-lai'ə-bā¹; e-lī'a-bā² [Bible].—**Ellakim:** ī-lai'ə-kim¹; e-lī'a-kim² [Bible].—**Ellali:** ī-lai'ə-lai¹; e-lī'a-lī² [Apocrypha].—**Ellam:** ī-lai'am¹; e-lī'am² [Bible].—**Ellanias:** ī-lai'ə-o-nai'as¹; e-lī'a-o-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Ellas:** ī-lai'as¹; e-lī'as² [Bible].—**Ellasaph:** ī-lai'ə-saf¹; e-lī'a-sāf² [Bible].—**Ellashib:** ī-lai'ə-shib¹; e-lī'a-shib² [Bible].—**Ellasibus:** el'ī-as'ī-bus¹; ěl'ī-ās'ī-būs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ellasimus:** el'ī-as'ī-mus¹; ěl'ī-ās'ī-mūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ellasts:** ī-lai'ə-sis¹; e-lī'a-sis² [Apocrypha].—**Ellasub:** ī-lai'ə-sub¹; e-lī'a-sūb² [Douai Bible].—**Ellathah:** ī-lai'ə-thā¹; e-lī'a-thā² [Bible].—**Ellica:** el'ī-kā¹; ěl'ī-ca² [Douai Bible].

elicit: ī-lis'it¹; e-lġ'it²; *not* il-is'it¹. Compare ILLICIT [To draw out].

Elldad: ī-lai'dad¹; e-lī'dād² [Bible].—**Ellehoenal:** ī-lai'ī-hō'ī-nai¹; e-lī'e-hō'e-nī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ellel:** ī-lai'el¹; e-lī'ēl² [Bible].—**Ellenal:** el'ī-ī-nai¹; ěl'ī-ē-nī² [Bible].—**Ellezer:** i'h-ī-zar¹; ē'lī-ē-zēr² [Bible].—**Elhaba:** ī-lai'hā-bā¹; e-lī'hā-bā² [Bible].—**Ellehoenal:** el'ī-ho'ī-nai¹; ěl'ī-ho-ē-nī² [Bible].—**Elloreph:** el'ī-hō'ref¹; ěl'ī-hō'rēf² [Bible].—**Elhu:** ī-lai'hiū¹ or el'ī-hiū¹; e-lī'hū² or ěl'ī-hū² [Bible].—**Eljah:** ī-lai'jā¹; e-lī'jā² [Bible].—**Elka:** ī-lai'kā¹; e-lī'kā² [Bible].—**Elm:** i'lm¹; ē'lm² [Bible].—**Elmelech:** ī-lim'ī-lek¹; e-līm'e-lēc² [Bible].—**Eloda:** ī-lai'ō-dā¹; e-lī'ō-dā² [Douai Bible].—**Elloenal:** el'ī-o-ī-nai¹; ěl'ī-o-ē-nī² [Bible].—**Elonas:** el'ī-ō'nas¹; ěl'ī-ō'nas² [Apocrypha].—**Elphal:** ī-lai'fal¹; e-lī'fāl² [Bible].—**Elphalat:** ī-līf'ə-lat¹; e-līf'ə-lāt² [Apocrypha].—**Elphalet:** ī-līf'ə-let¹; e-līf'ə-lēt² [Bible].—**Elphatu:** ī-līf'ə-lū¹; e-līf'-

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērñ; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ū = sing; chin, this.

a-lū² [Douai Bible].—**Eliphaz**: el'f-faz¹; ēl'f-fāz² [Bible].—**Elipheleh**: 1-lif'f-le¹; e-lif'e-lē² [Douai Bible].—**Eliphelet**: 1-lif'f-le¹; e-lif'e-lēt² [Bible].—**Elipheleth**: 1-lif'f-leth¹; e-lif'e-lēth² [Douai Bible].—**Elisa**: 1-lai'sa¹; e-lī'sa² [Douai Bible].

Elisabeth: 1-liz'ə-beth¹; e-līz'a-bēth². Same as ELIZABETH.

Elisæus: el'f-sī'us¹; ēl'f-sē'ūs² [Bible].—**Elisama**: 1-lis'ə-ma¹; e-līs'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphan**: 1-lis'ə-fan¹; e-līs'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphat**: 1-lis'ə-fat¹; e-līs'a-fāt² [Douai Bible].—**Eliseus**: el'f-sī'us¹; ēl'f-sē'ūs². Same as ELISHA.—**Elisha**: 1-lai'shā¹; e-lī'shā² [Bible].—**Elishah**: 1-lai'shā¹; e-lī'shā² [Bible].—**Elishama**: 1-līsh'ə-mā¹; e-līsh'a-mā² [Bible].—**Elishamah**: 1-līsh'ə-mā¹; e-līsh'a-mā². Same as ELISHAMA.—**Elishaphat**: 1-līsh'ə-fat¹; e-līsh'a-fāt² [Bible].—**Elisheba**: 1-līsh'ə-bā¹; e-līsh'e-bā² [Bible].—**Elishua**: el'f-shū'a¹ or 1-līsh'ū-a¹; ēl'f-shū'a² or e-līsh'ū-a² [Bible].—**Elisimus**: 1-līs'i-mus¹; e-līs'i-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Ellsir d'Amore (L'): lē'f-lī'zīr' da-mō'rē¹; lē'f-lī'šīr' dā-mō'rē² [Opera buffa by Donizetti].

ellsor: 1-lai'zār¹ or el'f-zor¹; e-lī'sor² or ēl'f-sōr². *Standard & C.* indicate the first, *M. & W.* note the second. *E.* e-lai'zūr¹; *I.* 1-lai'zūr¹; *Wr.* e-lai'sar¹ [In Eng. law, a substitute for a sheriff or coroner].

Ellsua: el'f-siū'a¹; ēl'f-sū'a² [Douai Bible].

Ellsur: 1-lai'sur¹; e-lī'sūr² [Douai Bible].

élite [Fr.]: ē'f-lit¹; ē'f-lit² [The most select; pick, as of society].

Ellu: 1-lai'ū¹; e-lī'ū² [Apocrypha].

Eltud: 1-lai'ud¹; e-lī'ūd² [Bible].

ellixir: 1-lik'sār¹; e-līks'īr²; *not* el'f-ik-sīr¹, 1-lik'sīr¹, *nor* "even among the upper ranks of the people" (Walker), 1-leks'īr¹ [A sweetened medicine in solution].

Elizabeth: 1-liz'ə-beth¹; e-līz'a-bēth² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. G. **Elisabeth**: ē-lī'za-bet¹; e-lī'sā-bēt²; F. **Élisabeth**: ē'lī'zā'bet¹; ē'lī'sā'bēt²; **Elise**: ē'līs'ā¹; ē'līs'ā²; Gr. **Elisabet**: ē-lī-sa-bet¹; e-lī-sā-bēt²; It. **Elisabetta**: ē-lī'za-bet'ta¹; e-lī'sā-bēt'tā²; L. 1-liz'ə-beth'ā¹; e-līz'a-bēth'ā²; Sp. **Isabel**: ī'sā-bel¹; ī'sā-bēl².

Elizabethan: 1-liz'ə-beth-ən¹ or 1-liz'ə-bī'fhan¹; e-līz'a-bēth-an² or e-līz'a-bēthan². *Standard, C., W.* (1893), & *Wr.* indicate the first as best usage in the United States; *E., M., St., & W.* (1909) note the second, which represents the best usage of Great Britain [Belonging to the period of Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558-1603].

Elizaphan: el'f-zē'fan¹ or 1-liz'ə-fān¹; ēl'f-zā'fan² or e-līz'a-fān² [Bible].—**Elizur**: 1-lai'zur¹; e-lī'zūr² [Bible].—**Elikanah**: el-kē'nā¹ or el'kē-nā¹; ēl-kā'nā² or ēl'ka-nā² [Bible].—**Elikah**: el-kai'ā¹; ēl-kī'ā² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Elikshite**: el-kēsh-ait¹; ēl-kōsh-it² [Bible].—**Elasar**: el'lē'sār¹; ēl'lē'sār² [Bible].

elleborin: el'f-bō'rin¹ or e-leb'o-rin¹; ēl'f-bō'rin² or ē-lēb'o-rīn² [A chemical derived from the hellebore plant].

Ellen: el'en¹; ēl'en²; frequently el'an¹ [Fem. personal name].

Ellesmere: elz'mīr¹; ēl'smēr² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

ellipse: e-lips¹; ē-līps²; *not* el-ips¹.

Ellora: e-lō'rā¹; ē-lō'ra²; *not* el'o-rā¹ [Town in India].

elm: elm¹; ēlm²; formerly corrupted to el'am¹, due to a vagary of orthography [A valuable shade- and timber-tree].

El-melech: el'mī'lek¹; ēl'mē'lēe² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īpk; thīn, thīs

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gö**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Elmes: elmz¹; ělmş² [Eng. family name].

Elmodad: el-mō'dad¹; ěl-mō'dād² [Douai Bible].—**Elmodam**: el-mō'-dam¹; ěl-mō'dām² [Bible].—**Elnaam**: el-nē'am¹; ěl-nā'ām² [Bible].—**Elnaim**: el-nē'-im¹; ěl-nā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Elnathan**: el-nē'than¹; ěl-nā'than² [Bible].

elocation: el'o-kiū'shən¹; ěl'o-eū'shon² [The art of correct oral delivery].

Elohim: el'o-him¹; ěl'o-hīm², *Standard & C.*; *E.* e-lō'him¹; *I.* i'lō-him¹; *M.* el-ō'him¹; *St.* el'ō-him¹; *W.* e-lō'him¹; *Wr.* e-lō'hum¹ [Heb., God].

Eloi: 1-lō'ai¹ or i'lō'ai¹; e-lō'ī² or ē'lō-ī² [Bible].—**Eloi, Elol, lama sabachthani** [Heb.]: lō'ma sa-bāk'tha-nī¹; lū'mā sā-bāc'thā-nī² [Bible: Mark xv, 34].—**Elon**: i'lēn¹; ē'lōn² [Bible].—**Elon-beth-hanan**: i'lēn-bēth-hē'nən¹; ē'lōn-bēth-hā'nān² [Bible].

elongate: 1-lōŋ'gēt¹, *Standard & M.*, or i'lōŋ'gēt¹; e-lōŋ'gāt² or ē'lōŋ'gāt². *C.* 1-lōŋ'gēt¹; *E., I., & W.* 1-lōŋ'gēt¹; *St. & Wr.* e-lōŋ'gēt¹ [To lengthen].

elongation: i'lōŋ'gē'shən¹; ē'lōŋ'gā'shon².

Elonites: i'lēn-aits¹; ē'lōn-its² [Bible].

elope: 1-lōp'¹; e-lōp'² [To run away as for the purpose of being married].

eloquence: el'o-kwens¹; ěl'o-kwēŋ².

Eloth: i'lēth¹ or i'lōth¹; ē'lōth² or ē'lōth² [Bible].—**Elpaal**: el-pē'al¹; ěl-pā'-a² [Bible].—**Elpalet**: el'pa-let¹ or el-pē'let¹; ěl'pa-lēt² or ěl-pā'lēt² [Bible].—**Elparan**: el-pē'ran¹; ěl-pā'ran² [Bible].—**Elphaal**: el-fē'al¹; ěl-fā'al² [Douai Bible].

Elphinston, Elphinstone: el'fin-stən¹; ěl'fin-ston² [Scot. family name].

Elroi: el'rō'i¹; ěl'rō'ī² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elsa: el'sə¹; ěl'sə² [A feminine personal name; Alice]. **Else**†.

Elsass-Lothringen: el'zas-lōt'riŋ-en¹; ěl'gās-lōt'ring-ēn². Same as AL-SACE=LORRAINE.

Elsinore: el'si-nōr'¹; ěl'si-nōr'² [Dan. spt.; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

Elsje: els'yē¹; ěls'yc² [Dutch feminine personal name; Alice].

Eltecon: el'ti-kon¹; ěl'te-eōn² [Douai Bible].—**Eltekeh**: el'ti-ke¹; ěl'te-kē² [Bible].—**Eltekon**: el'ti-kon¹; ěl'te-kōn² [Bible].—**Elthece**: el'tu-si¹; ěl'the-cē² [Douai Bible].—**Eltheco**: el'tu-kō¹; ěl'the-cō² [Douai Bible].—**Eltholad**: el-thō-lad¹; ěl-thō-lād² [Douai Bible].—**Eltolad**: el-tō-lad¹; ěl-tō-lād² [Bible].

elucidate: 1-liū'si-dēt¹; e-lū'ci-dāt², *Standard & C., M., & W.* 1-liū'si-dēt¹; *E. & St.* e-lū'si-dēt¹; *I.* 1-liū'sid-ēt¹; *Wr.* e-lū'si-dēt¹ [To throw light on; clear up].

elude: 1-liūd'¹; e-lūd'², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. & St.* e-lūd'¹; *I.* 1-liūd'¹; *Wr.* e-liūd'¹ [To remain undiscovered by].

Elul: 1-lūl'¹; ē-lūl'², *Standard & C., I., & Wr.* i'lul¹; *E. & W.* e-lūl¹ [A month of the Jewish year].

elusion: 1-liū'zən¹; e-lū'zhon², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. & St.* e-lū'zun¹; *I.* 1-liū'zən¹; *Wr.* e-lū'zən¹ [The act of eluding]. See ELUDE.

elusive: 1-liū'siv¹; e-lū'siv². *St.* 1-liū'ziv¹ [That seeks to elude].

Eluzai: 1-liū'zi-ai or -zai¹; e-lū'za-i or -zi² [Bible].

Elvira: el-vai'rə¹; ěl-vī'ra² [A feminine personal name]. **Fr. Elvire**: el'vī'r¹; ěl'vī'r²; *It. Sp.* el-vī'ra¹; ěl-vī'rā².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Elymals: el'ī-mē'is¹; ěl'y-mā'is² [Apocrypha].—**Elymas:** el'ī-mas¹; ěl'y-mās² [Bible].—**Elyon:** el'ī-on¹; ěl'y-ōn² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elystan: ī-liz'ī-ən¹; e-lÿs'ī-an², *Standard & M.*; C. ī-liz'ī-ən¹; E. e-lī'zən¹; I. ī-lī'zī-ən¹; St. e-liz'ī-ən¹; W. ī-liz'ī-ən¹; Wr. e-liz'ī-ən¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated ī-liz'ī-ən¹; by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) ī-lī'zən¹; by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807), ī-liz'ī-ən¹ [Pert. to Elysium].

Elysium: ī-liz'ī-um¹; e-lÿs'ī-ūm², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; E. e-liz'ī-um¹; I. ī-lī'zī-um¹; St. & Wr. e-liz'ī-um¹ [In Gr. myth, paradise or the abode of the blessed dead].

Elzabad: el-zē'bad¹ or el'zə-bad¹; ěl-zā'bād² or ěl'za-bād² [Bible].—**Elzaphan:** el-zē'fan¹ or el'zə-fan¹; ěl-zā'fān² or ěl'za-fān² [Bible].—**Elzebad:** el'zī-bad¹; ěl'zē-bad² [Douai Bible].

Elzevir: el'zī-var¹; ěl'ze-vīr², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. el'ze-vīr¹; E. el'ze-vūr¹; I. el-zī'vūr¹; St. el'ze-vūr¹; Wr. el'zī-vūr¹ [Dutch family of publishers (1592-1681)].

emaciate: ī-mē'shī-ēt¹; e-mā'shī-āt²; not e-mē'sī-ət¹ [To waste away in flesh].

Emadabun: ī'mə-dē'bun¹; ē'ma-dā'būn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

emanant: em'ə-nənt¹; ěm'a-nant². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated ī'mə-nənt¹ [Flowing from a source].

emanative: em'ə-nē-tiv¹; ěm'a-nā-tiv²—the pronunciation of the day, and that indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) noted ī-man'ə-tiv¹, and Walker (1806) em'ə-nā-tiv¹ [Flowing forth].

Emanuel: ī-man'yu-el¹; e-mān'yu-ēl² [A masculine personal name].

Emathels: ī-mē'thī-is¹; e-mā'the-īs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

embalm: em-bām'¹; ěm-bām'²—the l is silent. See CALM [To preserve from decay].

emblematic: em-blem'ə-taiz¹; ěm-blēm'a-tīz², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.* C. & St. em'blem-ə-taiz¹; I. em-blem'at-aiz¹ [To serve as an emblem or representation].

embonpoint [Fr.]: ān'bōn'pwan¹; ān'bōn'pwān² [A well-fed or plump] [appearance].

embouchure [Fr.]: ān'bū'shūr¹; ān'bū'chūr² [The mouth, as of a river].

embrasure: em-brē'ziur¹; ěm-brā'zhūr², *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., & W.; E. em-brē'ziur¹; I. em-brē'ziur¹; St. & *Standard* (1913) em-brē'ziur¹; Wr. em-brā'zūr¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the penult —*embra'sure*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded em-brē'zēr¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Knowles (1835) preferred em-brā'zūr¹. Smart (1840-57) first stressed the ultima, and later the antepenult [An opening in a wall or battlement].

Emek-kezig: ī'mek=kī-zig¹; ē'mēk=ke-zīg² [Bible (R. V.)].

Emeline: em'ī-lain or -lin¹; ěm'e-lin or -līn² [A feminine personal name].

Written also **Em'ne-line** and with variant forms, **Em'ī-ly** and **Em'ma**. Fr. **Émilie:** ē'mī'li¹; ē'mā'lē²; Ger. **Emilie:** ē-mī'li-ə¹; e-mī'li-ə²; It. Pg. Sp. **Emilia:** ē-mī'li-ə¹; ē-mī'li-ə².

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

emendation: em'en-dé'shən¹; ěm'en-dā'shon², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.*; C. em-en-dé'shən¹; E. i-mend-é'shən¹; I. i-mend-é'shən¹; M. i-men-dé'shən¹; *Standard* (1913-1915) i'men-dé'shən¹; W. (1864-1908) em'en-dé'shun¹; W. (1909-1915) i'men-dé'shən¹; Wr. em-in-dé'shən¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennig (1760), Ash (1775) noted *emenda'tion*; Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) em-en-dé'shun¹; Sheridan (1780) i'men-dé'shun¹. Throughout Great Britain i-men-dé'shən¹ is preferred.

emeritus: i-mer'i-tus¹; e-mër'i-tüs² [L., having served his time: said of a professor in a university].

Emery: em'är-ı¹; ěm'ër-y² [A masculine proper name]. Fr. **Emerl**: ěm'ri'¹; em'ri'²; It. **Amerigo**: ä'më-rı'gō¹; ä'më-rı'gō²; Lat. **Almericus**: al'mi-rai'kus¹; ä'l'më-rı'cüs².

émeute [Fr.]: ě'müt'¹; ě'müt'² [A seditious outbreak].

emigrant: em'i-grant¹; ěm'i-ġrant¹ [One who moves from one country into another]. See IMMIGRANT.

Émile: ě'mil'¹; ě'mil'² [A masculine personal name]. Fl. **Emilus**: ě-mi'-lus¹; ě-mi'lus²; Ger. **Emil**: ě'mil¹; ě'mil²; It. **Emilio**: ě-mi'li-o-ı¹; ě-mi'li-o-2; L. **Æmilius** or **Aemilius**: i-mil'i-us¹; ě-mil'i-üs²; Sp. **Emilio**: ě-mi'li-o-ı¹; ě-mi'li-o-2.

Emilia: i-mil'i-a¹; e-mil'i-a² [A feminine personal name].

Emim: i'mim¹; ě'mim² [Bible].

eminent: em'i-nent¹; ěm'i-nënt². Compare EMANANT [High in station or merit; distinguished].

emir: ě-mir'¹; ě-mir'², *Standard*; C. e-mır'¹; E. i'mır'¹; I. i'mir'¹; M. e-mır'¹; St. i'mır'¹; W. i-mır'¹; Wr. i'mır'¹ [A Mohammedan prince or chief].

Emma: em'ä¹; ěm'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Emı**; **Emmie**† (dims.). Fr. e'mä'¹; ě'mä'²; Ger. It. Pg. em'mä¹; ěm'mä²; Sp. **E'ma**: ě'mä¹; ě'mä².

Emmanuel: e-man'yü-el¹; ě-män'yü-ël² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Emanuel**†. Fr. e'mä'nü'el¹; ě'mä'nü'ël²; Ger. **Emanuel**: ě-mä'nu-ël¹; ě-mä'nu-ël², **Immanuel**†; It. **Emanuele**: ě-mä'nu-ē'li¹; ě-mä'nu-ē'li²; Pg. Sp. **Manuel**: mä'nü-ē'li¹; mä'nü-ē'li²; **Manoel**† [Pg.]. Compare IMMANUEL.

Emmaus: em'i-us¹ or e-mē'us¹; ěm'a-üs² or ě-mä'üs² [Bible].

emmenagog: e-men'ä-gög¹; ě-mën'a-gög², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. e-mın'ä-gög¹; I. em-mın'a-gög¹; M. em-i'nä-gög¹; St. e-men'a-gög¹.

Emmer: em'är¹; ěm'ër² [Apocrypha].—**Emmeruth**: em-i-rüth'¹; ěm-e-rüth'² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Emmor**: em'är¹; ěm'ör² [Bible].

emollent: i-möl'i-ent¹; e-möl'i-ënt², *Standard*; C. i-möl'yent¹; E. e-möl'i-ent¹; I. i-möl'i-ent¹; M. i-möl'i-ent¹; St. e-möl'i-ent¹; W. & Wr. i-möl'yent¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated i-möl'i-ent¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) i-möl'yent¹ [An external application that softens or relaxes the tissues].

Emona: em'o-nä¹; ěm'o-na² [Douai Bible].

empennage [Fr.]: ä'n'pë'näz'¹; ä'n'pë'näzh'² [In an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, the planes that secure stability].

emperor: em'pä-ör¹; ěm'për-ör²; not em'prär¹ [The sovereign of an empire].

emphasis: em'fä-sis¹; ěm'fa-sıs² [Special force of voice in speaking or reading].

emphysema: em'fi-sı'mä¹; ěm'fy-së'mä² [Puffed condition of the skin].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, ġët, präy, fërñ; hīt, ĩce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

emphysematous: em-fi-si'mə-tus¹; ɛm-fy-sē'ma-tūs², *Standard*; *C.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *E.* em-fi-si'mə-tus¹; *I.* em-fi-sim'ət-us¹; *M.* em-fi-si'ma-tas¹; *St.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *W.* em-fi-sem'a-tas¹; *Wr.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹ [Distended by air or gas].

empre: em'pair¹; ɛm'pɪr². Indicated em'pɪr¹ by Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780), but Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), and others noted the *i* as in 'aisle,' as used for the past century.

empiric: em-pir'ik¹; ɛm-pɪr'ie². *E.* & *I.* em-pi'rik¹. Dr. Murray notes that in the 17th century the stress was indicated on the first syllable, the accentuation adopted by Dryden (1631?–1700), and noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). Modern usage, as indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, is founded on the accentuation adopted by Milton (1608–74) and noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Based on experience or observation].

employé [Fr.]: ān'plwa'yē¹ or em'plœi-ē¹; ān'plwä'yē² or ɛm'plöy-e² [A person employed by another]. Compare EMPLOYEE, its Eng. correlative.

employee: em'plœi-ī¹; ɛm'plöy-ē². Best American usage favors this form rather than the preceding.

empyema: em'pi-i'mə¹; ɛm'py-ē'ma² [A collection of purulent matter].

empyrean: em-pir'ī-āl¹; ɛm-pȳr'e-āl². *C.*, *St.*, & *Knowles* em-pi-rī-āl¹ [Pertaining to the sky].

empyrean: em'pi-rī-ān¹; ɛm'py-rē-ān². *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate em-pir'ī-ān¹ as alternative. Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) accented the penult as we do to-day [The highest heaven; hence, the abode of God].

Ems: ems¹; ɛms² [Prus. river and town].

emu: i'miū¹; ē'mū² [An Austral. ostrich-like bird]. **emeu**†.

Enacim: en'a-sim¹; ɛn'a-çim² [Douai Bible].—**Enadad:** en'a-dad¹; ɛn'a-dād² [Douai Bible].—**Enaim:** ɪ-nē'im¹; e-nā'ym² [Bible (R. V.)].

enallage: en-āl'ə-jī¹; ɛn-āl'a-gē² [The use of one part of speech for another].

Enam: i'nam¹; ē'nām² [Bible].—**Enan:** i'nan¹; ē'nān² [Bible].—**Enasibus:** ɪ-nas'ī-bus¹; e-nās'ī-būs² [Apocrypha].

enate: ɪ-nēt¹ or i'nēt¹; e-nāt² or ē'nāt². The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893–1915), *W.* (1847–1908), & *Wr.* (1855–59); the second represents British usage as indicated by Dr. Bradley (Murray's "New English Dict." 1891–1916), and by *E.* & *I.*, but both of which stress the ultima. *C.* & *W.* (1909) i'nēt¹; *Wr.* e-nēt¹ [Growing out].

encelnte [Fr.]: ān'saūt¹; ān'çānt² [Pregnant]. [and Ge].

Enceladus: en-sel'a-dus¹; ɛn-çél'a-dūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Tartarus].

encephalic: en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛn'çe-fāl'ie². See CEPHALIC.

encephalon: en-sef'a-lən¹; ɛn-çéf'a-lōn² [The brain].

enchaut: en-çant¹; ɛn-chānt². See ASK; CHANT.

encheirion: en-kai'ri-en¹; ɛn-ei'ri-ōn² [A vestment of the clergy of the

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy, ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʰɪn, ʰɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

enchiridion: en"ki-rid'i-on¹; ɛn"ei-rid'i-on² [Handbook].

encore [Fr.]: ən"kor¹; ɛn"eor², *Standard* & *I.*; *C.* ən-kör¹; *E.* ɛn-kör¹; *M.* ən-kör¹; *St.* & *Wr.* ən"kor¹; *W.* ən-kör¹.

Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) both indicated the stress on the final syllable, the latter noting en-kör¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated ɛn-kör¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) recorded ən-kör¹ [Literally, once more; again].

encuirassed: en"kwī-rast¹; ɛn"ewi-räst², *Standard*; *C.* en-kwī-rast¹; *W.* en"kwī-rast¹; *Wr.* en-kwī-rast¹ [Having a cuirass-like covering].

encyclic: en-sik'lik¹; ɛn-cye'lie². *I.* & *M.* en-sai'klik¹ [**I. a.** Circular. **II.** n. A circular letter from the Pope to the bishops].

encyclopedia: en-sai"kle-pi'di-ə¹; ɛn-cy"elo-pē'di-a²; not en"sī-klo-pi'di-ə¹ [The entire circle of knowledge, or a work devoted to it]. **encyclopædia**†. See **CYCLOPEDIA**.

encyclopedia: en-sai"kle-pi'dik¹; ɛn-cy"elo-pē'die². *C.* & *W.* give en-sai"-klo-ped'ik¹ as alternative.

endeavor: en-dev'ar¹; ɛn-dēv'or². In *Ire.*, formerly, en-dē'vūr¹ (see Charles Lever, "Harry Lorrequer," ch. xiv, 1839); in Derbyshire, en-dī'vūr¹ (see Verney, "Stone Edge," ch. xi, 1868) [Attempt; effort].

endive: en'div¹; ɛn'div²; not en'daiv¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *W.* (1909) & *Standard* (1913), but not by any earlier editions of these works, or by any other modern dictionaries. It was unknown to Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Walker, etc., and is not noted even in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary," nor in Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary."

endocarditis: en"do-kar-dai'tis¹; ɛn"do-ear-dī'tis². *Standard* indicates en"do-kar-dī'tis¹ as alternative [Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart].

endogen: en'do-jen¹; ɛn'do-gēn² [A type of plant, an "inside grower"].—**endogenous**: en-dej'i-n-us¹; ɛn-dōg'e-nūs².

Endor: en'dōr¹; ɛn'dōr² [Bible].

[layer of a sponge].

endosmose: en'des-mōs¹; ɛn'dös-mōs². In England en'dez-mōs¹ [Inner

Endymion: en-dim'i-on¹; ɛn-dym'i-on² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth to whom Zeus granted eternal youth].

[Bible].

Eneas: i-nī'as¹; e-nē'as² [Bible].—**Eneclalm**: en-eg'h-im¹; ɛn-ēg'la-im²

enema: en'i-ma¹ or i-nī'ma¹; ɛn'e-ma² or e-nē'ma². The Am. & Eng. lexicographers agree on the first; the second is noted by Scottish lexicographers as preferred by them.

The normal pronunciation is en'i-ma¹, but the incorrect form is in very general use. HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 166 [Oxford 1891].

The plural **enemata** is pronounced i-nem'a-tə¹; e-nēm'a-ta².

Enemessar: en"i-mes'ar¹; ɛn"e-mēs'ar² [Apocrypha].—**Eneneus**: en"i-ni'us¹ or i-nī'ni-us¹; ɛn"e-nē'ūs² or e-nē'ne-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Enenius**: en"i-na'i'us¹ or i-nē'ni-us¹; ɛn"e-nī'ūs² or e-nē'ni-ūs² [Apocrypha].

enervate: en'ar-vēt¹ or i-nūr-vēt¹; ɛn'ēr-vāt² or e-nēr'vāt². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; the second has the support of *C.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* and was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Smart (1840) [To deprive of nerve; weaken].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsie; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

enfeoff: en-fef¹; ɛn-fɛf²—so indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798, Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted en-fif¹ [To dispose of land in fee to].

enflade: en¹fi-ləd¹; ɛn¹fi-ləd², *Standard, St., & W.; C., I., M., & Wr.* en-fi-ləd¹; *E.* en¹fi-ləd¹; *Smart*, en-fi-ləd¹ [A raking fire against a column of troops].

enfranchise: en-fran¹chəiz¹ or -chiz¹; ɛn-frən¹chis² or -chis²—*W.* & the Scottish lexicographers prefer the former [To free from political disabilities].

enfranchisement: en-fran¹chiz-ment or -mənt¹; ɛn-frən¹chis-ment².

Engaddi: en-gad¹ai¹; ɛn-gäd¹i² [Apocrypha].

Engadine: en¹gā-din¹; ɛn¹gä-din² [Swiss valley].

Engannim: en-gan¹im¹; ɛn-gän¹im² [Bible].

Engedi: en-gi¹dai¹ or en¹gi-dai¹; ɛn-gē¹di² or ɛn-gē¹di² [Bible].

Enghten (d): d¹än¹ga¹n¹; d¹än¹gän² [Fr. soldier (1772-1804)].

engine: en¹jin¹; ɛn¹gin²; not in¹jin¹, formerly very common; nor en¹jain¹ [A machine for applying power to work].—**enginery:** en¹jin¹-ri¹; ɛn¹gin¹-ry²—three syllables, not four.

England: in¹gländ¹; in¹gland². There is a tendency to pronounce it en¹gländ¹ in the country itself [A country of Europe]. Compare ENGLISH.

The word and its cognates, *English*, etc., are the only instances in which in modern standard English the letter e stands in an accented syllable for (i).

HENRY BRADLEY, *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 179 [Oxford, 1891].

Dr. Bradley notes a regrettable anomaly that should be corrected.

Engllsh: in¹ghlsh¹; in¹glish². See ENGLAND, and Introductory, page xi.

I have heard even educated men pronounce the words *English* and *England* just as they are spelled—that is, the initial syllable was sounded as *eng* and not as *ing*. No such pronunciation is ever likely to become common enough to bring itself into notice.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. v, p. 261 [H. '09].

engross: en-grōs¹; ɛn-grōs² [To absorb or occupy completely].

Enhaddah: en-had¹ū¹; ɛn-häd¹ä² [Bible].—**Enhakkore:** en-hak¹o-rī¹; ɛn-häk¹o-rē² [Bible].

enhance: en-hans¹; ɛn-hänç² [To intensify]. See ASK.

Enhasor: en-hē¹sər¹; ɛn-hä¹sör² [Douai Bible].—**Enhazor:** en-hē¹zər¹; ɛn-hä¹zör² [Bible].

enigma: i-nig¹mə¹; e-nīg¹ma²—modern dictionaries, including Stormonth, uniformly indicate this [Something that must be solved, as a riddle].—**enigmatic:** i¹nig-mat¹ik¹; e¹nīg-mät¹ic². *E.* e-nig-mat¹ik¹; *St.* en¹ig-mat¹ik¹.

Enmishpat: en-mish¹pat¹; ɛn-mish¹pät² [Bible].—**Ennatan:** e-nē¹tän¹; ɛ-nä¹tän² [Apocrypha].

ennul [Fr.]: äñ¹nwi¹; äñ¹nwi² [Weariness; tedium]. A word frequently used in Eng. during the 19th cent., but always with its native pronunciation, for which lovers of both the Eng. and Fr. languages have good reason to be thankful, having been delivered from a possible en¹ū-ai¹.—**ennuyé** [Fr.]: äñ¹nwi¹yē¹; äñ¹nwi¹yē² [Wearied].

Enoch: i¹nək¹; e¹nöç² [Bible].—**Enon:** i¹nən¹; e¹nön² [Bible. Same as ENON].—**Enos:** i¹nes¹; e¹nös² [Bible].—**Enosh:** i¹nesh¹; e¹nösh² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; füll, rül, cüre, büt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thia, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

enough: 1-nuf¹; e-nūf² [Sufficient].

enow: 1-nō¹; e-nō²; *not* 1-nau¹ [Poetic form of ENOUGH].

Enrimmon: en-rim'an¹; ěn-rĭm'on² [Bible].—**Enrogel:** en-rō'gel¹; ěn-rō'gēl² [Bible]. [effect].

ensemble: ān"sān'bl¹; ān"sān'bl²; *not* en'sem-bl¹ [General appearance or

Ensembles: en-sī'mēs¹; ěn-sē'mēs² [Douai Bible].—**Enshemesh:** en-shī'mesh¹; ěn-shē'mēsh² [Bible]. [a heraldic charge].

ensign¹ (v.): en-sain¹; ěn-sĭn² [To distinguish, as by mark or sign: said of

ensign² (n.): en'sain¹; ěn'sĭn² [A distinguishing flag].

ensilage: en'si-lĭj¹; ěn'si-lāg² [Air-tight preservation of fodder].

en suite [Fr.]: ān swit¹; ān swit² [In a series].

entall: en-tēl¹; ěn-tāl² [To transmit, as by heredity].

Entappuah: en-tap'yū-ā or en'ta-piū'ā¹; ěn-tāp'yū-ā or ěn'tā-pū'ā² [Bible].

entasis: en'tā-sis¹; ěn'ta-sĭs² [Muscular rigidity, as in lockjaw].

entelechy: en-tel'i-ki¹; ěn-tēl'e-ey² [Completeness].

entente cordiale [Fr.]: ān"tānt' kēr"dyāl¹; ān"tānt' eōr"dyāl² [A cordial understanding].

enthusiasm: en-ĥiū'zi-azm¹; ěn-thū'si-āsm². Sheridan (1780) en-ĥiū'zi-azm¹; Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) en-ĥiū'zi-azm¹. Usage has decreed that when *ia* do not completely coalesce it is preferable to sound the *s* as *z* and not as *3* (*zh*) as indicated by Walker.

enthymeme: en'ĥi-mīm¹; ěn'thy-mēm² [A term in logic].

[a play].

entracte [Fr.]: ān"tr-ākt'¹; ān"tr-āet'² [An interval between two acts of

entrée [Fr.]: ān"trē'¹; ān"trē'² [1. Admission. 2. A side-dish].

entremets (n. pl.): ān"trā-mē'¹; ān"tre-mē'² [Fr., side-dishes].

entre nous [Fr.]: ān"tr nū¹; ān"tr nū² [Between us].

entrepôt [Fr.]: ān"trā-pō'¹; ān"tre-pō'² [Commercial center].

entrepreneur [Fr.]: ān"trā-prā-nūr'¹; ān"tre-pre-nūr'² [One who engages to carry on an enterprise; an undertaker].

entresol: en'tar-sol¹ or (Fr.) ān"trā-sōl'¹; ěn'tēr-sōl'² or (Fr.) ān"tre-sōl'² [F. mezzanine].

enunciate: 1-nun'si-ēt¹ or 1-nun'shī-ēt¹; e-nūn'ċi-āt² or e-nūn'shī-āt². *Standard, E., I., & St.* prefer the first, but *I.* gives the initial *e* long; *C., M., W., & Wr.* prefer the second [To explain; disclose].

enunciation: 1-nun'si-ē'shān¹ or 1-nun'shī-ē'shān¹; e-nūn'ċi-ā'shon² or e-nūn'shī-ā'shon². The first is indicated by *Standard, E., I.* (giving initial *e* long), *St., & W.*; the second by *C., M., & Wr.* [The mode of utterance of vocal sounds].

envelop, envelope (n.): en-vel'ap¹ or en'vi-lōp¹; ěn-vēl'op² or ěn've-lōp². *Standard, C., E., St., & W.* indicate the first; *I. & M.* the second; *Wr.* ān-vi-lōp¹. Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835) en-vel'ap¹; Perry (1777) en'vi-lōp¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), en-vi-lōp¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) an-vi-lōp¹; Jameson (1827) en-vi-lōp¹; Jones (1798

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wāt, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hĭt, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

en-vi-lōp¹; Smart (1840) enɣ'lep¹. This word, the spelling of which has been Anglicized for more than 200 years, should be pronounced like the verb and the New Standard Dictionary so indicates it. The form en-vi-lōp¹, still occasionally heard on both sides of the Atlantic, is not French, Anglo-French, or American French. As Townsend Young noted, "it is eminently ridiculous," for which reason, perhaps, it still finds some votaries [A case of paper or linen used to cover a letter].

envelope (v.): en-vel'əp¹; ɛn-vəl'op² [To cover with an envelop].

environ: en-vai'rən¹; ɛn-vi'ron² [To enclose; surround].

environment: en-vai'rən-mənt¹; ɛn-vi'ron-mənt² [One's surroundings].

environs: en-vai'rənɜː; ɛn-vi'ronɜː. *St.* en'vi-rənɜː¹. A word that has been traced by Dr. Bradley (New Eng. Dict. vol. iii, p. 231, Oxford, 1891) to Hampole (Richard Rolle of Hampole, "The Pricke of Conscience"), 1340, and which, after being nearly 600 years in the language, is still sometimes pronounced as Fr.

Perry (1777) and Craig (1849) indicated en-vai'rənɜː; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807), en-vi-rənɜː¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), ɛn'vi-rənɜː¹; Jameson (1827), en'vi-runɜː¹; Knowles (1835), ɛɣ-vi-rənɜː¹, and Smart (1840), en'vi-rənɜː¹ [Outskirts; suburbs]. Walker (1791) claimed the word "ought to be pronounced like the verb *environ*, but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation . . . ; it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably. Jameson gave the stress on the first syllable, as was done later also by Stormonth, a Scotsman by birth.

envoy¹: en-vei'¹; ɛn-vöy'², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* en'vei'. Pedantically, hence erroneously, ɛn'vwā'¹ [Concluding stanza of a poem]. **envoÿt**. A word which dates its title to English pronunciation from the days of Chaucer (c. 1398).

envoy²: en'vei¹; ɛn'vöy² [A diplomatic representative].

enzym, enzyme: en'zim¹; ɛn'zym², *Standard & C.*; *W.* en'zaim¹ [A compound produced by living animal or vegetable cells].

Eocene: i'ə-sin¹; ē'ə-çēn² [A geological epoch].

Eoghan: ō'an¹; ō'an². [Ir.] A Gaelic masculine personal name variously translated as Owen and Eugene.

Eollan: i-ō'li-an¹; ē-ō'li-an² [Pert. to Æolus, god of the winds, or to the winds].

colipile: i-ol'i-pail¹; ē-ō'li-pil². *C.* i'ə-li-pail¹; *Wr.* e-ol'i-pail¹ [A reaction motor reputed to be the first steam-engine].

eon: i'en¹; ē'ōn² [An age of the universe]. See **ÆON**.

Eos: i'ēs¹; ē'ōs² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of the dawn].

epact (n.): i'pakt¹; ē'pæct², *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* ep'-akt¹. Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the initial e, and his example was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) noted *epact'* [The days in the solar year that exceed the days in the lunar year].

Epænetas: i-pi'ni-tus¹; e-pē'ne-tūs² [Bible]. **Epenetus**†.

Epaphras: ep'ə-fras¹; ɛp'a-frās² [Bible].

Epaphroditus: i-paf'ro-dai'tus¹; e-páf'ro-d'i'tūs² [Bible].

epaulet, epaulette: ep'ə-let¹; ɛp'a-lēt²; *note* e-pau'let¹ [Shoulder-ornament].

epencephalic: ep-en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛp-ɛn'çe-fāl'ie², *Standard & M.*; *I. & W.* ep'en-si-fal'ik¹ [Pert. to the epencephalon].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

epencephalon: ep"en-sef"ə-lən¹; ɛp"ən-çéf'a-lən² [A cerebral vesicle].

epergne: ɪ-pŭrn¹ or (Fr.) ɛ"pärn¹; e-pĕrn² or (Fr.) ɛ"pĕrn² [A center dish or ornamental piece for a dinner-table].

Épernay: ɛ"pär"nē¹; ɛ"pĕr"nä² [Fr. town].

Ephaal: ef'ä-lä¹; ɛf'ä-äl² [Douai Bible].—**Ephah**: ɪ'fä¹; ɛ'fä² [Bible].—

Ephal: ɪ'fai or ɪ'fi-ai¹; ɛ'fi or ɛ'fa-i² [Bible]. [seldom or never heard.]

ephemeral: ɪ-fem'ər-äl¹; e-fĕm'ēr-äl². Sheridan (1780) ɪ-fī'mi-räl¹, now

ephemerle: ɪ-fem'ər-ik¹ or ef'ɪ-mer'ik¹; e-fĕm'ēr-ĭe² or ɛf'e-mĕr'ie².

Standard, C., E., & I. favor the second; *M., St., W., & Wr.* note the first.

Epher: ɪ'fär¹; ɛ'fēr² [Bible].—**Ephes-dammim**: ɪ'fēz{or ɪ'fēs-}dam'im¹;

ɛ'fēs{or ɛ'fēs-}dām'im² [Bible].—**Ephesian**: ɪ-fĭ-zän¹; e-fĕ-zhän².—**Ephesus**: ef'ɪ-

sus¹; ɛf'e-sūs² [City in Asia Minor]. [slain by Apollo.]

Ephialtes: ef'ɪ-äl'tiz¹; ɛf'ɪ-äl'tēs² [In Gr. myth, a giant son of Poseidon]

Ephlal: ef'läl¹; ɛf'läl² [Bible].—**ephod**: ef'əd¹; ɛf'öd²—the pronunciation

indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Samuel Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Kenrick (1773) gave the initial as long—ɪ'fed¹, which in Walker's opinion (1806) was "best."—**ephor**: ef'ör¹; ɛf'ör² [Gr. magistrate].

Ephphatha: ef'ə-thä¹; ɛf'a-thä² [Bible].—**Ephpheta**: e-fī'tä¹; ɛ-fĕ'tä²

[Douai Bible].—**Ephraim**: ɪ'fri-im¹; ɛ'fra-īm² [Bible].—**Ephraimite**: ɪ'fri-im-ait¹;

ɛ'fra-īm-it² [Bible].—**Ephrain**: ɪ'fri-in¹; ɛ'fra-in² [Bible].—**Ephratah**: ef'ra-tä¹; ɛ'-

ra-tä² [Bible].—**Ephrath**: ef'rath¹; ɛ'fräth². Same as **EPHRATAH**.—**Ephrathite**:

ef'rath-ait or ɪ'frath-ait; ɛ'fräth-it or ɛ'fräth-it² [Bible].—**Ephree**: ɪ'fri-i¹; ɛ'fre-ē²

[Douai Bible].—**Ephron**: ɪ'fren¹; ɛ'frön² [Bible].

epicene: ep'ɪ-sin¹; ɛp'ɪ-çĕn² [Of common gender, as *fish, hare, thrush*].

Epictetus: ep'ik-ti'tus¹; ɛp'ie-tĕ'tüs² [Gr. philosopher (50?-125?)].

epicure: ep'ɪ-kiür¹; ɛp'ɪ-eür² [One who has a taste for table delicacies].

Epicurean: ep'ɪ-kiu-ri'an¹ or ep'ɪ-kiu-ri'an¹; ɛp'ɪ-eür-rē'an² or ɛp'ɪ-eür-rĕ'-

än². *Standard, I., M., St., & W.* (1909) indicate the first; *C., E., & Wr.* note the second;

W. (1864-1908), ep'ɪ-kiü-ri-än¹ [Pert. to Epicurus].

Epicurus: ep'ɪ-kiü-rus¹; ɛp'ɪ-eür-rüs² [Gr. philosopher, 341-270 B. C.].

epicycle: ep'ɪ-sai'kl¹; ɛp'ɪ-çy'el² [A term in Ptolemaic astronomy].

epicycle (a.): ep'ɪ-sik'lik¹ or ep'ɪ-sai'klik¹; ɛp'ɪ-çyĕ'lie² or ɛp'ɪ-çy'elie².

Standard, C., M., & W. indicate the first; *E., I., St., & Wr.* prefer the second.

Epigoni [L.]: ɪ-pig'o-nai¹; e-plġ'o-ni² [In Gr. myth, descendants of the

heroes who fell in the war against Thebes].

epilog: ep'ɪ-log¹; ɛp'ɪ-löġ² [The close of a narrative].

epilogize: ep-il'o-jaiz¹; ɛp-il'o-ġiz², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *W.*; *C.* ep'ɪ-lo-

jaiz¹; *E.* e-pil'o-jaiz¹; *I.* e-pī'o-jaiz¹; *M. & Standard* (1913), ɪ-pil'o-jaiz¹; *Wr.* e-pil'a-

jaiz¹ [To furnish an epilog].

epimeron (n.): ep'ɪ-mi'ren¹; ɛp'ɪ-mĕ'rön², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* ep-ɪ-

nü'ren¹; *M.* ep-im-i'ren¹ [A side-piece of a segment of an arthropod].

Épinal: ɛ"pi"nä¹; ɛ"pi"nä² [Fr. town].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔll; ɪə = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

epinicion (n.): epⁿi-nis¹-ən¹; epⁿi-niç¹-i-ön², *Standard*; C. & M. ep-i-nis¹-i-ən¹; E. ep-i-ni¹-si-ən¹; I. e-pi-ni¹-shi-ən¹; W. epⁿi-nish¹-i-ən¹; Wr. ep-i-nish¹-i-ən¹ [In Gr. antiquities, a choral ode commemorating victory].

Eplphanes: ɪ-pif¹-ə-niz¹; e-pif¹-a-nēs² [Apocrypha].

Eplphantus: epⁿi-fē¹-ni-us¹; epⁿi-fā¹-ni-ūs² [Gr. Church Father (310-403)].

Eplrus: ɪ-pai¹-rus¹; e-pī¹-rūs²; not ep¹-i-rus¹ [Part of Albania].

episcopacy: ɪ-pis¹-ko-pə-sɪ¹; e-pis¹-eo-pa-çy² [Church government by bishop].

episode: epⁿi-sōd¹; epⁿi-sōd².—**episodle**: epⁿi-sed¹-ik¹; epⁿi-sōd¹-ie².

epistle: ɪ-pis¹-l¹; e-pis¹-l²—the *t* is silent.

epitaph: epⁿi-taf¹; epⁿi-tāf². See **ASK**.

epithalamion, **epithalamium**: epⁿi-tha-lē¹-mi-ən or -um¹; epⁿi-tha-lā¹-mi-ən or -ūm² [A nuptial poem]. [body].

epithellum: epⁿi-thi¹-li-um¹; epⁿi-thē¹-li-ūm² [Cellular tissue of the animal

epitome: ɪ-pit¹-o-mi¹; e-pīt¹-o-mē² [An abridgment or abstract].—**epitomize**: ɪ-pit¹-o-maiz¹; e-pīt¹-o-miz².

epizootic: epⁿi-zō-ət¹-ik¹; epⁿi-zō-ōt¹-ie² [A disease affecting animals].

epizooty: epⁿi-zō¹-o-ti¹; epⁿi-zō¹-o-ty². Same as the preceding.

epoch: ep¹-ək¹ or i¹-pek¹; ep¹-ðe² or ē²-pōe². *Standard*, M., W., & Wr. indicate the first; C., E., I., & St. note the second.

The first is recorded by all the earlier lexicographers except Daniel Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), who record the second.

epode: ep¹-ōd¹; ep¹-ōd²—so indicated by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Kenrick (1773) the initial was given long and so preferred by Kenrick (1773) and Craig (1849)—e¹-pode [An after-song].

eponym: ep¹-o-nim¹; ep¹-o-nym² [The name of a person assumed to be the founder of a race].

epopee: ep¹-o-pi¹; ep¹-o-pē² [An epic poem].

equability: i¹-kwā-bil¹-i-ti¹ or ek¹-wā-bil¹-i-ti¹; ē¹-kwa-bil¹-i-ty² or ēk¹-wā-bil¹-i-ty². St. prefers the second, which is indicated as alternative also by *Standard*, C., M., & W.

equable: i¹-kwā-bl¹ or ek¹-wā-bl¹; ē¹-kwa-bl¹ or ēk¹-wā-bl¹. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated the first. Stormonth and Smart prefer the second, which is indicated also by *Standard*, C., M., & W. as alternative.

equality: ɪ-kwəl¹-i-ti¹; e-kwāl¹-i-ty²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated ɪ-kwāl¹-i-ti¹. [long.

equanimity: i¹-kwā-nim¹-i-ti¹; ē¹-kwa-nīm¹-i-ty²—pronounce the initial *e*
equation: ɪ-kwē¹-shən¹; e-kwā¹-shon², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St. ɪ-kwē¹-shun¹; I. ɪ-kwē¹-shen¹ [Equal division].

equery: ek¹-wār¹-ɪ or ɪ-kwer¹-ɪ; ēk¹-wēr¹-y² or e-kwēr¹-y²—the first is indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries; the second is noted only as alternative by

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Standard, C., M., W., & Wr. Fenning, Ash, Perry, Walker, and Jameson indicated the initial *e* as long, Jameson noting the stress upon it; but Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Enfield stressed the penult [A master of the horses, as of a prince].

equestrienne: i-kwes"tri-en¹; e-kwēs"tri-ën² [A horsewoman].

equilibrant: i"kwī-lai'brant¹ or i-kwīl'i-brant¹; ē"kwī-lī'brant² or e-kwīl'i-brant² [That which produces equilibrium].—**equilibrate:** i"kwī-lai'brēt¹; ē"kwī-lī'brāt².—**equilibration:** i"kwī-lai-brē'shən¹; ē"kwī-lī-brā'shon².—**equilibrator:** i"kwī-lai'brē-tər¹; ē"kwī-lī-brā-tor².—**equilibrist:** i-kwīl'i-brist¹; e-kwīl'i-brist². *C. & St.* i-kwī-lai'brist¹ [One skilled in balancing].

equilibrium: i-kwī-lib'rī-um¹; ē-kwī-līb'ri-ūm²; not -lai'brī-um¹ [Balance].

equine: i'kwain¹; ē'kwīn². *C.* i'kwīn¹. *Phyfe* (1914) incorrectly cites *Standard* (1913) [Pert. to a horse].

equinoctial: i"kwī-nek'shəl¹; ē"kwī-nōē'shal². *Smart*, ek-wī-nek'shəl¹ [Pert. to the equinox].

equinox: i'kwī-neks¹; ē'kwī-nōks². *Smart*, ek'wī-neks¹ [The time when the sun crosses the equator]. [and its accessories].

equipage: ek'wī-pij¹; ěk'wī-pag² [1. Traveling equipment. 2. A carriage]

equipoise: i'kwī-peiz¹; ē'kwī-pōis². *Smart*, ek'wī-peiz¹ [Even balance].

equitable: ek'wī-tə-bl¹; ěk'wī-ta-bl²; not i-kwīt'a-bl¹ [Characterized by fairness].

equisonance: i"kwī-sō'nəns¹; ē"kwī-sō'nanç². *Wr.* i-kwīs'o-nəns¹ [Consonance of octaves].—**eq"ul-so'nant** [Of like or equal sound].

equivalent: i-kwiv'a-lent¹; e-kwīv'a-lënt² [Equal in value].

equivoque, equivocate: ek'wī-vōk¹ or i'kwī-vōk¹; ěk'wī-vōk² or ē'kwī-vōk². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain, both as to spelling and pronunciation. *St.* spells it *equivoque* and gives ē'ki-vōk¹ [A play upon words].

Er¹: ūr¹; ěr² [Bible].—**Er²:** er¹; ěr² [In Norse myth, Tyr, the god of war].

era: i'rə¹; ē'ra²; not yī'rə¹ [A historic period of years; as, the Christian era].

Eran: i'ran¹; ē'rān² [Bible].—**Eranites:** i'rən-aits¹; ē'ran-its² [Bible].

Ērard: ē"rār¹; ē"rār²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask," and the *d* silent [Fr. pianoforte-maker (1752-1831)]. [scraping].

eration: i-rē'ʒən¹; e-rā'zhon² [The act of taking out as by rubbing or

Erasmus: i-raz'mus¹ or i-ras'mus¹; e-rās'mūs² or e-rās'mūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Dutch theologian and scholar (1466-1536)].

Erastian: i-ras'tī-ən¹; e-rās'tī-an², *Standard, E., M., & St.; C.* i-ras'chīən¹; *I.* i-ras'tī-ən¹; *W.* i-ras'chēn¹; *Wr.* i-rast'yən¹ [Pert. to Erastus].

Erastus: i-ras'tus¹; e-rās'tūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Swiss divine (1524-83)]. [out].

erasure: i-rē'ʒur¹; e-rā'zhur² [Anything that has been rubbed or scratched

Erato: er'a-to¹; ěr'a-to²; not ə-rē'to¹ [In Gr. myth, the Muse of erotic and lyric poetry]. [195 B. C.).]

Eratosthenes: er'a-tēs'thī-nīz¹; ěr'a-tōs'the-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (276-

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

Erckmann: ărk'mān¹; êrk'mān² [Fr. novelist (1822-99)]. See CHATRIAN.
ere: ār¹; êr². *I. & St.* êr¹—the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Perry (1777), ār¹; Sheridan (1780), er¹ and Enfield (1807), ir¹ [Before].

Erebus: er'1-bus¹; êr'e-būs² [In Gr. myth, the realm of the dead].

Erech: i'rek¹ or êr'ek¹; ê'rēc² or êr'ēc² [Bible].

Erectheum: er'ek-thī'um¹; êr'ēc-thē'um² [Temple in Athens].

eremacausis: er'1-mă-kō'sis¹; êr'e-mă-eā'sis²; not -kau'sis¹ [Decay by oxidation].

eremite: er'1-mait¹; êr'e-mit² [1. A hermit. 2. A flower-beetle].

Eretrian: 1-rī'tri-ān¹; e-rē'tri-ān², *Standard*; C. e-rī'tri-ān¹; W. er-ī'tri-ān¹ [Pert. to ancient Eretria, a chief town of Eubœa].

erg: ūrg¹; êrg²; not ūrj¹ [A unit of work or energy].

ergot: ūr'gat¹; êr'got² [A fungoid growth in rye, etc., used in medicine].

Eri: i'rai¹; ē'rī² [Bible].

Eric: er'ik¹; êr'ie² [A masculine personal name].

Erlgena: 1-rij'1-nā¹; e-rīg'e-na² [Ir. philosopher (833?-886?)].

Erin: i'rin¹ or er'in¹; ē'rin² or êr'in² [Ireland: ancient native and modern poetic name, and a corruption of **Eire**, the correct Gaelic name].—**Erin go bragh:** i'rin gō brāh¹; ē'rin gō brāh² [Ireland for ever: ancient battle-cry].

Erinnyes: 1-rin'1-iz¹ or 1-rai'n1-iz¹; e-rin'y-ēs² or e-rī'ny-ēs² [In Gr. myth, any one of the three avenging deities]. Spelt also **Erinnys**, **Erinys:** 1-rin'is¹ or 1-rai'nis¹; e-rin'ys² or e-rī'nys².

Erloch: i'ri-ek¹; ē'ri-œe² [Douai Bible].—**Erites:** i'raits¹; ē'rits² [Bible].

ermine: ūr'min¹; êr'min² [A weasel-like quadruped or its fur].

Ernest: ūr'nest¹; êr'něst² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst:** ernst¹; êrnst²; D. **Ernestus:** er-nes'tus¹; êr-nēs'tus²; F. **Ernest:** ār'nest¹; êr'něst²; It. Pg. Sp. **Ernesto:** ār-nes'to¹; êr-nēs'to²; L. **Ernestus:** ūr-nes'tus¹; êr-nēs'tus².

Ernestine: ūr'nes-tin¹; êr'nēs-tin² [A feminine personal name].

Eros: i'res¹; ē'rōs² [In Gr. myth, the god of love].

Erostratus: 1-res'tra-tus¹; e-rōs'tra-tūs². Same as HEROSTRATUS.

erotic: 1-ret'ik¹; e-rōt'ie²; not ə-ret'ik¹ [Pert. to Eros].

err: ūr¹; êr² [To make a mistake].

errand: er'and¹; êr'and². Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760), *er'rand*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), ar'rand¹, in deference to a short-lived usage of the beau-monde of their day. Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig all noted er'and¹ [A trip to carry a message or do a commission].

errata [L.]: e-rē'tā¹; ê-rā'ta² [Pl. of ERRATUM].—**erratum** [L.]: e-rē'tum¹; ê-rā'tūm² [An error].

erring: ūr'īŋ¹; êr'ing². *E.* er'īŋ¹. See ERR.

2: wolf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rûle**; but, **bŭrn**;

error: er'ər¹; ěr'or²; not ūr'ər¹; nor ār'ər¹ [Mistake]. [men, etc.]

Ersklne: ūr'skin¹; ěr'skin² [Scot. family name of patriots, jurists, church-

erudite: er'u-dait or er'yu-dait¹; ěr'ū-dit or ěr'yu-dit². *Walker* (1806), er-yu-dait¹ [Learned].—**erudition**: er'u-dish'ən¹ or er'yu-dish'ən¹; ěr'ū-dish'ən¹ or ěr'yu-dish'ən² [Learning]. [tory disease of the skin].

erysipelas: er'ⁱ-sip'ⁱ-las¹; ěr'y-sip'e-las²; not i-ri-sip'ⁱ-las¹ [An inflamma-

Esaan: es'ə-an¹; ěs'a-ān² [Douai Bible].—**Esajas**: 1-zē'yas¹ or 1-zai'əs¹; e-sā'yas² or e-sī'as² [Bible and Apocrypha].—**Esarhaddon**: i'sar-had'ən¹; ěsār-hād'on² [Bible].—**Esau**: i'sō¹; ěs'ə² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Esbaal**: es'-bi-al¹; ěs'ba-al² [Douai Bible].

escalade: es'kə-ləd'¹; ěs'ea-lād'² [To scale, as the walls of a citadel].

escalator: es'kə-lē'tar¹; ěs'ea-lā'tor² [A copyrighted trade name for a moving stairway].

escallop: es-kel'öp¹; ěs-eal'öp², *Standard*, C., W., & W.; *E.* es-kel'öp¹; I. es-kel'lep¹; M. es-kal'öp¹; St. es-kal'öp¹ [A scallop].

escapade: es'kə-pəd¹; ěs'ea-pād² [A frolic; prank].

escape: es-kēp'¹; ěs-eāp'² [To flee from].

eschalot: esh'a-lot¹ or esh-a-lot'¹; ěsh'a-löt² or ěsh-a-lot'² [A small onion]. Compare **SHALLOT**.

eschatology: es'kə-tel'o-jī¹; ěs'ea-töl'o-gy²—the o of the penult as in "obey"; not as in "old."

escheat: es-chit'¹; ěs-chēt'² [The reversion of lands to a state].

eschew: es-ĉhū'¹; ěs-ĉhū'². *Elphinston* (1786), *es-kew'* [To keep away from; shun]. Compare **SCHEDULE**.

Eschscholtzia: e-shōlt'si-a¹; ě-shōlt'si-a²—German *sch* equals Eng. *sh*, as in *ship* [A genus of poppies, including the California poppy].

Escorial: es-kō'ri-al¹ or (*Sp.*) es-kō'ri-āl'¹; ěs-eō'ri-al² or (*Sp.*) ěs-eō'ri-āl'² [*Sp.* historic palace and mausoleum: from *Sp.*, a heap of rubbish, from *scoria*, dross of metal].

escritoire: es'kri-twār'¹ or es-kri-twār'¹; ěs'eri-twār'² or ěs-erī-twār'²; *Standard*, M., W., Perry (1777), and Smart (1840) indicate the first; *E.*, I., St., W., Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) give the second. C. es-kri-twār¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) note es-kra-tōr¹ [A writing-desk]. [The Escorial].

Escurlal: es-kiū'ri-al¹ or (*Sp.*) es-kū'ri-āl'¹; ěs-eū'ri-al² or (*Sp.*) ěs-eū'ri-āl'²

Esdraelon: es'drə'ⁱ-lən¹; ěs'dra-ē'lon² [Apocrypha].—**Esdra**: ez'drəs¹ or es'dras¹; ěs'dras¹ or ěs'dras² [Apocrypha].—**Esdreion**: es-dri'len¹; ěs-drē'lon² [Apocrypha].—**Esdri**: ez'dris¹; ěs'dris² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eseban**: es'i-ban¹; ěs'e-bān² [Douai Bible].—**Esebon**: es'i-bon¹; ěs'e-bōn² [Apocrypha].—**Esebias**: es'i-brai'əs¹ or i-sī'br-əs¹; ěs'e-bri'as¹ or e-sē'bri-as² [Apocrypha].—**Esek**: i'sek¹; ěs'ēk² [Bible].—**Eslias**: es'ⁱ-lai'əs¹; ěs'e-lī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Eseebias**: es'ⁱ-rī'bi-as¹; ěs'e-rē'bi-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eshan**: i'shan¹; ěs'shan² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eshbaal**: esh'ⁱ-bē'al¹; ěsh'ⁱ-bā'al² [Bible].—**Eshban**: esh'ban¹; ěsh'bān² [Bible].—**Eshcol**: esh'kol¹; ěsh'cōl² [Bible].—**Eshean**: esh'ⁱ-an¹ or i'sh-an¹; ěsh'e-ān¹ or ě'she-ān¹ [Bible].—**Eshek**: i'shek¹; ě'shēk² [Bible].—**Eshkalonites**: esh'kə-lən-aits¹; ěsh'kalōn-its² [Bible].—**Eshtaal**: esh'ta-ol¹; ěsh'ta-ōl² [Bible].—**Eshतालites**: esh'ta-ū-laits¹; ěsh'ta-y'lit² [Bible].—**Eshtemoa**: esh'te-mō'¹; ěsh'te-mō'² [Bible].—**Esh-temoh**: esh'te-mō¹; ěsh'te-mō² [Bible].—**Esh-ton**: esh'tan¹; ěsh'ton² [Bible].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; alsle; au = out; oil; lu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Eskimau, Eskimo: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō² [A race of American aborigines inhabiting Greenland and Labrador]. **Es'qui-mau.**

Esll: es'loi¹; ɛs'li² [Bible].

Esmeralda: ez'mi-ral'də¹; ɛs'me-rāl'də² [A feminine personal name].

esophagus: 1-səf'ə-gus¹; e-sɒf'a-gūs² [The canal through which nutriment passes to the stomach].

Esora: 1-sō'rə¹; e-sō'ra² [Apocrypha].

esoteric: es'o-ter'ik¹; ɛs'o-tēr'ie² [Intelligible only to a select and enlightened few]. Compare **EXOTERIC**. [language].

Esperanto: ɛs'pē-rūn'to¹; ɛs'pe-rān'tō²; not es'pə-ran'to¹ [A universal

Esphatha: es'fə-thə¹; ɛs'fa-tha² [Douai Bible].

espionage: es'pi-o-nij¹; ɛs'pī-o-nāg², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* es'pi-un-ij¹; *I.* es'pi-ən-ēj¹; *St.* es'pī-ō-nēj¹; *Wr.* es'pi-o-nēj¹. *C.* indicates es-pī-o-nāg¹ as alternative. Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), es'pi-o-nēj¹; Davis (1830), es-pai'o-nēj¹; Knowles (1835), es-pī'o-nēj¹; Smart (1840), es'pi-o-nāg¹ [Spying].

esplanade: es'plə-nēd¹; ɛs'pla-nād² [An open space for driving and walking, as by the seashore].

esplees (n. pl.): es-pliz¹; ɛs-plēs².

Esplees (Expletta) seem to be the full profits that the ground or land yieldeth, as the Hay of the Meadows, the Feed of the Pasture, the Corne of the Earable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter: or Booke Containinge the Signification of Words.* s. v. *Esplees* [London, 1607].

espousal: es-pau'zəl¹; ɛs-pou'ʒəl² [1. Betrothal. 2. Adoption of a cause].

espouse: es-pauz¹; ɛs-pouz² [1. To promise in marriage; also, to marry. 2. To assume interest in].

esprit [Fr.]: es'pri¹; ɛs'pri² [Spirit; wit].—**esprit de corps** [Fr.]: es'pri'də kōr¹; ɛs'pri'de cōr² [Comradeship].

Esquimau: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō². Same as **ESKIMO**.

esquire: es-kwair¹; ɛs-kwīr² [In Eng. a title of dignity next below a knight; also, a form of address].

In Ireland, it betrays some degree of low breeding to accent this word on the first syllable [*es'quire*], where it is scarcely ever heard pronounced correctly except in really high circles. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Esquiro: es'kwī'rōl¹; ɛs'kwī'rōl² [Fr. alienist (1772-1840)].

Esrelom: es-rī'ləm¹; ɛs-rē'lom² [Apocrypha].—**Esriel:** es'ri-el¹; ɛs'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Esrl:** es'ri¹ or es'ril¹; ɛs'ril² or ɛs'ril² [Apocrypha].—**Esrom:** ez'rəm¹ or es'rəm¹; ɛg'rōm² or ɛs'rōm² [Bible].

essay (v.): e-sē¹; ɛ-sā² [To try to do something]. Compare **ABSENT**.

essay (n.): es'ē¹; ɛs'ā². By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) stressed on the ultima [A literary composition; also, an endeavor to do something].

essayist: es'ē-ist¹; ɛs'ā-ist². *C. & Wr.*, es'ī-ist¹. Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), es-sē'ist¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), es'ā-ist¹.

Essene: e-sīn¹; ɛ-sēn² [One of a Jewish sect of about 2d cent.].

Esaing (d'): dās'taŋ¹; dēs'tān² [Fr. admiral (1729-94)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʃ, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **gæt**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Estalres: äs'tär'¹; äs'tär'² [Fr. town].

Estaol: es'ti-el¹; ës'ta-öl² [Douai Bible].

estate: es-tët'¹; ës-tät'²; not æ-stët'¹ [One's entire property].

esteemed: es-timd'¹; ës-tëmd'²; not es-ti'med¹. Compare **BEQUEATHED**; **BLESSED** [Prized].

Estemo: es'ti-mō¹; ës'te-mō² [Douai Bible].

Esterhazy: es'tar-hä'zi¹; ës'tër-hä'zÿ²; not es'tar-hë'zi¹ [1. Fr. officer (1847-1910). 2. Hung. family name].

Esthamo: es'tha-mō¹; ës'tha-mō² [Douai Bible].

Esthaolites: es'thi-el-aits¹; ës'tha-öl-its² [Douai Bible].

Ester: es'tar¹; ës'tër² [Bible and feminine personal name]. **D. Hester**: hes'tar¹; hës'tër²; Fr. **Esther**: es'ter¹; ës'tër²; G. es'ter¹; ës'tër²; It. **Ester**: es'ter¹; ës'tër²; L. **Esthera**: es-thi'ra¹; ës-thë'ra²; Sp. **Ester**: es'tër¹; ës-ter'².

estival: es'ti-väl¹; ës'ti-val². *E. & I.* es-tai'väl¹—a form noted also by *M. & W.* as alternative. Dyche (1752) and Barclay (1774), es-tai'väl¹ [Pert. to summer].

estuary: es'tiu-ë-ri¹ or es'chu-ë-ri¹; ës'tü-ä-ry² or ës'chü-ä-ry² [The mouth of a tidal river].

Esyelus: es'i-l'us¹; ës'y-ë'lüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Etain: eth'in¹; ëth'in² [Gaelic goddess, wife of Midir].

Étain: ë'taň'¹; ë'tăň'² [Fr. town].

Etam: i'tam¹; ë'tăm² [Bible].

eteslan: i-ti'zæn¹; e-të'zhan² [Recurring yearly].

Ethal: eth'i-ai¹; ëth'a-i² [Douai Bible].

ethal: efh'al¹ or i'fhäl¹; ëth'al² or ë'thal². *Standard, M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & Wr.* note the second [A chemical].

Etham: i'tham¹; ë'thăm² [Bible].

Ethan: i'than¹; ë'than²; also, frequently heard efh'an¹ [Bible and a masculine personal name]. [pound].

ethane: efh'en¹; ëth'än², *Standard, M., & W.*; *E.* i'thën¹ [A gaseous com-
pound].

Ethanim: efh'a-nim¹; ëth'a-nim² [Jewish month].

Ethanus: efh'a-nus¹; ëth'a-nüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ethbaal**: efh'bë'al¹; ëth'bä'al² [Bible].—**Etheel**: i'thi-el¹; ë'the-ël² [Douai Bible].—**Ethel**: i'thi-ai¹; ë'the-i² [Douai Bible].

Ethel: efh'il¹; ëth'el² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelbald: efh'el-böld¹; ëth'ël-bäld² [A masculine personal name].

Ethelbert: efh'el-bürt¹; ëth'ël-bërt² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Adelbert**: ä'del-bert¹; ä'dël bërt²; Fr. **Adalbert**: a'däl'ber¹; ä'däl'bër²; **Adelbert**.

Ethellnd: efh'i-lind¹; ëth'e-lind² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelred: efh'el-red¹; ëth'ël-rëd² [Anglo-Saxon kings of (1) Wessex; (2) England (871-1016)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ethelwolf: eθ'el-wulf¹; ɛθ'el-wolf² [King of England (739?-858?); father of Alfred the Great].

ethene: eθ'in¹; ɛθ'en², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & St.*, i'θin¹ [An inflammable gaseous compound present in coal-gas].

Ether¹: i'θar¹; ɛ'thēr² [Bible].

ether²: i'θar¹; ɛ'thēr² [An anesthetic].

ethid, ethide: eθ'id¹ or eθ'aid¹; ɛθ'id² or ɛθ'id². *E.* i'θaid [A chemical compound].

ethine: eθ'in¹ or eθ'ain¹; ɛθ'in² or ɛθ'in². *C.* i'θin¹; *E.* i'θain¹ [Acetylene].

Ethiopia: i'θi-ō'pi-ə¹; ɛ'θi-ō'pi-a² [Ancient name of a region of Africa].
—**Ethiopic:** i'θi-əp'ik¹; ɛ'θi-əp'ie².

Eth-kazin: eθ'kē'zin¹; ɛθ'kā'zin² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ethma:** eθ'ma¹; ɛθ'ma² [Apocrypha].—**Ethnan:** eθ'nən¹; ɛθ'nan² [Bible].—**Ethni:** eθ'nai¹; ɛθ'ni² [Bible].

ethnic: eθ'nɪk¹; ɛθ'nie² [Pert. to races or people].—**ethnicism:** eθ'nɪsɪzəm¹; ɛθ'ni-çɪzəm²; *not* eθ'nɪk-izm¹.

Étienne [Fr.]: ɛ'ti'en¹; ɛ'ti'en² [Stephen].

etiolate: i'ti-o-lēt¹; ɛ'ti-o-lāt² [To blanch through lack of light, as a plant].

etiquette: et'i-ke't¹; ɛ'ti-kēt². *C. & Wr.* indicate chief stress on the ultima [The usages of polite society].

étude [Fr.]: ɛ'tüd¹; ɛ'tüd² [Study].

Eubœa: yu-bi'ə¹; yu-bē'a² [Ægean island].

Eubulus: yu-biū'lus¹; yu-bū'lūs² [Bible].

eucain, eucalne: yū'ki-in¹ or -in¹; yū'ea-ɪn² or -ɪn²; *not* yū-kēn¹ [A local anesthetic].

Euclidean: yū-klid'ɪ-an¹ or yū'kli-dɪ'an¹; yū-elɪd'e-an² or yū'eli-dē'an². *M.* yu-klid'ɪ-an¹ [Pert. to Euclid, "father of geometry" (350-300 B. C.)].

Eudora: yu-dō'rə¹; yu-dō'ra² [A feminine personal name]. **Dora** (dim.) dō'rə¹; dō'ra². *Fr.* **Eudore:** ɛ'udōr¹; ɔ'udōr².

Euergetes: yu-ūr'ji-tiz¹; yu-ēr'ge-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Eugene: yu-jin¹ or yū'jin¹; yu-gēn² or yū'gēn² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Eugenius:** ɛ'ū-gē'nɪ-us¹; ɔ'he'nɪ-us²; *Fr.* **Eugène:** ɛ'ʒen¹; ɔ'ʒen²; *G.* **Eugen:** ɔi-gēn¹; ɔi-gēn²; *It.* **Eugenio:** ɛ'ū-jē'ni-ō¹; ɛ'ū-gē'ni-ō²; *Pg.* **Eugenio:** ɛ'ū-ʒē'ni-ō¹; ɛ'ū-zhe'ni-ō²; *Sp.* **Eugenio:** ɛ'ū-he'ni-ō¹; ɛ'ū-he'ni-ō²; *Sw.* **Eugenius:** ɛ'ū-gē'nɪ-ūs¹; ɛ'ū-gē'nɪ-ūs².

Eugenia: yu-jɪ'nɪ-ə¹; yu-gē'ni-a² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eugénie:** ɛ'ʒē'nɪ¹; ɔ'zhe'nē²; *Ger.* ɔi-gē'nɪ-a¹; ɔi-gē'nɪ-ä²; **Eugenie**†; *It.* ɛ'ū-jē'nɪ-a¹; ɛ'ū-gē'nɪ-ä²; *Sp.* ɛ'ū-he'ni-a¹; ɛ'ū-he'ni-ä².

euhemerism: yu-him'ər-izm¹ or yu-hem'ər-izm¹; yu-hēm'mēr-ɪsm² or yu-hēm'ər-ɪsm². *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & I.* note the second; *St.* yū-him'ər-izm¹ [Historic mythology].

Eulalia: yu-lē'li-a¹; yu-lā'li-a² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eulalie:** ɛ'la'li¹; ɔ'lā'le²; *It.*, *Sp.* **Eulalia:** ɛ'ū-lā'li-a¹; ɛ'ū-lā'li-ä².

Euler: yū'lər or (*Ger.*) ɔi'lər¹; yū'lər or (*Ger.*) ɔi'lər² [Swiss physicist (1707-83)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpɪk; tɪn, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prey**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Eumenes: yū'mi-niz¹; yū'me-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Eunice**: yū'nis¹ or (Lat.) yu-nai'sēi; yū'niç² or (Lat.) yu-ni'çe² [Bible and feminine personal name].—**Euodia**: yu-ō'di-as¹; yū-ō'di-a². Same as EUODIAS.—**Euodias**: yu-ō'di-as¹; yū-ō'-di-as² [Bible].—**Eupator**: yū'pa-ter¹; yū'pa-tōr² [Apocrypha].

Euphemia: yu-fi'mi-ōi¹; yū-fē'mi-a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Euphémie**: ū'fē'mi¹; ū'fē'mē²; Ger. ei-fē'mi-a¹; öi-fē'mi-ä²; It., Sp. **Eufemia**: ē'ū-fē'mi-a¹; ē'ū-fē'mi-ä².

euphemism: yū'fi-mizm¹; yū'fe-mism²—the *e* of the penult obscure, *not* long [An agreeable word or phrase substituted for a less agreeable one; as, "he fell asleep" for "he died"].

euphonic: yu-fen'ik¹; yū-fön'ie².

euphony: yū'fo-ni¹; yū'fo-ny² [Agreeableness of sound].

euphotide: yu-fō'tid¹ or yu-fō'taid¹; yū-fō'tid² or yū-fō'tid². *Standard* & *C.* indicate the first; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* prefer the second. [A granite-like stone.]

Euphrates: yu-frē'tiz¹; yū-frā'tēs² [River of Asiatic Turkey].

Euphrosyne: yu-frōs'i-nī¹; yū-frōs'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, one of the Graces]. See **CHARIS**.

Euphues: yū'fiu-iz¹; yū'fū-ēs² [The chief character in a work by Lyly].

euphuism: yū'fiu-izm¹; yū'fū-ism² [Affectation of elegance in writing].

euphon: yu-pai'en¹; yu-pi'on², *Standard* & *C.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* yū'pi-ōn¹; *M.* yū'pi-on¹; *St.* yū'pi-en¹; *Wr.* yū'pi-ōn¹ [An inflammable oily liquid].

Eupolemus: yu-pel'i-mus¹; yū-pōl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Euraquillo: yu-rak'wi-lō¹; yū-rāk'wi-lō² [A stormy northeast wind of the ^[Levant]].

eureka [Gr.]: yu-rī'ka¹; yū-rē'ka² [I have found (it): a cry of exultation].

Euripides: yu-rip'i-diz¹; yū-rīp'i-dēs² [Gr. tragedian (480-406 B. C.)].

euriplus: yu-rai'pus¹ or yū'ri-pus¹; yū-rī'pūs² or yū'ri-pūs². Ainsworth (1736), Walker (1806), Brande (1842), and modern dictionaries indicate the first; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second [A strait through which the tide rushes with shifting current].

Euroaquillo: yū'ro-ak'wi-lō¹; yū'ro-āk'wi-lō². Same as **EURAQUILLO**.

Euroclydon: yu-rök'h-den¹; yū-rōe'ly-dōn² [Euraquillo. See *Acts* xxvii].

Europa: yu-rō'pā¹; yū-rō'pā² [In Gr. myth, a sister of Cadmus].

Europe: yū'rēp¹; yū'rop².

European: yū'ro-pi'an¹; yū'ro-pē'an². By Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), the stress was indicated on the antepenult, but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and the modern lexicographers it is placed on the penult. ^[Nisus]

Euryalus: yu-rai'a-lus¹; yū-rī'y'a-lūs² [In Vergil's "Æneid," the friend of

Euryanthe: yū'ri-an'θh¹; yū'ry-ān'the² [An opera by Weber (1823)].

Eurydice: yu-rid'i-sī¹; yū-rīd'i-çē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Orpheus].

Eusebius: yu-sī'bi-us¹; yū-sē'bi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Fr.

Eusebe: ū'zēb¹; ū'sēb²; Ger. **Eusebius**: ei-sē'bi-us¹; öi-sē'bi-ūs²; It., Pg., Sp.

Eusebio: ē'ū-sē'bi-ō¹; ē'ū-sē'bi-ō².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪ; ɔʊ = out; ɒl; ɪə = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Eustace: yūs'tɪs¹; yūs'tɑç² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Eustatius:** ɔi-stā'sɪ-us¹; ɔi-stā'sɪ-us²; **Fr. Eustache:** ɔ'stāsh¹; ɔ'stāçh²; **Ger. Eustathius:** ɔi-stā'tɪ-us¹; ɔi-stā'tɪ-us²; **It. Eustazio:** ɛ'ū-stā'dzi-ɔi¹; ɛ'ū-stā'dzi-ɔi²; **L. Eustachius:** yu-stē'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs²; **Pg. Estacio:** ɛ-stā'si-ɔi¹; ɛ-stā'çi-ɔi²; **Sp. Eustaquito:** ɛ'ū-stā'ki-ɔi¹; ɛ'ū-stā'ki-ɔi².

Eustachlan: yu-stē'ki-an¹; yu-stā'ei-an² [Pert. to Eustachio].

Eustachlo: ɛ'ū-stā'ki-ɔi¹; ɛ'ū-stā'ei-ɔi² [It. anatomist (1500-74)].

Eustachlus: yu-stē'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs² [Latinized form of EUSTACHIO].

Euterpe: yu-tūr'pɪ¹; yu-tēr'pe² [In Gr. myth, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric song].

euthanasia: yū'thā-nē'ʒɪ-a¹ or yū'thā-nē'zɪ-a¹; yū'thā-nā'zhi-a² or yū'thā-nās'i-a². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. Murray notes yū'thā-nē'sɪ-a¹ as alternative [A painless death].

euthanasia: yū'thā-nē'ɔi¹; yū'thā'nā-sy², and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827). Smart (1840), yū'thā-nē'zɪ¹. Spelled *euthanasie* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656) and defined "a happy death."

Eutyclus: yū'tɪ-kus¹; yū'ty-ɛūs² [Bible].

Euxine: yūks'in¹; yūks'in² [The Black Sea].

Eva: i'və¹; ɛ'və² [A feminine personal name]. **Dan., D., Ger., It., Pg., Sp.**

Eva: ɛ'və¹; ɛ'və²; **Fr. Ève:** ɛvi¹; ɛv²; **Sw. Eva:** i'və¹; ɛ'və².

evade: i-vēd'¹; e-vād'²; *not* i-vēd¹ [To elude or escape from].

Evan: ev'an¹; ɛv'an² [A masculine personal name].

evangelical: i'van-jel'i-kəl¹ or ev'an-jel'i-kəl¹; ɛ'vān-gəl'i-eal² or ɛv'an-gəl'i-eal². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), and it is noted by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The second was recorded by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) and is noted by *Standard*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) merely indicated the stress *evangel'ical*. Perry (1777) gave to initial *e* the sound it has in "valley."

Evangeline: i-van'jɪ-lɪn¹, -lɪn¹, or -lɪn¹; e-vān'ge-lɪn², -lɪn², or -lɪn² [A feminine personal name].

Fairest of all the maids was *Evangel'ine*, Benedict's daughter!

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. 1, st. 4.

evangelist: i-van'jel-ist¹; e-vān'gəl-ist² [A preacher of the Gospel].

evangelize: i-van'jel-aiz¹; e-vān'gəl-iz².

evasion: i-vē'ʒən¹; e-vā'zhən² [The act of evading. See EVADE].

evasive: i-vē'siv¹; e-vā'siv²; *not* i-vē'zɪv¹.

Eve: ɪv¹; ɛv² [Bible].

[name].

Evellina: ev'i-lai'nə¹; ɛv'e-lɪ'nə²; *not* ev'ə-lɪ'nə¹ [A feminine personal name].

Evelyn¹: ev'ə-lɪn¹; ɛv'e-lɪn² [Variant of EVELINA].

Evelyn²: ɪv'hn¹ or ev'hn¹; ɛv'lyn² or ɛv'lyn² [Eng. diarist (1620-1706)].

even: i'vn¹; ɛ'vn² [Free from inequalities or irregularities].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police, obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

evening: iv'nin¹; ev'ning². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Worcester (1859), Imperial (1884), Stormonth (1885), i'vn-in¹.

Everard: ev'ar-ard¹; ev'ēr-ärd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Eberhard**: ē'ber-hārth¹; ē'bēr-hārth²; D. ē'və-rārt¹; ē've-rārt²; Fr. **Évraud**: ē'vrō¹; ē'vrō²; Ger. **Eberhard**: ē'ber-hart¹; ē'bēr-hārt²; It. **Everardo**: ē'və-rār'do¹; ē've-rār'do².

Evergetes: i-vūr'ji-tiz¹; e-vēr'ge-tēs² [Douai Bible].

every: ev'r¹ or ev'ar-i¹; ev'ry² or ev'ēr-y². Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* indicate two syllables, to which the word has been reduced by a large number of speakers, and this pronunciation is given as alternative by *M. & W.*; but the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate three syllables—ev'ə-rī¹. The tendency, however, in uttering this word, and its relatives *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, etc., is to obscure the *e* of the second syllable to the vanishing point—ev'rī-bed¹; ev'rī-wun¹; ev'rī-thīn¹.

Evesham: iv'shəm¹; ev'sham². Also, but locally, ev'ə-shəm¹; i'shəm¹; Iz'am¹ [Historic Eng. city in Worcestershire].

Evi: i'vui¹; ē'vī² [Bible].

evidence: ev'i-dens¹; ev'i-dēnç² [Testimony].

evil: i'vl¹; ē'vl². In the pronunciation of this word the *i* has reached the vanishing point. Compare **EVERY** [Morally bad; wicked]. [dāc² [Bible].

Evil-merodach: i'vil-mī-rō'dak¹ or -mer'o-dak¹; ē'vīl-me-rō'dāc² or -mēr'o-evolute: ev'o-liūt¹; ev'o-lūt². *E.* i'vu-lūt¹ [Turned over at the edge].

evolution: ev'o-liū'shən¹; ev'o-lū'shon². *E.* (1888), i-vu-lū'shun¹.

The pronunciation (ivō-) is not sanctioned by any Diet., but is now somewhat common. HENRY BRADLEY in *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 354 [Oxford, 1891].

Ewan: yū'an¹; yu'an² [A masculine personal name].

Ewart: yū'art¹; yu'art² [Masculine personal name].

ewe: yū¹; yu² [A female sheep].

Ewell: yū'el¹; yu'ēl² [Am. general in Confederate army (1817-72)].

ewer: yū'ar¹; yu'ēr² [A water-pitcher].

exacerbate: egz-as'ar-bēt¹ or eks-as'ar-bēt¹; ēgz-āç'ēr-bāt² or ēks-āç'ēr-bāt². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *W.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, and as alternative by *Standard* & *M.* By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), the stress was indicated on the penult—egz-ə-sūr'bēt¹ [To aggravate; embitter]. [the dictionaries.

exact: egz-akt¹; ēgz-āet². Sometimes heard eks-akt¹, but not noted by

exaggerate: egz-aj'ar-ēt¹; ēgz-āg'ēr-āt² [To embellish, amplify, or overstate; as, to exaggerate a report].—**exaggeration**: egz-aj'ar-ē'shən¹; ēgz-āg'ēr-ā'shon².

exalt: egz-ōlt¹; ēgz-ālt² [To glorify or extol].—**exaltation**: egz'ōl-tē'shən¹; ēgz'āl-tā'shon².

examination: egz-am'i-nē'shən¹; ēgz-ām'i-nā'shon² [The act of examining].—**examine**: egz-am'in¹; ēgz-ām'in² [To test by questions; investigate carefully].

example: egz-am'pl¹; ēgz-ām'pl² [A pattern]. See **ASK**.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

exarch: eks'ärk¹; eks'äre²; *not* eks'ärch¹ [A provincial governor under the Byzantine empire].

exarchate: eks'ar-kēt¹; eks'är-eät². *E.* eks'ar-kēt¹; *Wr.* eks'ar-kēt¹. *C.* indicates eg-zär'kēt¹ as alternative. Maunder (1830) and Goodrich (1847) noted eks-ar'kit¹.

exarillate: eks-ar-i-lēt¹; eks-är'i-lät². *E. & I.* eks-a-ril'lēt¹ [In botany, lacking an aril or cover: said of a seed].

exasperate: egz-as'pär-ēt¹; ěgz-äs'pēr-ät² [To excite great anger in].

Excalibur: eks-kal'i-bur¹; eks-eäl'i-bür².

... King Arthur's sword, *Excalibur*
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* l. 103.

excarficate: eks-kär'ni-fi-kēt¹; eks-eär'ni-fi-eät², *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.*; *E. & M.* eks-kar-nif'i-kēt¹; *W.* eks'kar-nif'i-kēt¹ [To free from flesh; also, torture].

ex cathedra [L.]: eks kath'i-drä¹; eks eäth'e-dra², *Standard & C.; M., W., & Wr.* kä-thi'drä¹, which was noted also by Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). See CATHEDRA [With authority].

excavate: eks'kä-vēt¹; eks'ea-vät²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The stress was placed on the penult—eks-kē'vēt¹, by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To make hollow by removing the inside]. [high degree].

excellent: ek'se-lent¹; ěk'čě-lěnt²; *not* ek-sel'ənt¹ [Of good quality to a

excerpt: ek-sŭrpt'¹; ěk-čěrpt'². *M.* ek'sərpt¹.

excise (*n. & v.*): ek-saiz'¹; ěk-čis'². Compare ABSENT.

excitant: ek-sai'tənt¹ or ek'si-tənt¹; ěk-čī'tant² or ěk'čī-tant². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Adapted to excite or stimulate].—**excitation:** ek'si-tē'shən¹; ěk'čī-tā'shon².—**excite:** ek-sait'¹; ěk-čit'² [To arouse to action; also, stimulate].

excrement: eks'kri-ment¹; eks'ere-měnt².

excreta: eks-kri'tə¹; eks-erē'ta² [Matter thrown off].

excrete: eks-krit'¹; eks-erēt'² [To throw off by normal discharge].

excretin: eks'kri-tin¹ or eks-krit'in¹; eks'ere-tin² or eks-erēt'in². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

excretive: eks-kri'tiv¹; eks-erē'tiv². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859), eks'kri-tiv¹.

excretory: eks'kri-to-ri¹ or eks-krit'o-ri¹; eks'ere-to-ry² or eks-erēt'o-ri². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain, which is indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

excruciate: eks-krū'shi-ēt¹; eks-erū'shi-āt² [To inflict severe pain on].

excruciation: eks-krū'shi-ē'shən¹; eks-erū'shi-ā'shon². *M.* eks-krū'si-ē'shən¹.

exculpate: eks-kul'pēt¹; eks-eül'pāt². *M.* eks'kŭl-pēt¹ [To free from blame].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏy; ġo, ġem; inġ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

excursion: eks-kūr'shən¹; ěks-eūr'shon² [A pleasure-trip].

excuse (v.): eks-kiūz¹; ěks-eūs² [To acquit of blame].

excuse (n.): eks-kiūs¹; ěks-eūs² [A plea in exoneration].

execute: eks'1-kiūt¹; ěks'e-eūt² [To carry out or perform (something)].—
executer: eks'1-kiūt'ər¹; ěks'e-eūt'ər². Compare **EXECUTOR**.

executive: egz-ek'yu-tiv¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-tiv², *Standard, E., St., & Wr.*; *C. & W.* eg-zek'yu-tiv¹; *I.* egz-ek'iūt-iv¹; *M.* eks-ek'yu-tiv¹ [One who carries out or administers].

executor: egz-ek'yu-tər¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-tör². *M.* eks-ek'yu-tər¹ [One who carries out the provisions of the will of another].

executrix: egz-ek'yu-triks¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-triks² [Fem. of **EXECUTOR**].

exedra: eks'1-drā¹ or egz'e-drā¹; ěks'e-dra² or ěgz'ě-dra². *M. & W.* ek'si-drā¹; *Wr.* eks'1-drā¹ [A range of seats, as by a roadside].

exegesis: eks'1-jī'sis¹; ěks'e-ġē'sis² [Interpretation of a literary work].—
exegete: eks'1-jit¹; ěks'e-ġēt².—**exegetist:** eks'1-jit'st¹; ěks'e-ġēt'st².

exemplar: egz-em'plār¹; ěgz-ěm'plār² [A specimen].

exemplary: egz'em-plē-rī¹; ěgz'ěm-plā-ry². *C.* ek'sem-plā-rī¹; *E. & M.* egz-em'plā-rī, indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Knowles (1835); *I.* egz'em-plā-rī¹; *St.* egz'em-plur-i¹; *W.* egz-em-plā-rī¹; *Wr.* egz'em-plā-rī¹ [Serving as an example].

exemplify: egz-em'plī-fai¹; ěgz-ěm'pli-fy² [To show by example].

exempt: egz-empt¹; ěgz-ěmpt² [To release from liability to].

exequatur [L.]: eks'1-kwē'tur¹; ěks'e-kwā'tūr² [Official recognition of a consul by the country to which he is appointed].

exert: egz-ürt¹; ěgz-ěrt². Frequently heard eks-ürt¹ [To use efforts].

exeunt [L.]: eks'1-unt¹; ěks'e-ünt² [They go out: a textual direction to actors in a play].

exhalation: eks'hā-lē'shən¹; ěks'ha-lā'shon², *Standard & W.*; *C.* eks-hā-lē'shən¹; *E.* egz-a-lē'shun¹; *I.* egz-hā-lē'shən¹; *M.* eks-a-lē'shən¹; *St.* eks'ha-lē'shun¹; *Wr.* egz-hā-lē'shən. In Eng. usage the h is not aspirated [A breathing out].

exhale: eks-hēl¹; ěks-hāl², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* egz-ēl¹; *I., M., St., & Wr.* egz-hēl¹ [To breathe forth; send out; as, to exhale perfume].

exhaust: egz-ĥst¹; ěgz-ĥst², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* egz-ĥst¹ [To use up completely].—**exhaustion:** egz-ĥs'chən¹; ěgz-ĥs'chon², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *I., St., & Wr.* egz-ĥst'yən¹.

exhibit: egz-ib'it¹; ěgz-ib'it². *I., St., & Wr.* egz-hib'it¹; *M.* eks-hib'it¹; *W.* eg-zib'it¹ [A collection of objects placed on show].

exhibition: eks'1-bi'sh'ən¹; ěks'i-bi'sh'on², *Standard; C.* ek-si-bi'sh'ən¹; *E.* egz-i-bi'shun¹; *I.* eks-hi-bi'shon¹; *M.* eks-i-bi'sh'ən¹; *St.* eks'hi-bi'shun¹; *W.* ek'si-bi'sh'ən¹; *Wr.* eks-hi-bi'sh'ən¹. The foregoing presentation indicates that in modern times in England and the United States the h is not aspirated (for Worcester's notation of it dates as long ago as 1859) and that in Scotland it is. This remark applies also to its relatives **exhibitive**, **exhibitor**, **exhibitory**. The aspiration was noted by Perry and Walker.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

exhibitive: egz-ib'i-tiv¹ or egz-hib'i-tiv¹; ěgz-ib'i-tiv² or ěgz-hib'i-tiv². See EXHIBITION.—**exhibitor:** egz-ib'i-ter¹ or egz-hib'i-ter¹; ěgz-ib'i-tör² or ěgz-hib'i-tör². See EXHIBITION. [refresh; stimulate].

exhilarate: egz-il'ä-rēt¹ or egz-hil'ä-rēt¹; ěgz-il'a-rät² or ěgz-hil'a-rät² [To

exhort: egz-ört¹ or egz-hört¹; ěgz-ört² or ěgz-hört². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. C. & W. eg-zört¹ [To arouse by appeal; as, to exhort men to preparedness against attack].

exhortative: egz-ört'ä-tiv¹ or egz-hört'a-tiv¹; ěgz-ört'a-tiv² or ěgz-hört'a-tiv²; C. & W. eg-zört'a-tiv¹. In England and the United States the h is not now aspired, but in Scotland it is: this applies also to the words **exhortation** and **exhorter**.

exhume: eks-hiüm¹; ěks-hüm²; not egz-hiüm¹ [To dig out of the earth].

exigency: eks'i-jen-si¹; ěks'i-ĝen-cy² [Pressing need].

exiguous: egz-ig'yu-us¹; ěgz-ig'yu-üs², *Standard & Wr.*; C. & W. eg-zig'-yu-us¹; E., I., & St. eks-ig'yu-us¹; M. egz-ig'yu-es¹ [Small].

exile (v. & n.): eks'ail or egz'ail¹; ěks'il or ěgz'il². The first indicates American and English usage; the second, usage in Scotland.

To *exile* was formerly accented on either syllable. Dryden has, "Expell'd and *exil'd* left his native shore," and also, "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." It is now uniformly accented as the noun.

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 165 [London 1784].

Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated egz-ail¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), eks'ail¹.

exist: egz-ist¹; ěgz-ist² [To have actual being].

exit: eks'it¹; ěks'it² [Way out].

[plates].

ex libris [L.]: eks lai'bris¹; ěks li'brīs² [From the book of: used on book=

Exodus: eks'o-dus¹; ěks'o-düs² [The second book of the Old Testament].

exogamy: eks-ög'ä-mi¹; ěks-ög'a-my² [Marriage outside of one's clan, tribe, or family].

exogen: eks'o-jen¹; ěks'o-ĝen² [A plant that is an "outside grower"].

Compare ENDOGEN.—**exogenous:** eks-øj'i-nus¹; ěks-ög'c-nüs.

exonerate: egz-on'är-ēt¹; ěgz-on'är-ät² [To free from blame].

exorable: eks'o-rä-bl¹; ěks'o-ra-bl² [Capable of being moved by entreaty].

exorbitance: egz-ör'bi-täns¹; ěgz-ör'bi-tanç² [In excess of regular limits].

exorcise, exorcize: eks'ör-saiz¹; ěks'ör-çis², *Standard, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; C. ek'sör-saiz¹; W. ek'ser-saiz¹; Knowles (1835), eks-ör'saiz¹ [To cast out evil spirits].

exorcist: eks'ör-sist¹; ěks'ör-çist². Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835), eks-ör'sist¹. Murray notes egz-ör'sist¹ as alternative.

exordium [L.]: egz-ör'di-üm¹; ěgz-ör'di-üm² [Introduction or prelude].

exosome: eks'ös-mös¹ or eks'öz-mös¹; ěks'ös-mös² or ěks'ös-mös². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The passing outward of a fluid].

exoteric: eks"o-ter'ik¹; ěks"o-tër'ie² [Intelligible to the public]. Compare

[ESOTERIC.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

exotic: eks-et'ik¹ or egz-et'ik¹; ěks-öt'ie² or ěgz-öt'ie²—the first pronunciation dates from Perry (1777), the second from Walker (1791). The *Standard* prefers the first; Murray indicates the second, which is noted also by C., E., I., St., W., & Wr. [Foreign].

expand: eks-pand'¹; ěks-pänd'² [To enlarge; extend].

expansion: eks-pan'shən¹; ěks-pän'shon² [The act of enlarging the size of].

expatiate: eks-pē'shi-ēt¹; eks-pā'shi-āt² [To give free range to; diffuse].

expatriate: eks-pē'tri-ēt¹; ěks-pā'tri-āt². W. (1827) eks-pat'ri-ēt¹.

expedient: eks-pī'di-ent¹; ěks-pē'di-ënt², Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and the modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), eks-pī'dyent¹ [Advisable].

expedition: eks'pi-dish'an¹; ěks'pe-dish'on² [A journey, by land or sea, for a definite purpose; as, the New York Herald Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition of 1888].

expert (a.): eks-pūrt'¹; ěks-pērt'². In the United States and in Great Britain the stress is placed on the ultima [Practised; skilled; dexterous].

expert (n.): eks'pūrt¹; ěks'pērt², *Standard*, M., & W. (1909); C., E., I., W. (1847), & Wr. eks-pūrt'¹; St. eks'purt¹ [One especially skilled in some science].

explatory: eks'pi-ə-to-rī¹; ěks'pi-a-to-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Bailey (1732), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the antepenult—eks-pi-ē'to-rī¹. Sheridan (1789) eks'pi-a-tur'¹. Making amends for injury done].

expirant: eks-pair'ant¹; ěks-pīr'ant² [One who expires].

expiration: eks'pi-rē'shən¹; ěks'pi-rā'shon² [The coming to an end or termination of anything].

expiratory: eks-pair'ə-to-rī¹; ěks-pīr'a-to-ry².

expire: eks-pair'¹; ěks-pīr'² [To come to an end; also, to die].

explain: eks-plēn'¹; ěks-plān'² [To make clear or plain].

explanation: eks'plā-nē'shən¹; ěks'pla-nā'shon² [The act of explaining].

explanatory: eks-plan'ə-to-rī¹; ěks-plān'a-to-ry² [That tends to explain].

explicative: eks'ph-tiv¹; ěks'ple-tīv²; I. & St. eks'pli-tiv¹. Murray notes eks-plī'tiv¹ as alternative.

explicable: eks'ph-kə-bl¹; ěks'pli-ea-bl² [Capable of explanation].

explicative: eks'ph-kē-tiv¹; ěks'pli-eā-tīv². Sheridan (1780) eks-plīk'a-tiv¹ [Serving to explain].

explicit: eks-plis'it¹; ěks-plīç'it² [Plainly expressed].

exploit (n. & v.): eks-pleit'¹; ěks-plōit'². Compare ABSENT.

exploratory: eks-plōr'ə-to-rī¹ or eks-plōr'ə-to-rī¹; ěks-plōr'a-to-ry² or ěks-plōr'a-to-ry². Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), M., & Wr. indicate the first; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), *Standard*, C., E., I., St., & W. note the second, which has become a dictionary rather than a spoken pronunciation. This remark may be said to apply also to its relatives **explore** and **explorer**.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, what, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lee*; *i*=ē; *i*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

explosive: eks-plō'siv¹; ĕks-plō'siv²; not -ziv¹.

exponent: eks-pō'nent¹; ĕks-pō'nent² [One who or that which explains].

exposé [Fr.]: eks'po-zē¹; ĕks'po-žē² [An embarrassing disclosure].

exprobrate: eks-prō'brēt¹ or eks'pro-brēt¹; ĕks-prō'brāt² or ĕks'pro-brāt². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), *Standard*, C., & W. indicate the first; Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), Noah Porter ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1864), E., I., M., & W. note the second. Johnson (1755), *exprobrate* [To censure].

expurgate: eks'pur-gēt¹ or eks-pūr'gēt¹; ĕks'pūr-gāt² or ĕks-pūr'gāt². *Standard*, M., & W. prefer the first, giving the second as alternative; C., E., I., St., & W. indicate the second, which was supported by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by the earlier lexicographers. [To purify, as a book, by the omission of offensive passages].

expurgator: eks'pur-gē'ter¹; ĕks'pūr-gā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'pūr-gē-tar¹; E. eks-pūr'gē-tar¹; I. eks-pūr'gēt-ūr¹; St. eks-pur'ga-tur¹; W. eks-pūr'ga-tar¹ [One who expurgates].

exquisite: eks'kwī-zit¹; ĕks'kwī-žīt²; sometimes, but erroneously, eks-kwiz'it¹ [Dainty and delicate].

exsccate: ek'si-kēt¹ or ek-sik'ēt¹; ĕk'si-eāt² or ĕk-sie'āt². *Standard*, I., & W. indicate the first; C., E., M., St., & W. note the second [To cry out].

extant: eks'tant¹ or eks-tant¹; ĕks'tant² or ĕks-tānt². The first is more frequently heard in the United States. In Great Britain eks'tant¹ and eks-tant¹ are used, the first predominating [Still existing].

extempore: eks-tem'po-rī¹; ĕks-tēm'po-re² [Without preparation].

Exterminans: eks-tūr'mi-nanz¹; ĕks-tēr'mi-nāns² [Douai Bible].

extirpate: eks'tar-pēt¹; ĕks'tir-pāt², *Standard*, E., M., & W.; C. ek-stūr'pēt¹; St. & W. eks-tūr'pēt¹; I. ek-stūrp'ēt¹ [To take out by root and stem; rid of].

extirpator: eks'tar-pē'ter¹; ĕks'tir-pā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'tūr-pē-tar¹; E. eks'tur-pē-tur¹; I. ek-stūrp'ēt-ūr¹; St. eks-tūr'pa-tur¹; W. eks-tūr'pē-tar¹ [One who extirpates].

extol: eks-tel¹; ĕks-tōl², *Standard* (1893-1912), E., I., M., St., W., & W.; C. & *Standard* (1913), eks-tōl¹ [To praise highly].

extract (v.): eks-trakt¹; ĕks-trāet² [To draw or pull out].

extract (n.): eks'trakt¹; ĕks'trāet² [That which is extracted]. See ABSENT.

extraordinary: eks-trēr'di-nā-rī¹ or eks'trā-ēr'di-nā-rī¹; ĕks-trôr'di-nā-ry² or ĕks'tra-ôr'di-nā-ry². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., St., & W. The second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), E., & I. The *Standard* (1915), eks-trēr'di-nē-rī¹, but the preponderance of usage favors an obscure penultimate a [Out of the common order, kind, etc.].

extravaganza: eks-trav'ə-gan'zə¹; ĕks-trāv'a-gān'za² [A fantastic composition].

extravasate: eks-trav'ə-sēt¹; eks-trāv'a-sāt² [To suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; **fust**; get, **prey**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

extreme: eks-trim¹; ěks-trēm² [Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, or greatest]. [border].

extremity: eks-trem¹-i-ti¹; ěks-trēm¹-i-ty² [The utmost point, side, or

extricate: eks¹-tri-kēt¹; ěks¹-tri-cāt² [To set free from entanglement].—**extricable**: eks¹-tri-ka-bl¹; ěks¹-tri-ca-bl².

extrude: eks-trūd¹; ěks-trud² [To push or drive out; expel].

exuberance: eks-yū¹-bār-ōns¹; ěks-yū¹-bēr-anč² [Great plentifulness].—**exuberant**: eks-yū¹-bār-ōnt¹; ěks-yū¹-bēr-ant² [Producing plentifully].

exudation: eks¹-yu-dē¹-shān¹; ěks¹-yu-dā¹-shon².

exude: eks-yūd¹; ěks-yud²; *C.* ek-shiūd¹; *E.* egz-yūd¹ [To ooze slowly through pores; as, gum resin *exudes* from some trees].

exult: egz-ult¹; ěgz-ült² [To rejoice in triumph].

exultation: eks¹-ul-tē¹-shān¹ or egz-ul-tē¹-shān¹; ěks¹-ul-tā¹-shon² or ěgz-ül-tā¹-shon². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, the usage in England [Triumphant joy].

exuviae: eks-yū¹-vi-ī¹; ěks-yū¹-vi-ē², *Standard*; *C.* ek-shiū¹-vi-ī¹; *E., M., St., W., & Wr.* egz-yū¹-vi-ī¹; *I.* egz-iū¹-vi-ī¹ [Parts, as of skin or shell, cast off as outgrown by insects, crustaceans, or serpents].

exuviate: eks-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; ěks-yū¹-vi-āt², *Standard*; *C.* ek-shiū¹-vi-ēt¹; *E., M., St., W., & Wr.* egz-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; *I.* egz-iū¹-vi-ēt¹ [To shed, as skin or shell].

eye: ai¹; i² [The organ of sight].

[judges].

eyre: ār¹; ěr²; Perry (1777) and Webster (1828), air¹ [A court of circuit

Eyre: ār¹; ěr²; *not* air¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; EYTON.

eyrie, eery: ai¹-ri¹; ě¹-ri² [An aerie: forms dating from the 17th cent., due to an attempt at tracing the word from the Teutonic *ey*, an egg].

Eyton: ait¹-ōn¹; ět¹-ōn² [Eng. family name]. See EYRE.

Ezar: i¹-zār¹; ě¹-zār² [Bible].—**Ezbal**: ez¹-bai¹ or ez¹-bi¹-ai¹; ěz¹-bī² or ěz¹-ba-i² [Bible].—**Ezbon**: ez¹-ben¹; ěz¹-bōn² [Bible].—**Ezechias**: ez¹-i-kai¹-ās¹; ěz¹-e-ci¹-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Ezechiel**: i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e¹-zē¹-ci-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Ezecias**: ez¹-i-sai¹-ās¹; ěz¹-o-ci¹-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekias**: ez¹-i-kai¹-ās¹; ěz¹-e-ki¹-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekiel**: i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e¹-zē¹-ki-ē² [Bible].—**Ezel**: i¹-zel¹; ě¹-zē² [Bible].—**Ezem**: i¹-zem¹; ě¹-zēm² [Bible].—**Ezer**: i¹-zer¹; ě¹-zēr² [Bible].—**Ezerias**: ez¹-i-rai¹-ās¹; ěz¹-e-ri¹-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Ezias**: i¹-zai¹-ās¹; e¹-zi¹-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Eziel**: i¹-zi-el¹; ě¹-zi-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Ezion-gaber**: i¹-zi-ōn-gē¹-bār¹; ě¹-zi-ōn-gā¹-bēr² [Bible].—**Ezion-geber**: i¹-zi-ōn-gē¹-bār¹; ě¹-zi-ōn-gā¹-bēr². Same as EZION-GABER.—**Eznite**: ez¹-nait¹; ěz¹-nit² [Bible].—**Ezora**: i¹-zō¹-rā¹; e¹-zō¹-rā² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ezra**: ez¹-rā¹; ěz¹-rā² [Bible].—**Ezrah**: ez¹-rā¹; ěz¹-rā² [Bible].—**Ezrahite**: ez¹-ra-hait¹; ěz¹-ra-hit² [Bible].—**Ezri**: ez¹-rai¹; ěz¹-ri² [Bible].—**Ezricam**: ez¹-ri-kam¹; ěz¹-ri-cām² [Douai Bible].—**Ezriel**: ez¹-ri-el¹; ěz¹-ri-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Ezrihel**: ez¹-ri-hel¹; ěz¹-ri-hē² [Douai Bible].—**Ezril**: ez¹-ril¹; ěz¹-rī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

F

f: ef¹; ěf². In English this letter has two sounds. The first is heard in *fat, fit, if*; the second is heard in *of*, pronounced *ev¹*; *ov²*. The sound of this letter is indicated in English by (1) *f* and *ff*, as in *fresh, chaff*; (2) *ph*, in words derived from the Greek, as *philology*; (3) *gh*, in words of Teutonic origin, as *laugh, rough, trough*, etc. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxix.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Faba: fə'ba¹; fā'ba² [A genus of plants of the bean family].

Fabaceæ: fə-bē'si-¹; fa-bā'çe-ē² [The bean family].

Faber¹: fē'bar¹ or fū'bar¹; fā'bēr² or fū'bēr² [Eng. family name].

Faber²: fū'bar¹; fā'bēr² [Ger. family name].

Fabian: fē'bi-ən¹; fā'bi-an² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. fā'bi-ən¹; fā'bi-än²; D. **Fablaan:** fā'bi-än¹; fā'bi-än²; Fr. **Fabien:** fa'bi'an¹; fā'bi'än²; It. **Fa-biano:** fa'bi-ā'no¹; fā'bi-ā'no²; L. **Fabianus:** fē'bi-ē'nus¹; fā'bi-ā'nūs².

fable: fē'bl¹; fā'bl² [A story embodying a moral or legend].

fabliau [Fr.]: fāb"li"ō¹; fāb"li"ō² [A tale written in eight-syllable verse].

fabric: fab'rik¹; fāb'rie². The pronunciation fē'brīk¹, noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), was indicated as alternative also by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849), but that first recorded here anteceded it, being noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1797), and Scott (1797) [Woven material used for clothing].

fabulist: fab'yu-list¹; fāb'yū-līst² [One who writes fables].

façade [Fr.]: fā"sād'¹; fā"çäd'². By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Goodrich (1847), and Stormonth (1871), fa-sēd¹. If considered still unnormalized, which the retention of the cedilla seems to indicate, both *a*'s should be pronounced as *a* in "art." But *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.* give first *a* as in "at," while *W.* & *Wr.* note it as in "final."

face: fēs¹; fāç² [The visage; also, the surface of anything].

facet: fas'et¹; fāç'ēt² [A small face such as is cut on a precious stone to increase its brilliancy].

facetlæ: fə-sī'shi-¹; fa-çē'shi-ē² [Coarse books; pornographic literature].

facetlous: fə-sī'shūs¹; fa-çē'shūs² [Given to wittiness].

facial: fē'shal¹ or fē'shi-əl¹; fā'shal² or fā'shī-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain.

facient: fē'shiant¹; fā'shīent², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.* & *M.* fē'shient¹; *E.* fē'si-ent¹; *I.* fē'shi-ent¹; *W.* & *Standard* (1915), fē'shent¹ [A multiplier].

facies [L.]: fē'shi-iz¹; fā'shi-ēs² [The face].

facile: fas'il¹; fāç'il² [Easy of accomplishment].

facsimile: fak-sim'i-li¹; fāe-sīm'i-lē² [An exact copy].

fact: fakt¹; fāet²; *not* fēkt¹, which is an absurd affectation [An act or deed].

facultative: fak'ul-tē-tiv¹; fāe'ül-tā-tiv² [Endowing with authority or power].

fade [Fr.]: fad¹; fād², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* fēd¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *Standard* (1915), fād¹ [Dull; flat].

Faed: fēd¹; fād² [Scot. painters (1) 1820-1902; (2) 1826-1900].

Faenza: fa-en'dza¹; fā-ēn'dzā² [It. city, where *faience* ware is made].

faerie: fē'ar-¹; fā'ēr-e²; *not* fār'ī¹ [Fairy: especially in Spenser's allegorical romance *The Faerie Queene* (1590-96)].

Fagin: fē'gin¹; fā'gin² [An old Jewish thief-trainer in Dickens's "Oliver [Twist]".]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; *fat*, *färe*; *fast*; *get*, *präy*; *hit*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *but*, *börn*;

fagot, faggot: *fag'ot*¹; *fäḡ'ot*²; *not fē'gāt*¹ [A bundle of sticks, branches, or twigs of wood for various purposes].

faham: *fū'am*¹ or *fē'am*¹; *fä'am*² or *fā'am*², *Standard & W.*; *C. fē'am*¹; *E. fā'am*¹; *I. fē'ham*¹ [An orchid the leaves of which are used in medicine].

Fahrenhelt: *fä'ren-hait*¹; *fä'rēn-hīt*², *Standard, E., & I.*; *C. far'en-hait*¹; *M. fär'en-hait*¹; *St. fūr'n'hait*¹; *W. & Wr. fä'rēn-hait*¹ [Ger. physicist (1686-1736); invented the mercurial thermometer].

falence [Fr.]: *fä'yāns*¹; *fä'yānc*² [Ware made originally at Faenza, Italy].

fall: *fēl*¹; *fāl*² [To prove inadequate; give out; as, the wind *failed*].

fallure: *fēl'yur*¹; *fāl'yur*²; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *fēl'ər*¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), *fē'lyur*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827), *fēl'yūr*¹ [Deficiency of supply, power, etc.].

falt accompli [Fr.]: *fēt a"kōn'plī*¹; *fāt ä"eōn'plī*² [An accomplished fact].

faith: *fēth*¹; *fäth*²; *not faith*¹, as heard sometimes in England [Belief in].

faker: *fēk'ər*¹; *fäk'ēr*² [A humbug or one who originates one].

fakir: *fä-kīr*¹ or *fē'kər*¹; *fa-kīr*² or *fä'kīr*², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & St. fa-kīr*¹; *E., I., & Wr. fä-kīr*¹ [A mendicant devotee].

falchion: *föl'chän*¹ or *föl'shön*¹; *fäl'chon*² or *fäl'shön*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A curved broad-bladed sword].

falcon: *fō'kn*¹; *fä'en*², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *E. fō'kun*¹; *M. fōl'kon*¹, which *W.* gives as alternative. *Standard & C.* indicate *fäl'kon*¹ as alternative [A bird of prey].

Falconbridge: *fō'kn-brig*¹; *fä'en-brīdg*²—*l* silent [A British family name].

falconer: *fō'kn-ər*¹; *fä'en-ēr*² [One who breeds or trains falcons or hawks].

Falconer: *fō'kn-ər*¹ or *fäl'kn-ər*¹; *fä'en-ēr*² or *fäl'en-ēr*² [Scottish family name].

falconet: *fal'ko-net*¹; *fäl'eo-nēt*², *Standard*; *C. fal'ko-net*¹; *E. fal'kun-et*¹; *I. fal'ken-et*¹; *M. fōk'o-net*¹; *W. fō'ko-net*¹; *Wr. fal'ko-net*¹. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) also indicated the first pronunciation given above; Perry (1777), *föl'kn-et*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *föl'ko-net*¹ [A little falcon].

falconry: *fō'kn-rī*¹; *fä'en-ry*² [Hawking; also the training of hawks for hunting]. Compare **FALCON**. [1916].

Falkenhayn: *fäl'ken-hēn*¹; *fäl'kēn-hän*² [Ger. chief of staff, 1914 (1861-)].

Falkland: *fōk'länd*¹; *fäk'land*² [1. Scottish burgh. 2. Group of islands in south Atlantic off which the British under Admiral Sturdee defeated the Germans under Admiral von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914].

fall: *fōl*¹; *fāl*².

fallal: *fal'lal*¹; *fäl'läl*² [A gaudy ornament].

fallen: *fōl'n*¹; *fäl'n*² [Sunk to a low level].

Fallières: *fāl'yär*¹; *fä'yēr*² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-)].

Falmouth: *fal'məth*¹; *fäl'muth*² [Eng. seaport].

false: *fōls*¹; *fäls*² [Contrary to truth].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

false: fəl-set'o¹; fəl-sēt'o² [It., artificial: said of a voice or tone].

falter: fəl'tər¹; fəl'tēr² [To show hesitancy].

fame: fēm¹; fām² [Renown].

familiar: fə-mil'yər¹; fə-mil'yār²; not fə-mil'yər¹ [Having intimate knowl-^[edge of]].

familiarity: fə-mil'ī-ar'ī-tī¹; fə-mil'ī-ār'ī-ty². *Standard & W.* note fə-mil'yār'ī-tī¹ as alternative [Intimate knowledge or acquaintance].

family: fam'ī-lī¹; fām'ī-ly²; never fam'h¹.

famous: fē'mūs¹; fā'mūs² [Having won renown].

fan: fan¹; fān² [An implement for cooling the air].

fanatic: fə-nat'ik¹; fə-nāt'ie² [A zealot or ferocious bigot].—**fanaticism**: fə-nat'ī-sizm¹; fə-nāt'ī-çizm².

fancy: fan'sī¹; fān'cy²; not fān'sī¹, a pronunciation erroneously attributed to Englishmen [1. To take pleasure in. 2. [Colloq.] To suppose: used sometimes as an exclamation of surprise].

fandango: fan-dan'go¹; fān-dān'go² [Sp. dance].

fane: fēn¹; fān² [A place of worship].

Faneuil: fā'nūyl¹; fā'nūyl² [Fr. family of Huguenot descent].

Faneuil Hall: fan'l¹ or fun'l¹; fān'l² or fūn'l² [A market house on State Street, Boston, "the cradle of liberty," built by Peter Faneuil in 1742].

fanfare: fan'fār¹ or fan'fār¹; fān'fār² or fan'fār². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; the second by *I., St., & W.*

fanfaron: fan'fā-rən¹; fān'fā-rōn²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Jameson (1827), fan'fā-rōn¹; Smart (1840), fan-fā-rən¹ [A swaggerer; bully].

fantaisie [Fr.]: fān'tē'zī¹; fān'tā'sē² [A fantasia].

[position].

fantasia: fān'ta-zī¹ or fan-tā'zī-ə¹; fān'tā-šī-ä or fān-tā'šī-a² [It. mus. com-^[position]].

fantasm, phantasm: fan'tazm¹; fān'tāsm² [An imaginary existence that seems to be real; an apparition].—**fantasy**: fan'te-sī¹; fān'ta-sy² [A grotesque mental image].

farad: far'ad¹; fār'ād² [A unit of electric capacity].

farewell: fār'wel¹ or fār'wel¹; fār'wēl² or fār'wēl²—the pronunciations indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnson (1755) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and he was followed by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). By Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) the stress was put on the first syllable. Nares (1764) noted that *farewel*, *four-score*, receive the accent indifferently on either syllable. Kenrick (1773) and Scott (1797) indicated fār'wel¹, and Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), fēr-wel¹; Knowles (1835), fēr-wel¹; Sheridan (1789) far-wel¹. [An adieu; good-by].

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her fare'well of the glorious sun.

SHAKESPEARE 3 *Henry VI.* act II, sc. 1.

Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long fare'well to love I gave;
Resolved my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have.

WALLER cited by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

farina: *fä-rī'nä¹* or *fä-räi'nä¹*; *fä-rī'na* or *fä-rī'na²*; *Standard, C., & St.* prefer the first; *E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second, but usage has here disregarded the advice of the majority of the lexicons, and given the minority right [A meal of white Indian corn].

Farnese: *fär-nē'sē¹*; *fär-ng'sē²* [It. family name].

faro: *fär'o* or *fē'ro¹*; *fär'o* or *fä'ro*. *Standard, E., M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [A gambling game played with cards].

Faroe: *fē'rū* or *-rō¹*; *fä'rū* or *-rō²* [Dan. islands].

Faroeese: *fē'ro-īs¹* or *fē'ro-iz¹*; *fä'ro-ēs²* or *fä'ro-ēs²*. *C. far-o-īs¹*; *St. fē'rō-iz¹*; *W. fār'o-iz¹* [A native of the Faroe islands].

Farquhar¹: *fär'kwär* or *-kär¹*; *fär'kwar* or *-kar²* [Ir. dramatist (1678-1707)].

Farquhar²: *fär'här¹*; *fär'har²* [Scottish masculine personal name].

Farquharson¹: *fär'kwär-sän¹*, *fär'kär-sän¹*, or (*Scot.*) *fär'här-sän¹*; *fär'-kwar-son²*, *fär'kar-son²*, or (*Scot.*) *fär'har-son²* [Scot. family name].

farrago: *fa-rē'go¹*; *fä-rä'gō²* [Confused mass].

Farrar: *far'är¹*; *fär'är²*; *not fä-rär¹*, *nor fär'är¹* [1. Eng. divine (1831-1903). 2. Am. prima donna (1880-)].

farthingale: *fär'thun-gēl¹*; *fär'thin-gäl²*; *M. fär'thin-gēl¹* [A hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries].

fascēs [L.]: *fas'iz¹*; *fäs'ēs²* [A bundle of rods containing an ax, an insignia symbolic of Roman power].

fascia: *fäsh'i-a¹*; *fäsh'i-a²* [Connective tissue].

fascinate: *fas'i-nēt¹*; *fäs'i-nät²* [To bewitch; enchant; captivate].—**fascination:** *fas'i-nē'shän¹*; *fäs'i-nä'shön²*.

fascine: *fa-sin¹*; *fä-sin²* [A fagot-like bundle of wood].

fashion: *fäsh'on¹*; *fäsh'on²* [The prevailing mode: said especially of dress].
The glass of *fashton* and the mould of form,
The observed of all observers! SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 1.

Fashoda: *fa-shō'da¹*; *fä-shō'dä²* [A province of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan].

fast: *fäst¹*; *fäst²*, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. fäst¹*. See **ASK**.

fasten: *fäs'n¹*; *fäs'n²*—the *t* is silent; so also in **fastener**, **fastening**. Compare **FAST**. See **ASK**; **LISTEN**.

fastidious: *fas-tid'i-us¹*; *fäs-tid'i-üs²*. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *fas-tid'yas¹* [Hard to please].

fastigate: *fas-tij'i-ēt¹*; *fäs-tig'i-ät²* [Tapering to a point].

fat: *fat¹*; *fät²*—the *a* as in "at" [Having much flesh]. Compare **FATE**. See **A**.

Fata Morgana: *fä'tə mör-gū'nä¹*; *fä'ta mör-gä'nä²* [In Arthurian legend, [sister of Arthur].

fate: *fēt¹*; *fät²*—the *a* as in "great" [Destiny]. Compare **FAT**. See **A**.

father: *fä'thär¹*; *fä'thär²*; *not fē'thär¹* as frequently heard locally in some parts of England [The male parent of a child].

fatigue: *fä-tig¹*; *fa-tig²* [Exhaustion of strength]. [med].

Fatima: *fat'i-mä¹* or *fä'ti-mä¹*; *fät'i-ma²* or *fä'ti-mä²* [Daughter of Moham-

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wön*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

faubourg [Fr.]: fō'būr¹; fō'būr² [Suburb].

[being].

fauces: fō'siz¹; fə'çēs² [The inner or back part of the mouth of a human

faucet: fō'set¹; fə'çet² [A spout fitted with a valve that controls the outlet of a pipe].

Faulconbridge: fō'kn-brij¹; fə'en-brīdg² [Characters in Shakespeare's "King John"]. Compare FALCONBRIDGE.

fault: fōlt¹; fəlt², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Dr. Johnson (1755) noted that "the *l* is sometimes sounded—and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." By Sheridan (1780) and Elphinstone (1786) the *l* was unsounded. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1784), remarked (p. 111):

"In *fault* the *l* is sometimes pronounced, and sometimes dropped, as will appear from these quotations:

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought!

POPE'S *Essay on Criticism* (1711), 422.

"So Dryden (1631-1701):

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*.

"But Dr. William King (1663-1712):

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt."

Swift in "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1713) wrote:

She own'd the wandering of her thoughts,
But he must answer for her *faults*.

Writing of the Schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village" (1770), Oliver Goldsmith rimed "fault" with "aught":

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in *fault*.

That in their rimes the poets did not admit the *l* was due in large measure to the original orthography (as well as to the pronunciation) of the word, which was *faute* (Langland, "Vision of Piers Plowman," xi, 209 [1377]; Chaucer "Squire's Tale," cited by Sir James A. H. Murray as l. 435 [1386]). This spelling is also that of the earliest French noted; the *l* was not inserted before the 15th century, and the insertion was persisted in somewhat sporadically till the 17th, when it became established in English, but was widely disregarded in rime, for Pope and Swift rimed it with *brought*, *ought*, *taught*, *thought*. Commenting on the subject the late Professor Lounsbury said: "By the end of the century [18th] Walker felt justified in applying to its suppression the one objective dearest to the earnest orthoepist. He termed it vulgar" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 191).

Subsequently, however, Walker pleaded that "the *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception." Dr. Skeat traced the word from the Folk Latin *fallita*, a defect. In 16th century, as in modern, French the *l* is omitted. Note the following madrigal by Jean de Lingendes (1580-1616):—

Si c'est un crime de l'almer,
On ne doit justement blâmer
Que les beautés qui sont en elle;
La *faute* en est aux dieux,
Qui la firent si belle,
Et non pas à mes yeux.

faun: fōn¹; fən² [In Rom. myth, one of a class of deities of the woods].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

fauna: fō'nə¹; fā'na² [The animals inhabiting a given area].

Faunce: fōns¹; fāŋç² [Am. educator (1859-)].

Fauntleroy: fōnt'h-rei¹ or fūnt'h-rei¹; fānt'le-rōy² or fānt'le-rōy².

Fauquier: fō-kir¹; fā-kēr²; not fō-kwīr¹ [A county in Virginia].

Faure: fōr¹; fōr² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-99)].

Fauré: fō'rē¹; fō're² [Fr. musical composer (1845-)].

Faust: faust¹; foust² [Ger. physician, alchemist, astrologer, and magician of the 16th cent.].

Faustine: fōs'tin¹; fās'tin² [A feminine personal name]. **Faustina**†. Fr. fōs'tin¹; fōs'tin²; Ger. faus-ti'nə¹; fous-ti'nē²; It. **Faustina**: faus-ti'na¹; fous-ti'na²; L. fēs-tai'na¹; fās-ti'na².

fauteuil [Fr.]: fō'tū'yē¹; fō'tū'yē², *Standard & W.*; C. fō-tū'y¹; E. fō'tūl¹; I. fō-tul¹; M. fō-tū'y¹; St. fō-tēl¹; W. fō-tūl¹ [An upholstered armchair].

faux pas [Fr.]: fō pā¹; fō pā² [Literally, a false step; blunder; breach of etiquette].

Favart: fā'vār¹; fā'vār² [Fr. dramatist (1710-92)].

faverolle: fav'ər-ōl¹; fāv'ēr-ōl² [A French breed of fowl].

favor: fē'vər¹; fā'vor² [Kindness].

Favorita (La): la fā'vō-rī'tā¹; lā fā'vō-rī'tā² [Opera by Donizetti].

Favre: fā'vr¹; fā'vr² [Fr. statesman (1809-80)].

Fawcett: fō'set¹; fā'çēt² [Eng. family name].

Fawkes: fōks¹; fāks² [Eng. conspirator (1570-1606)].

Fayal: fai-āl¹; fā-āl² [Island in the Azores].

fayallite: fē'āl-ait¹; fā'āl it², *Standard, E., W., & W.*; C. fai-āl'ait¹; I. fē'-yal-ait¹; M. & St. fē'a-lait¹ [A mineral from Fayal].

fealty: fī'āl-tī¹; fē'āl-ty². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), indicated as two syllables, *feal'ty*; but, by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1797), noted as three syllables, as above.

fear: fir¹; fēr² [Regard with dread, fright, or terror].—**fearful**: fir'ful¹; fēr'ful². Sheridan (1780), fēr'ful¹. Walker made the distinction (Note 230) that "Ea in *fearful* is long when it signifies 'timorous,' and short when it signifies 'terrible,' as if written *fer-ful*," which may have been so in his time, but is certainly not so today.

Featherstonhaugh: feth'ər-stən-hō¹; fēth'ēr-stən-hā² [Brit. family name].

febrile: fi-brif'ik¹; fe-briff'ie² [Causing fever].—**febrifugal**: fi-brif'iu-gal¹; fe-brif'ū-gal².—**febrifuge**: feb'rī-fūj¹; fēb'rī-fūg² [A medicine that will reduce fever].

febrile: feb'rīl¹ or fī'brīl¹; fēb'rīl² or fē'brīl². The first is preferred by *Standard & St.*, also indicated by Fenning (1760), Walker (1797), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863); the second is the choice of C., M., W., & W., and was preferred by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864). The pronunciation fī'brīl¹, indicated by Sheridan (1780) and condemned by Walker (Note 140), is indicated by the Encyclopædic and the Imperial [Feverish].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

February: feb'ru-ē-rī¹; fēb'ru-ā-ry²—often mispronounced feb'iu-ār'ī¹.

fecial: fi'shəl¹; fē'shal². Same as FETIAL.

fecit [L.]: fi'sit¹; fē'cit² [He (or she) has done it].

fecund (a.): fek'und¹ or fi'kund¹; fēe'ünd² or fē'eünd². The second is given as alternative by C., M., & W., and was preferred by Knowles (1835). Enfield (1807), fi-kund¹ [Fruitful].

fecundate: fek'un-dēt¹; fēe'ün-dāt², indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). Wr. fi-kun'dēt¹, which was preferred by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). C. notes fi-kun'dēt¹, & M. fi'kun-dait¹ as alternative [To render fruitful]. **fecundation:** fek'un-dē'shan¹; fēe'ün-dā'shon². —**fecundity:** fi-kun'di-ti¹; fē'eün'di-ty².

federal: fed'ər-əl¹; fēd'ēr-al²—three syllables, not fed'rəl¹ as frequently heard. So also **Fed'er-al-ist** [Founded on alliance for mutual support].

Fedor, Fedora: See THEODORE.

fee, feed, feel, feet, feeze. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fi¹, fē²; fid¹, fēd²; fil¹, fēl²; fit¹, fēt²; fiz¹, fēz².

feign: fēn¹; fēn² [To make a false show of; pretend].

Fellden: fil'den¹; fēl'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Felnn: fēn¹; fēn² [One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood].

feint: fēnt¹; fēnt² [An appearance assumed to mislead].

fels [Ir.]: fēsh¹ or fēsh¹; fēsh² or fēsh² [A festival].

Fellcia: fi-līsh'ə¹; fe-līsh'ə² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Félicité:** fē'li'si'te¹; fē'li'si'te²; **Félicie:** fē'li'si¹; fē'li'si²; **It. Felicia:** fē-li'si-ə¹; fē-li'si-ə²; **Sp. Felicidad:** fē-li'chi-thāth¹; fē-li'chi-thāth².

feline: fi'lōin¹; fē'lin². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fi-lin¹; C. & M. indicate fi'lin¹ as alternative [Cat-like].

Fellx: fi'liks¹; fē'liks² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. fē'liks¹; fē'liks²; F. **Félix:** fē'liks¹; fē'liks²; **It. Felice:** fē-li'chē¹; fē-li'chē²; Pg. **Feliz:** fē-līs¹; fē-līs²; **Sp. Félix:** fē'liks¹; fē'liks².

fellow: fel'ə¹; fēl'ə². Vulgarly, fel'ər¹ [A person or individual; companion].

felly: fel'ī¹; fēl'y². [A part of the rim of a wheel].

felucca: fi-luk'ə¹; fe-lūe'ə²; not fel-uk'ə¹ [A coasting-vessel of the Mediter-^{[reanean].}

feme: fem¹; fēm². St. fam¹; Wr. fēm¹ [In law cant, a woman].—**feme covert:** fem kuy'ər¹; fēm cōv'ērt² [A married woman].—**feme sole:** fem sōl¹; fēm sōl² [An unmarried woman].

feminine: fem'ī-nin¹; fēm'ī-nīn²; not -nain¹ [Characteristic of woman].

femoral: fem'o-rəl¹; fēm'o-rāl²; not fi'mo-rəl¹ [Pert. to the femur or thigh].

femur: fi'mur¹; fē'mūr² [The thigh].

fendu [Fr.]: fān'dü¹; fān'dü² [Slashed; split: said of a garment].

Fénelon: fē'nə-lōn¹; fē'ne-lōn² [Fr. writer (1651-1715)].

Fenian: fi'ni-ən¹; fē'ni-ən² [1. One of a body of warriors who furnished the military force of the kings of Ireland. 2. A member of a modern organization formed to secure freedom for Ireland from dominion by Great Britain].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn; *

Fenwick: fen'ik¹; fēn'ik² [1. Eng. family name. See BEAUCHAMP. 2. Any one of several parishes in England and Scotland. See ALNWICK].

feod, feodal, etc. Same as FEUD.

feoff: fef¹; fēf². *E.* fif¹, also indicated by Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To give corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession].

feoffee: fef-i¹; fēf-ē²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries, Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827), but formerly fef'i, and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

Ferdinand: fūr'di-nand¹; fēr'di-nānd² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Ger. fer'di-nānt¹; fēr'di-nānt²; *Fr.* fer'di'nān¹; fēr'di'nān²; *It.* **Ferdinando:** fer'-di-nān'do¹; fēr'di-nān'do²; *Pg.* **Fernão:** fer-noun¹; fēr-noun²; **Fernando:** *Sp.* **Hernando:** her-nān'do¹; hēr-nān'do²; *Pg. Sp.* **Fernando:** fer-nān'do¹; fēr-nān'do².

Fergus: fūr'gus¹; fēr'gūs² [A masculine personal name].

ferine: fī'rīn¹ or fī'rain¹; fē'rīn² or fē'rīn². *Standard & C.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* note the second [Existing in a wild state; not domesticated].

ferison (n.): fī-rai'son¹ or fī'ri-sōn¹; fe-rī'son² or fē'ri-sōn². *Standard, C., & M.* indicate the first; *E.* fer'i-sen¹; *I.* fī-ris'en¹; *Wr.* fī'ri-sen¹ [A term in logic].

Fermanagh: fār-man'əi¹; fēr-mān'a² [Ir. county].

ferment (v.): fār-ment'¹; fēr-mēnt'². Compare ABSENT [To produce fermentation in]. [mentation].

ferment (n.): fūr'ment¹; fēr'mēnt² [A substance which will cause fermentation].

Ferrara: fer-rā'ra¹; fēr-rā'rā² [*It.* province and city].—**Ferrarese:** fer'-ə-rīz'¹ or -rīs'²; fēr'a-rēs'² or -rēs'² [Pert. to Ferrara].

ferriage: fer'i-ij¹; fēr'i-āg²—three syllables. Compare CARRIAGE.

ferrocyanid, ferrocyanide: fer'o-sai'ə-nīd¹ or -nīd¹; fēr'o-çy'a-nīd² or -nīd² [A chemical compound of iron].

ferrule: fer'ul¹ or fer'ul¹; fēr'ul² or fēr'ul²; *not* fer'il¹, *C., Standard, W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*, which was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). The first is preferred by *I., M., St., & W.* (1909), and was indicated by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835); the second by *E.* [A metal cap, as for the end of a walking-stick]. Compare FERULE.

fertile: fūr'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or fūr'tail¹, *E., I., & St.*; fēr'til² or fēr'til²; *not* fūr't'l¹ [Producing abundantly].

ferule: fer'ul¹; fēr'ul², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.* fer'ul¹; *I.* fe'riul¹; *M. & St.* fer'yul¹ [A rod used to inflict punishment].

fescue: fes'kiū¹; fēs'eū² [A pointer used in teaching children to read].

festina lente [L.]: fes-tai'na len'ti¹; fēs-ti'na lēn'te² [Make haste slowly].

Festus: fes'tus¹; fēs'tūs² [Bible and masculine personal name].

fetal: fi'tal¹; fē'tal² [Pertaining to a fetus].

fête [Fr.]: fāti¹; fēt² [Feast].—**fête champêtre [Fr.]:** fāt shān'pā'tr¹; fēt chān'pē'tr² [An open-air festival].

fetich, fetichism. Same as FETISH, etc.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; ʊ = out; ɔl; fū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

feticide: fɪ'ti-said¹, *C., E., I., M., St., & W., or fet'i-said¹; fē'tɪ-çid² or fēt'-i-çid², Standard & Wr.* [In criminal law, the felonious killing of an unborn child].

fetid: fet'id¹; fēt'id², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers; *C., E., & I., fɪ'tid¹, also Perry (1805) [Emitting an offensive odor].*

fetish: fɪ'tɪʃ¹ or fet'ɪʃ¹; fē'tɪʃ² or fēt'ɪʃ². Murray prefers the latter, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative [An object of worship other than an idol among savages].—**fetishism:** fɪ'tɪʃ-ɪzəm¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr., or fet'ɪʃ-ɪzəm¹, M.; fē'tɪʃ-ɪzəm² or fēt'ɪʃ-ɪzəm².*

feu: fiū¹; fū² [Land-tenure based on agricultural service].

feud: fiūd¹; fūd² [Enmity between families, clans, or the like].

feudal: fiū'dəl¹; fū'dəl² [Pert. to feudalism].

feudalism: fiū'dəl-ɪzəm¹; fū'dəl-ɪzəm² [A system of land-tenure based on [military service].]

Feuerbach: foi'ər-bāh¹; fōi'ēr-bāh² [Ger. jurist (1775-1833)].

Feuillant: fū'yān¹; fū'yān² [An order of monks of 1586].

Feuillet: fū'yē¹; fū'yē² [Fr. writer (1821-90)].

feuilleton [Fr.]: fū'yə-tēn¹; fū'ye-tōn² [A section of a newspaper devoted to a serial or short story].

Féval: fē'vāl¹; fē'vāl² [Fr. novelist (1817-89)].

fever: fi'vər¹; fē'vēr² [A disorder of the system of mammals].

Feversham: fav'ər-shəm¹; fāv'ēr-sham² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Ffoulkes: fōks¹ or fūks¹; fōks² or fūks² [Eng. family name].

fiacre [Fr.]: fi-ā'kr¹; fi-ā'er² [A four-wheeled public carriage].

fiancé (masc.), fiancée (fem.): fi"ān"sē¹; fi"ān"çē² [A betrothed].

Flanna: fi'nə¹; fi'na² [The Fenians as an ancient body of warriors]. See FENIAN.

fiasco: fi-as'ko¹ or fi-ās'ko¹; fi-ās'eo² or fi-ās'eo² [It., a complete failure]. A word of recent introduction into Eng. (circa 1850), which has become completely Anglicized.

fiat: fai'at¹; fi'ăt² [An authoritative decree].

fiber, fibre: fai'bər¹; fi'bēr² [A thread-like substance].

fibril: fai'bril¹; fi'bril²; *not* fi-bril¹ [A fiber or filament]. So also with its relatives *fi'bril-la*, *fi'bril-la*, *fi'bril-lar*, *fi'bril-la-ry*, *fi'bril-late*, *fi'bril-la'tion*.

fibrillous: fai'brɪ-lus¹; fi'brɪ-lūs². *Wr.* fi-bril'us¹ [Composed of fibers].—**fibrillose:** fai'brɪ-lōs¹; fi'brɪ-lōs² [Appearing like fine fibers].

fibrin, fibrine: fai'brɪn¹ or -brɪn¹; fi'brɪn² or -brɪn² [One of several nitrogenous substances].

fibrinous: fai'brɪ-nus¹; fi'brɪ-nūs². *Wr.* fib'rɪ-nus¹ [Pert. to fibrin].

fibula [L.]: fib'yū-lə¹; fɪb'yū-lə²; *not* fai-biū'lə¹ [An ornamental brooch of the safety-pin type].

Fichte: fiɪ'tə¹; fɪɪ'te² [Ger. philosopher (1762-1814)].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

fico [It.]: **fi'ko**¹; **fi'eo**²; Perry (1777), **fai'ko**¹ [A fig: an archaism. SHAKE-SPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act i, sc. 3].

Ficus: **fai'kus**¹; **fi'eüs**² [A genus of shrubs; the figs].

Fidello: **fi-dē'li-ō**¹; **fi-dē'li-ō**²; *not* **fai-di'h-o**¹ [The name of the only opera composed by Beethoven].

fidellity: **fi-del'i-ti**¹; **fi-dēl'i-ty**² [Faithfulness; devotion].

fidget: **fi-j'et**¹; **fi-g'ēt**² [One who is nervously restless].

fiducial: **fi-diū'shəl**¹; **fi-dū'shal**² [Confident in trust or belief].

fiducialy: **fi-diū'shu-ē-r**¹; **fi-dū'shi-ā-ry**²; *not* **fi-diū'shār**¹ [Confidential].

fief, **field**, **fiend**. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: **fif**¹, **fēf**²; **fild**¹, **fēld**²; **find**¹, **fēnd**².

fieldfare: **fild'fār**¹; **fēld'fār**². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), **fild'fār**¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), **fi-l'fār**¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798), **fel'fār**¹; Jameson (1827), **fēld'fār**¹ [A European thrush].

Fiennes: **fainz**¹; **fiņz**² [Eng. family name].

Flerabras: **fi-ē'ra-brā**¹; **fi-ē'rā-brā**² [A knight of the time of Charlemagne; hero of medieval romances].

fierce: **fi-rs**¹; **fērç**². Sheridan (1780), **fers**¹—this was an idiosyncrasy of the stage which was noted also by Walker (1791). The first mode of pronouncing this word (*ferse*) is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion (*ferse*): and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Walker . . . was sometimes ruled by theory which was altogether too refined for practice. . . . *Pierce* and *pirce*, for instance, he made in his first work to rhyme with *verse*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. i, p. 71 [H. '04.]

fiery: **fai'ēr**¹, *I., W., Walker, & Wr., or fair¹, *C., E., M., St., & Standard*; **fi'ēr-y**² or **fi'r-y**² [Pertaining to fire].*

Fiesole: **fi-ē'zo-lē**¹; **fi-ē'zo-lē**²—It. s between vowels is generally pronounced z [It. town with Etruscan remains].

fife: **fai**¹; **fif**² [A tube-like musical instrument]. See I.

fifth: **fif**¹; **fif**²; *not* **fi**¹.

Figaro: **fi'gā'rō**¹; **fi'gā'rō**². In England frequently heard **fig'ə-ro**¹ [A shrewd unscrupulous schemer in various plays].

Figlia del Reggimento: **fil'ya del rē'ji-men'tō**¹; **fil'yā dēl rē'gā-mēn'tō**² [Opera by Donizetti].

figurant: **fig'yu-rant**¹; **fig'yu-rant**², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.; I.* **fig'iūr-ant**¹; *M.* **fi-gu-rant**¹; *Wr.* **fig'ū-rant**¹ [One who figures in any scene, as on the stage, without taking prominent part].

figure: **fig'yur**¹; **fig'yur**², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; also, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Jameson. *E.* **fig'ūr**¹; *I. & Smart* **fig'iūr**¹; *M. & Perry*, **fig'ūr**¹; *Knowles*, **fig'yār**¹. Modern American and Scottish usage favors the first; English usage supports the second, pronouncing the u as in "but" to-day, but as in "burn" half a century ago. Murray notes **fig'iūr**¹ as alternative [Form; shape; design; also, a written character].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

figurine: fig¹yu-rin¹; fig²yu-rin² [A small terra-cotta figure; as, a Tanagra figurine of the 4th century B. C.].

Fiji: fi¹ji¹; fi²ji² [An archipelago in the South Pacific].

filander: fi-lan¹dər¹; fi-län²dēr² [A small wallaby].

filar: fai¹lär¹; fi²lēr² [Thread-like].

filate: fai¹lēt¹; fi²lāt² [Straight, as the antennæ of certain flies].

filature: fil¹ə-tiur¹ or -chur¹; fil²a-tūr² or -chur² [Reeling raw silk from cocoons].

filch: filch¹ or filsh¹; filch² or filsh². The first indicates American & Scottish usage, the second English usage.

Fildes: fai¹əls¹; fi²əls² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [de bōf².

filet [Fr.]: fi¹lē¹; fi²lē² [A fillet].—**filet de bœuf** [Fr.]: fi¹lē¹ də bōf¹; fi²lē²

fillal: fil¹yəl¹ or fil¹i-əl¹; fil²yal² or fil²i-al²; Wr. fil¹yəl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage [Pert. to a son].

Filloque: fil¹i-ō¹kwī¹; fil²i-ō²kwē² [L., literally, "and from the Son." In Church History, the clause which furnished one of the grounds for the schism between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches]. [band or strip].

fillet: fil¹et¹; fil²ēt². Compare FILET [A band or something resembling a

film: film¹; flm². Vulgarly, fi-lum¹ [A thin membrane or filament; also, a sensitized substance used in photography].

filoplume: fil¹o-plūm¹, *Standard, E., & W., or fai¹lo-plūm¹, C. & M.; fil¹o-plūm² or fi²lo-plūm² [A thread-feather].*

filose: fai¹lōs¹; fi²lōs² [Thread-like].

filoselle: fil¹o-zel¹; fil²o-sēl², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. fi-lō-zēl¹; M. fil¹o-sel¹; St. fai¹lō-zel¹; Wr. fil¹o-sel¹ [Floss-silk].*

fil [Fr.]: fis¹; fis²—the *l* is silent [Son]. [formance].

finale [It.]: fi-nā¹lē¹; fi-nā²lē² [The last part, act, or scene of a public per-

finance: fi-nans¹ or fai-nans¹; fi-nānç² or fi-nānç². The second is noted only as alternative by C., M., & W. [Monetary affairs or their management].

financial: fi-nan¹shāl¹; fi-nān²shāl². In commercial circles, fai-nan¹shāl¹ has some vogue, but is not recognized by any dictionary and is condemned by some orthoepists [Pert. to finance].

financier: fin¹an-sir¹ or fi-nan¹sir¹; fin²an-çēr² or fi-nān²çēr². *Standard & W. prefer the first; E., I., & St. indicate the second; C. fin-an-sir¹; M. fi-nan¹si-ar¹; Wr. fin-an-sir¹. The stress was indicated on the ultima by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable, but Perry (1777) stressed the second, indicating four syllables, fi-nan¹si-ar¹, as Murray [An expert in finance].*

Findlater: fin¹lə-tər¹; fin²la-tēr²—the *d* is silent [Scot. family name].

Findlay: find¹lē¹; find²lā² [A town in Ohio].

Findlay: fin¹h¹; fin²ly² [Scot. family name].

fine (*a., n., & v.*): fain¹; fin².

2: wōlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

fineness: fain'nes¹; fin'nēs² [The quality of being excellent]. Compare

FINESSE.

finesse [Fr.]: fi-nes'¹; fi-nēs'² [The gaining of a point by subtle means; also, the means employed to this end].

Fingal: fin-gŏl'¹ or fin'gŏl¹; fin-gŏl'² or fin'gŏl² [1. The hero of an epic poem of disputed authorship. 2. A cave on the island of Staffa, off the W. coast of Scotland].

fingrigo: fin'gri-gō¹; fin'gri-gō². C. fin-grig'ō¹; Wr. fin-groi'gō¹ [A West-Ind. shrub].

finis [L.]: fai'nis¹; fi'nis² [The end].

[Fr. cape and dept.]

Finistère: fin'is-tār'¹ or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tār'¹; fin'is-tēr'² or (Fr.) fi'nīs'tēr'²

Finisterre: fin-is-tār'¹; fin-is-tēr'² [Sp. cape off Galicia].

finite: fai'nait¹; fi'nit²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), fai'nait¹; Perry (1805), fai'nit¹ [Having bounds; limited].

finocchio: fi-nō'ki-ō¹; fi-nō'eī-ō², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *M.* fi-nēk'i-ō¹; *Wr.* fi-nō'shi-ō¹ [Sweet fennel].

[A. D.]. See FIANNA.

Flonn: fin¹; fīn² [In Ir. legend, the commander of the Fianna (3d cent.

fjord, fjord: fyōrd¹; fyōrd² [A long, narrow arm of the sea].

florite: fai'o-rai¹; fi'o-rīt², *Standard, E., I., St., & Wr.*; C. fiō'rait¹; *M. & W.* fi-ō'rait¹ [A mineral].

fire: fair¹; fir². See I.

Firenze: fi-ren'tsē¹; fi-rēn'tsē² [It. name of the city of Florence].

firm: fŭrm¹; fīrm². See I.

firman: fŭr'mān¹; fīr'mān². I. fŭr-man'¹ [A Turkish or Oriental decree].

first: fŭrst¹; first²; not fust¹. See I.

[the sea].

firth: fŭrth¹; firth²; not firth¹ [The mouth of a Scottish river or an arm of

fissile: fis'il¹; fis'il²; not fis'il¹, nor fis'ail¹ [That may be split].

fission: fiśh'on¹; fiśh'on² [The act of splitting].

fissura: fi-siŭ'rā¹; fi-sŭ'ra² [A fissure].

fissure: fiśh'ur¹; fiśh'ur² [A crack, slit, or furrow].

fist: fist¹; fist² [A clenched hand]. See I.

fistula: fis'tiu-lā¹ or fis'chu-lā¹; fis'tū-lā² or fis'chu-lā² [A canal or tube].

Fitzhardinge: fits-hār'din¹; fits-hār'ding²; not -din¹ [Eng. family name].

Fitzwygram: fits-wai'grām¹; fits-wŷ'gram²; not fits-wig'rām¹ [Eng. family name].

Flume: fi-ŭ'mē¹; fi-ŭ'mē² [Austr. seaport].

live: faiv¹; fiv².

[permanently in place].

fixture: fiks'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fiks'tūr² or -chur² [One who or that which is

flaccid: flak'sid¹; fläe'cid² [Lacking firmness].

flag: flag¹; fläg². See G [A national banner].

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

flagellant: flaj'e-lənt¹; fläg'è-lant² [One who scourges himself].

flagellate: flaj'e-lèt¹; fläg'è-lāt² [To beat with a rod or whip].

flageolet: flaj'o-let¹; fläg'o-lèt², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E. & Wr.* flaj'ə-let¹; *I.* fla'jel-et¹; *W.* flaj'o-let¹ [A tube-like musical instrument].

flagitious: flə-jish'us¹; flə-gish'üs² [Flagrantly wicked].

[liquors].

flagon: flaj'an¹; fläg'on² [A vessel with a narrow mouth used for serving

flagrant: flē'grənt¹; flā'grānt²; *not* flaj'rənt¹ [Openly scandalous].

flail: flēl¹; flāl² [An implement for threshing].

flake: flēk¹; flāk² [A thin piece or chip].

flambeau: flam'bō¹ or (*Fr.*) flān'bō¹; flām'bō² or (*Fr.*) flān'bō² [A torch].
Plural **flambeaux**, -bōz¹ & ².

flamboyant: flam-bei'ənt¹; flām-bōy'ant² [Showy].

[or reddish bird].

flamingo: flə-min'go¹; flə-mīn'go² [A long-legged and long-necked pink

fâneur [*Fr.*]: flə'nūr¹; flā'nūr² [A lounge; an idler].

flange: flanj¹; fläng². See G [A rim].

flank: flanj¹; flänk². See N [Side].

[cotton].

flannel: flān¹; flān²; *not* flān-nel¹ [Woven goods of wool or wool and

flare: flār¹; flār² [A large unsteady bright light].

flash: flaš¹; flāš² [A sudden gleam of flame].

flask: flask¹; flāsk². See ASK [A small bottle].

flat: flat¹; flāt² [A plane surface or that which has such a surface].

flaunt: flānt¹ or flēnt¹; flānt² or flānt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Formerly Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated the second, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred the first [To wave gaily; display proudly].

flea, fleak, fleam. These words are all pronounced as one syllable:
fli¹, flē²; flik¹, flēk²; flīm¹, flēm². [sufficiently for flight].

fledge: flej¹; flēg² [To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown

fleece: flis¹; flēç². See C [The wool of a sheep or other animal].

Fleming: flem'ing¹; flēm'ing²; *not* flem'in¹ [A native of Flanders].

fleur-de-lis: flūr'=də-li¹; flūr'=de-li²—the s is silent [A heraldic device used on the Fr. royal arms].

flew: flū¹; flū²; *not* fliū¹ [Imperfect of FLY, v.].

flexion: flek'shan¹; flēk'shon² [The act of bending].

flexure: flek'shur¹ or fleks'yur¹; flēk'shur² or flēks'yur² [The act, manner, or state of being bent].

[person].

flibbertigibbet: flib'ar-ti-jib'et¹; flīb'ēr-ti-gīb'ēt² [An impulsive, restless

flyer, flyer: flai'ar¹; flī'ēr² [One who or that which flies].

files: floiz¹; flis² [The space over and at both sides of a stage].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

flight: flait¹; flit²—the *gh* is now silent [The act of flying].

dimsy: flim'zɪ¹; flim'sy² [Lacking in substance; thin; weak].

finch, fling, flint, flip. The *i* in all these words is open and short as in "hit": flinch¹, flinch²; flip¹, fling²; flint¹, flint²; flip¹, flip². See I.

flirt: flürt¹; flirt². See I.

flit: flit¹; flit². See I.

float: flöt¹; flöt² [To rest on the surface of a fluid].

floe: flō¹; flō² [A floating mass of ice].

flog: flög¹; flög². See DOG [To strike with a whip].

flood: flud¹; flód² [An overflow of water].

floor: flör¹; flör², but more frequently heard flēr¹, which is not yet noted by any dictionary.

Flora: flō'rə¹; flō'ra² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of flowers and spring].

floral: flō'rəl¹; flō'ral². There is a tendency to weaken the *o* to flēr'al¹ [Pert. to flowers].

Florence: flör'ens¹; flör'ęc² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. Ger. **Florenz:** flo-rents¹; flo-rěnts²; D. **Florentia:** flo-ren'tsi-a¹; flo-rěn'tsi-ä²; F. **Florence:** flō'rāns¹; flō'rāęc²; It. **Florenza:** fi'o-ren'dza¹; fi'o-rěn'dzä²; Sp. **Floren-cia:** flo-ren'thi-a¹; flo-rěn'thi-ä²; Sw. **Florenz:** flo-rens¹; flo-rěns².

Florentine: flēr'en-tin¹ or flēr'en-tain¹; flör'ěn-tin² or flör'ěn-tin². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain. *St.* flēr'en-tin¹ [Pert. to Florence and its school of painting].

floriculture: flō'ri-kul-tiur¹ or flō'ri-kul-čhur¹; flō'ri-eül-tür² or flō'ri-eül-čhur²; *E., M., & St.* fler-i-kul'tiur¹; *Wr.* flēr'i-kult-yur¹. Altho American lexicographers indicate a long *o* in the first syllable, it is heard only occasionally. Compare **FLORIST** [The cultivation of flowers].

florid: flēr'id¹; flör'id² [Flushed with red].

florin: flēr'in¹; flör'in² [A gold or silver coin].

florist: flō'rist¹ or flēr'ist¹; flō'rist² or flör'ist². The first indicates American usage as recorded by the dictionaries, the second is the usage of Great Britain. There is a tendency in the United States to weaken the *o* to the sound of that letter heard in "not." [worm].

floss: fles¹; flös² [The coarse silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-
worm].

Flotow: flō'to¹; flō'to² [Ger. composer (1812-83)].

flour: flaur¹; flour². Altho indicated as one syllable, this word is more frequently uttered flau'ər¹, and Stormonth is the only lexicographer to note the fact. Murray gives flauer¹, but as one syllable.

flower: flau'ər¹; flow'ēr² [A plant which flowers].

flower=de=luce: flau'ər=də-lūs¹; flow'ēr=de-luç² [A fleur=de-lis].

flue: flū¹; flū²—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "full" [A channel or passage for smoke].

fluff: fluf¹; fluf². See U [The nap or down of anything].

fluid: flū'id¹; flų'id²; not flü'id¹ [That which is capable of flowing].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

fluke: flūk¹; fluk²; not fliūk¹.

flume: flūm¹; flum², *Standard, M., W., etc.*; not fliūm¹ [A water-conduit].

fluor: flū'ər¹; flū'ər² [A mineral substance].

fluorid, fluoride: flū'o-rīd¹ or flū'o-raīd¹; flū'o-rīd² or flū'o-rīd². *Standard, C., & M. indicate the first, E., St., W., & Wr. prefer the second. I. fiū'ər-aīd¹ [A chemical compound].* [element].

fluorin, fluorine: flū'o-rīn¹ or flū'o-rīn¹; flū'o-rīn² or flū'o-rīn² [A gaseous

fluorite: flū'ər-aīt¹; flū'ər-it². Same as FLUOR.

flurry: flur'ɪ; flūr'y² [Nervous agitation].

flush: fluš¹; flūsh². See U.

flute: flūt¹; flut²; not fliūt¹ [A tubular wind-instrument of music].

fluvial: flū'vī-əl¹; flū'vī-al² [Pert. to flowing water].

fluvialite: flū'vī-ə-tīl¹; flū'vī-a-tīl² [Growing by fresh water].

fluxion: fluk'shən¹; flūk'shon² [The act of flowing or melting].

fly: flai¹; flȳ².

foal, foam. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: fōl¹, fōl²; fōm¹, fōm².

foehn [Ger.]: fūn¹; fūn² [A warm dry southerly wind]. **fōhn**.

foetal, foetus, etc. Same as FETAL, FETUS, etc.

fog: feg¹; fōg² [A thick mist]. See DOG.

fogy: fō'gɪ¹; fō'gy².

folderol: fəl'dh-rəl¹; fəl'de-rəl², *Standard*; C. fəl'de-rəl¹; M. fəl'dər-əl¹; W. fəl'də-rəl¹.

foliaceous: fō'h-ē'shūs¹; fō'li-ā'shūs² [Leaf-like].

follage: fō'h-ij¹; fō'li-āg² [A growth of leaves].

foliate: fō'h-ēt¹; fō'li-āt² [Leafy or leaf-shaped].

follo: fō'h-o¹; fō'li-o², *Standard & Wr.*; C., E., I., M., St., & W. fō'li-ō¹.

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), indicated fō'li-o¹; by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted fōl'yō¹ [A large book made up of sheets of paper folded once].

Foljambe: fūl'jam¹; fōl'jām² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

folk: fōk¹; fōk²—the *l* is silent [People; also, one's relatives].

Folkestone: fōk'stən¹; fōk'ston²—the *l* is silent [Eng. seaport]. See ALCESTER; BELVOIR.

Fomalhaut: fō'məl-hōt¹ or fō'mə-lō¹; fō'mal-hat¹ or fō'ma-lō² [A star of the

fond: fēnd¹; fōnd² [Having a strong liking for].

fond [Fr.]: fōn¹; fōn² [A background or basis].

fondant [Fr.]: fōn'dān¹; fōn'dān². Sometimes Anglicized fōn'dant¹ [A soft, molded confection]

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

font: font¹; fōnt²; *not* funt¹ [A receptacle for holy water; also, a basin for the water used in baptism].

Fontaine (la): la fēn"tēn¹; lä fōn"tān² [Fr. fabulist (1621-95)].

Fontainebleau: fēn"tēn"blō¹; fōn"tān"blō² [Fr. town, forest, and palace].

fontanal: fēn"tə-nəl¹; fōn"ta-nal² [Fountain-like].

fontanel: fēn"tə-nel¹; fōn"ta-nel² [A term in the anatomy of the cranium].

Fontenoy: fēn"ti-nōi¹ or (Fr.) fēn"tə-nwā¹; fōn"te-nōy² or (Fr.) fōn"te-nwā² [Belg. town, where Saxe defeated Cumberland, May 11, 1745].

Foochow: fū"chāu¹; fōō"chow²; *not* fū"chū¹ [Chin. treaty port].

food: fūd¹; fōōd². Pedantic attempts at refinement have produced fud¹, which is unnoted by the dictionaries. See root.

fool: fūl¹; fōōl².

foot: fut¹; fōōt². See quotations.

And where she went, the flowers took thickest root.
As she had sow'd them with her odorous foot.

BEN JONSON *The Sad Shepherd* act 1, sc. 1. Printed 1641.

But knit her brows and stamped her angry foot

To hear a Teacher call a rōōt a rōōt. HOLMES *Urania*. Printed 1846.

for: fōr¹; fōr². In the familiar speech of the best educated the *o* of this word is frequently weakened to fər¹. Dr. Murray, however, notes fōr¹, fər¹, and fər¹.

forage: fər"j¹; fōr"āg² [Food for cattle and horses].

foramen: fo-rē"men¹; fo-rā"mēn² [In anatomy, an opening].

Foraminifera: fo-ram"i-nif"ər-ə¹; fo-rām"i-nif"ēr-a² [An order of protozoans].

foray, forray: fər"ē¹; fōr"ā². *I.* fōrē¹; *Wr.* fā-rē¹. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fər"i¹; Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855), fər-rē¹ [A raid].

forbad, forbade: fər-bad¹; fōr-bād². Altho the Century notes that the first of these is obsolete, it survives in classic literature and may be found in Spenser, Dryden, Gray, Hussey, Knight, and other writers.

Forbes: fōrbz¹ or (Scot.) fər"bis¹; fōrbz² or (Scot.) fōr"bes² [Scot. family name].

force, ford, fore: fōrs¹, fōrç²; fōrd¹, fōrd²; fōr¹, fōr². In cultivated Eng. and Am. speech the *o* in these words is now pronounced as *o* in "or," but in Northern Eng. dialect and in some parts of the U. S. the long *o* indicated by the dictionaries is still heard. See O.

forebear: fōr-bār¹; fōr-bār². See O [An ancestor].

forebode: fōr-bōd¹; fōr-bōd². See O [To announce beforehand].

forecast: fōr"kast¹; fōr"east². See O [To tell in advance; as, to forecast the weather].

forecastle: fōr"kas"l or (Naut.) fōk"sl¹; fōr"eas"l or (Naut.) fōe"sl². See O [That part of a ship forward of the foremast].

forefather: fōr"fā"thər¹; fōr"fā"thēr². *Standard & C.* fōr"fā"thər¹; fōr"fā"-thēr²; *E. I. M., St., W., & Wr.* fōr"fā"thər¹. See O. While Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult, Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) stressed the penult.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wæt, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

forehead: fər'ed¹; fôr'éd². *I.* fôr'hed¹, which *C. & Wr.* indicate as alternative. Barclay (1774) and Sheridan (1780), fər'ed¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles, fôr'hed¹; Walker (1791), fôr'hed¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), fôr'hed¹. See *H.*

foreign: fər'in¹; fôr'in². Compare **FEIGN**.

foresail: fər'sēl¹ or (*Naut.*) fē'sl¹; fôr'sāl² or (*Naut.*) fô'sl².

forest: fər'est¹; fôr'ěst² [A large wooded tract of land].

forfeiture: fər'fi-tiur¹ or -chur¹; fôr'fi-tūr² or -chur². Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802), fôr'fit-ər¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), fôr'fit-yiur¹ [The loss of possession of something as a penalty in law].

forge: fərj or fôrj¹; fôrg or fôrg². See *O.*

forger: fərj'ər¹ or fôrj'ər¹; fôrg'ēr² or fôrg'ēr².

forgery: fər'jər-¹ or fôr'jər-¹; fôr'gēr-y² or fôr'gēr-y². The first indicates the usage of the people as it is, the second is the usage as the dictionaries prefer to record it. The pronunciation which Worcester noted as corrupt is the first noted and is fast displacing that preferred by most dictionaries, which is now seldom heard [The act of fraudulent imitation, as of a signature, coin, etc.].

forget: fər-get¹; fôr-gēt²; not fôr-get¹, nor fôr-git¹ [To be unable to remember]. So also with its relatives **forgettable**, **forgetableness**, **forgetter**, **forgetful**, etc.

forgive: fər-giv¹; fôr-gīv² [To pardon].

forgo: fər-gō¹; fôr-gō² [To deny oneself].

forked: fôrkt¹ or fôr'ed¹, *Wr.*; fôrkt² or fôr'éd². The second is noted by *Standard & W.* as alternative, but is not allowed in any form by Murray.

forlorn: fər-lörn¹; fôr-lörn²; *M.* fə-lörn¹ [Abandoned; desolate].

This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1809).

In England it is generally rhymed with *turn*; in Ireland with *turn*. Analogy looks towards *corn*. The first of these modes may be attributed to that "cursory pronunciation" noticed by Johnson, or perhaps to some absurd notion of refinement.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

form: fôr¹; fôr²—the pronunciation recorded by modern dictionaries. Formerly indicated fôr¹ by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fôr¹. Murray notes that Todd (1818) assigns to the word in the sense of a bench, class, or lair of a hare the pronunciation fôr¹, in other senses fôr¹. "The distinction," he says, "if it was ever recognized, is now obsolete."

format: fôr-mat¹ or (*Fr.*) fôr"mā¹; fôr-măt² or (*Fr.*) fôr"mā² [The typographical style and general make-up of a book].

formidable: fôr'mi-də-bl¹; fôr'mi-da-bl²; not fər-mid'ə-bl¹ [Giving cause

forray: fər'ē; fôr'ā². Same as **FORAY**.

forsooth: fər-sūth¹; fôr-sōōth²; not fər-suth¹. See **SOOTH** and **SOOTHE**.

Forsyth: fər-sciθ¹; fôr-syθ² [A family and geographic name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Forsythia: fər-sai'fhi-ə¹ or fər-sith'1-ə¹; fôr-sÿ'thi-a² or fôr-sÿth'i-a², *Standard*; C. fər-sai'thi-ə¹; W. fər-sith'i-a¹ [A genus of shrubs with yellow flowers of the olive family].

fort: fôrt¹; fôrt². The pronunciation commonly indicated by the dictionaries (with the exception of Murray, who indicates fôart¹) gives to the o the sound it has in "go" instead of that which it has in "or." See O [A military defensive work].

fortalice: fôrt'ə-lis¹; fôrt'ə-lîç², *Craig, E., M., & W. Standard, C., I., St., & Wr. fôrt'ə-lis¹; Smart fôrt-al'is*. See O [An outwork of a fortification; a small fort].

forte [It.]: fôr'tê¹; fôr'tê² [I. a. Loud. II. n. A passage in music to be performed loudly].

forte [Fr.]: fôrt¹; fôrt² [That in which one excels].

forth: fôrth¹; fôrth². See notes under FORCE, FORT, and O.

forthwith: fôrth"with"¹; fôrth"with"². See O. *Standard, C., E., & W. fôrth"with"¹; I., St., & Wr. fôrth-with"¹; M. fôarth"with"¹. In American usage the final th is pronounced as in then, not as in thin, which is the prevailing usage of Great Britain.*

fortnight: fôrt'naît"¹ or fôrt'nit¹; fôrt'nîth"² or fôrt'nit². Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) preferred the second, giving the ultima the short sound. This is recorded by C. & W. as alternative. It is somewhat curious that no lexicographer indicates the pronunciation of this word—a contraction of *fourteenthnight*—as fôrt'naît", for which there is justification in its earlier spelling the like of which can not be found for indicating the pronunciation of fort, fôrt¹, and its relatives as modern lexicographers, following the trail blazed by their predecessors, invariably do. See O.

Fortuna: fər-tiū'nə¹; fôr-tū'na² [In Roman myth, the goddess of chance].

Fortunatus: fôr'tiu-nē'tus¹; fôr'tū-nā'tūs² [Hero in folk-lore].

fortune: fôr'tiun¹ or -chun¹; fôr'tün² or -chun² [Favorable chance].

forty: fôr'ti¹; fôr'ty². See O.

forum: fô'rūm¹; fô'rūm²; frequently, but incorrectly, fôr'əm¹ [A judicial assembly].

forward: fôr'wərd¹; fôr'ward²; not fôr'rərd¹, which is restricted to nautical use.
forza [It.]: fôr'dza¹; fôr'dzä² [In music, emphasis].

foss, fosse: fes¹; fôs² [A ditch].

Fouché: fū'shē'¹; fū'çhē'² [Fr. statesman (1763-1820)].

fougade [Fr.]: fū'gād'¹; fū'gäd'² [A well-like mine as for repelling attack].

Foullis: faulz¹ or fau'lis¹; foulz² or fou'lis² [Scot. family name].

foumart: fau'mart¹ or fū'mart¹; fou'märt² or fū'märt², *Standard*; C. fau'märt¹; E., I., St., & Wr. fū'märt¹; M. fu'mart¹; W. fū'märt¹ [The European polecat].

found, fount. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: found¹, found²; faunt¹, fount².

fountain: faun'tin¹; foun'tin², *Standard, M., & Wr.*; C. faun'tan¹; E. faun'tən¹; I. & St. faun'tēn¹; W. faun'tin¹ [A spring of water].

four: fôr¹; fôr²; not fër.¹ See O [A cardinal number: 4].

Fourier: fū'rî'ê'¹; fū'rî'ê'² [Fr. socialist (1772-1837)].—**Fourierism:** tū'rî-ər-izn¹; fū'rî-ēr-izm² [A communistic system advocated by Fourier].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ȧll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɕin; go; ɪ = sing; ɕin, this,

foveolate: fo-vi'o-lēt¹; fo-vē'o-lāt², *Standard, C., E., & W.* fō'vi-o-lēt¹; *I. & St.* fō'vi-ō-lēt¹; *M.* fō'vi-o-lēt¹; *Wr.* fo-vi'o-lt¹ [Marked with little pits or holes].

foyer: fwā'yē¹ or (*Local, U.S.*) fēi'ər¹; fwā'yē² or (*Local, U.S.*) fōy'ēr² [*Fr.*, a lobby or meeting-place in a theater]. The word is of recent introduction into Eng. and is not yet completely Anglicized.

fracas [*Fr.*]: frā'kū¹; frā'ēā². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* frē'kəs¹; *E., I., M., & St.*, and Kenrick (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) frā'kū¹. The second pronunciation indicates an American usage that may be traced to the early American lexicographers and which has been perpetuated by their descendants, all failing to represent the word as spoken by the Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf States. This gives to it an unwarranted Anglicized form. By educated Americans and Englishmen the word is pronounced frā'kū¹ and still retains its Fr. sound. Noted as first used in 1727 by Dr. Murray, the word is not yet Anglicized. See TAPIS.

fragile: fraj'il¹; frāġ'il²; not fraj'ail¹ [Delicate; frail].

fragment: frag'ment¹; frāġ'mēnt²; not frag'mənt¹ [A part or piece broken from a whole].—**fragmental:** frag-men'tal¹; frāġ-mēn'tal²; *C. & M.* frag'men-tal¹.—**fragmentary:** frag-men-tā-rī¹; frāġ-mēn-tā-ry²; not frag-ment'ər-i¹.

France: frans¹ or (*F.*) frāns¹; frānç² or (*F.*) frānç² [A republic of Europe].

Frances: fran'ses¹; frān'çes² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. D. Pg.* **Francisca:** fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'că²; *Fr. Françoise:* frān'swāz¹; frān'çwās²; **Francisque:** frān'sisk¹; frān'çisk²; *G. Francisca:* fran-tsis'ka¹; frān-tsis'că²; *It. Francesca:* fran-ches'ka¹; frān-çhes'că²; *Sp. Francisca:* fran-this'ka¹; frān-this'că²; *Sw. Franciska:* fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'kā².

franchise: fran'chiz¹ or fran'chiz¹; frān'chis² or frān'chis². *I., St., & W.* note the first. *Standard, C., M., Wr., Perry* (1777), and *Walker* (1791) indicate the second. *E.* fran'shiz¹ [1. A right to vote at public elections. 2. A special privilege granted for a consideration, as to a public service corporation].

Franchise . . . commeth of the French so signifying: it is taken with us for a priviledge, or an exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and sometime an immunity from tribute.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

franchiseement: fran'chiz-ment¹; frān'chis-mēnt². *E.* fran'shiz-ment¹; *St.* fran'chiz-ment¹.

Francis: fran'sis¹; frān'çis² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Frants:* frānts¹; frānts²; *Dan. D. Franciscus:* fran-sis'kus¹; frān-çis'eūs²; *F. François:* frān'swā¹; frān'çwā²; *G. Franciscus:* fran-tsis'kūs¹; frān-tsis'eys²; *It. Francesco:* fran-ches'ko¹; frān-çhes'co²; *Pg. Francisco:* fran-sis'ko¹; frān-çis'co²; *Sp. fran-this'ko¹; frān-this'co²; Sw. Frans:* frāns¹; frāns².

frangipane: fran'ji-pēn¹; frān'gi-pān². Same as FRANGIPANI: the spelling preferred in England.

frangipani, frangipanni: fran'ji-pān¹; frān'gi-pān² [A perfume]. See preceding. [incense].

frankincense: fran'k'in-sens¹; frān'k'in-çens² [A gum or resin burned as

Franz-Joseph: frānts=yō'zef¹; frānts=yō'şēf² [Emperor of Austria-Hungary].

frap: frap¹; frāp² [To draw or bind together so as to strengthen].

frappé [*Fr.*]: frap'pē¹; frāp'pē² [Iced].

Fraser: frē'zər¹; frā'şēr² [Am., Eng., and Scot. family name].

fraternal: frā-tūr'nāl¹; fra-tēr'nāl² [Brotherly].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ɕin, ɕis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

fraternate: frat'ar-nēt¹; frāt'ēr-nāt², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* ira-tūr'nēt¹; *M. & St.* frat'ūr-nēt¹ [To fraternize].

fraternize: frat'ar-naiz¹; frāt'ēr-niz², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I.* fra'-tur-naiz; *St.* frat'ūr-naiz¹; *Wr.* fra-tūr-naiz¹. Murray notes frēt'ar-naiz¹ as alternative. Defined by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), "to agree as brothers," the word is recorded by Bailey (1724) but unstressed. It is not found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), nor Walker (1797). Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Todd (1818) indicated fra-tūr-naiz¹.

fratricidal: frat'ri-sai'dəl¹; frāt'ri-čī'dal². *M.* frē'tri-sai'dal¹. See FRATRICIDE.

fratricide: frat'ri-said¹; frāt'ri-čid². *M.* frēt'ri-said¹, which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), frat'ri-said¹ [One who kills his brother].

frau [Ger.]: frau¹; frou² [Mistress; Mrs.].

fraud: frōd¹; fraḍ² [Deliberate deception].

fräulein [Ger.]: froi'lain¹; fröi'lin² [Miss].

Fraunhofer: frau'n'hō-for¹; frou'n'hō-fēr² [Ger. physicist (1787-1826)].

Federica: fred'ar-ī'kə¹; frēd'ēr-ī'ea² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Fédérique:** frē'dē-rik¹; frē'dē-rik²; Ger. **Friederike:** frīd'ē-ri'kə¹; frīd'ē-ri'ke²; It. **Federica:** fē'dē-ri'ka¹; fē'dē-ri'cā²; Pg. Sp. **Federica:** frē'dē-ri'ka¹; frē'dē-ri'cā². See FREDERICK.

Frederick: fred-ar-ik¹; frēd'ēr-ik² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Frederik:** frē'dar-ik¹; frē'dar-ik²; D. **Frederik:** frē'dē-rik¹; frē'dē-rik²; Fr. **Frédéric:** frē'dē-rik¹; frē'dē-rik²; G. **Friedrich:** frīd'rih¹; frēd'rin²; It. **Federigo:** fē'dē-ri'go¹; frē'dē-ri'go²; **Federico:** fē'dē-ri'ko¹; fē'dē-ri'eo²; Pg. Sp. **Federico:** fē'dē-ri'ko¹; frē'dē-ri'eo².

free: frī¹; frē². See E.

freemason: frī'mē'sn¹; frē'mā'sn² [A member of an ancient secret order dating from the middle ages].

freeze: friz¹; frēz² [To convert into ice].

Frelberg: frai'bern¹; frī'bēr² [Saxon town].

Freiburg: frai'burh¹; frī'būr² [Ger. town].

freight: frēt¹; frēt² [Goods transported by public carriers].

Frelschütz (Der): der frai'shüts¹; dēr frī'shüts² [An opera by Weber].

Frellinghuysen: frī'liŋ-hai'zen¹; frē'ling-hy'sēn² [Am. family name].

Fremantle: frī'man-tl¹; frē'mān-tl² [Eng. family name].

Frémont: fri-mont¹; fre-mönt²; not frī-mont¹ [Am. explorer (1813-90)].

Fremstad: frem'stat¹; frēm'stāt² [Am. prima donna of Sw. birth].

frenetic: fri-net'ik¹; fre-nēt'ie²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by Bailey (1724-32). By Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), fren'e-tik¹ [Distracted].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

frequency: fri'kwens¹; frē'kwēŋç²; *Buchanan* (1757-66) fri-kwens¹ [Repetition].

frequent (v.): fri-kwent¹; fre-kwēnt². *Webster* (1828) fri'kwent¹. See [ABSENT.]

frequent (a.): fri'kwent¹; frē'kwēnt² [Occurring or happening often].

frequentage: fri-kwen'tij¹ or fri'kwen-tij¹; fre-kwēn'tağ² or frē'kwēn-tağ². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of England. *I.* fri-kwen'tij¹ is Scottish.

frequentative: fri-kwen'tə-tiv¹; fre-kwēn'tə-tiv²; not -tē-tiv¹ [Denoting repetition; as, a frequentative verb]. [Colony (1815-84).]

Frere: frīr¹; frēr² [Welsh administrator; governor of Bombay and Cape]

Frère: frār¹; frêr² [Fr. painter (1819-86)].

Fresenius: frē-zē'ni-us¹; frē-ge'nī-ŋs² [Ger. chemist (1818-97)].

Fresnel: frē'nel¹; frē'něl²—the s is silent [Fr. physicist (1788-1827)].

Frey¹: frē¹; frē²; not frai¹ [In Norse myth, the god of rain and sunshine, of abundance and prosperity]. See the next word. [preceding.]

Frey²: frai¹; frȳ² [Swiss statesman and president (1838-)]. See the

Freya: frē'ə¹; frē'a² [In Norse myth, goddess of love].

Freycinet (de): də frē'sī'nē¹; de frē'qī'ne² [Fr. statesman (1828-)].

Freytag: frai'tāh¹; frȳ'tāh² [Ger. writer (1816-95)].

friar: frai'ər¹; fri'ər² [A member of a monastic order].

fricadillo: frik'ə-dil'o¹; frie'a-dīl'o² [A ball of forced meat; croquette].

fricandeau: frik'an-dō¹; frie'an-dō² [Fr., a cutlet, fried or stewed, served garnished and with a sauce].

fricandel: frik'an-del¹; frie'an-dēl² [OFr., a dish of veal prepared with eggs and spices]. served with gravy].

fricassee: frik'ə-sī¹; frie'a-sē² [A dish of meat, cut, stewed or fried, and

fricassée [Fr.]: fri'kū'sē¹; fri'eā'sē² [Same as the preceding].

friend: frend¹; frēnd²; not fren¹. The tendency to drop the d in this word and its relatives should be discouraged as vulgar. See FRIENDS.—**friends:** frenz¹; frēnz²—the d should be pronounced and the s given the sound of z; not frens¹.—**friendless:** frend'les¹; frēnd'lēz²; not fren'lest.—**friendly:** frend'li¹; frēnd'ly²; not fren'li.—**friendship:** frend'ship¹; frēnd'ship²; not fren'ship¹.

Friesian: fri'zən¹; frē'zhan², *Standard & W.*; C. fri'zian¹; I. friz'i-an¹; M. friz'i-an¹; St. friz'i-an¹; W. fri'zən¹ [Pert. to Friesland].

Friesic: friz'ik¹; frēs'ie². Same as FRIESIAN.

Friesland: friz'lənd¹; frēs'land² [A province of the Netherlands]

frieze: friz¹; frēz². Compare FREEZE [A woolen cloth with shaggy nap].

frigate: frig'it¹; frīg'at² [An old-style vessel of war].

fright: froit¹; frit²—the gh is silent; so also in all its relatives [Fear].

frigid: frij'id¹; frīg'id² [Cold; wintry].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

frijol, **frijole** [Mex.]: frī'hōl¹ or fri-hōl¹; frī'hōl² or frī-hōl² [Any cultivated bean used as food]. [first Fr. republic].

Frimaire: frī'mār¹; frī'mār² [The third month in the calendar of the fringé: frīnj¹; frīng² [An ornamental border].

friseur [Fr.]: frī'zūr¹; frī'sūr². By Walker (1806) and Jameson (1827), frī-zūr¹; Perry (1805), frī'zer¹; Knowles (1835), frī-zēr¹; Smart (1840), frī-zūr¹ [A hairdresser].

frisk, **frit**, **frith**. In all these words the *i* is short: frisk¹, frisk²; frit¹, frit²; frīh¹, frīth². See I.

Frithiof: frīth'yōf¹; frīth'yōf² [The hero of Tegner's saga of the same name].

frivol: friv'al¹; frīv'ol² [To indulge in frivolity].

frivolity: fri-vel'i-ti¹; fri-vōl'i-ty² [Disposition to trifle or indulge in levity].

Frobisher: frēb'ish-ər¹ or frō'bish-ər¹; frōb'ish-ēr² or frō'bish-ēr² [Eng. navigator (1535?-94)].

Froebel: frū'bel¹; frú'bél² [Ger. educator (1782-1852)].

frog: frōg¹; frōg. See O [An amphibious animal].

Froissart: frwā'sār¹; frwā'sār² [Fr. chronicler (1333-1419)].

from: frōm¹; frōm²—the formal pronunciation is heard only occasionally in the speech of educated people, for in rapid speech the *o* is weakened to *ə* in "atom," "actor," and approximates to *u* in "but."

Frome: frōm¹; frōm² [Eng. town].

frond: frōnd¹; frōnd² [A leaf-like expansion of a plant].

Fronde: frōnd¹; frōnd² [Fr. political party opposed to Mazarin (1648-51)].

frondose: frēn'dōs¹, *Standard & C.*, or frēn-dōs¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; frōn'dōs² or frōn-dōs². *E. & I.* frēnd'ōs¹ [Like a leaf; leafy].

front: frunt¹; frōnt²—the accepted pronunciation to-day and the one noted by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835), frēnt¹ [The fore part of anything].

frontal: frēn'təl¹ or frunt'al¹; frōn'tal² or frōnt'al². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to the front].

Front de Bœuf: frēn də būf¹; frōn də būf² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a brutal Norman baron].

Frontenac: frōn'tə-nāk¹ or (*Anglice*) frēn'ti-nak¹; frōn'te-nāe² or (*Anglice*) frēn'te-nāc² [Canadian district named for Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (1621-98)].

frontier: frēn'tir¹ or frun'tir¹; frōn'tēr² or frōnt'ēr². The first is indicated by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1893-1912), frēn'tir¹; *Standard* (1913-15), frēn-tir¹. Historically, the stress has been indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1860), and Cull (1863). But Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton & Knight indicated frēnt'yir¹, Walker frēn'chir¹. Bailey (1732) and Webster (1828), frēn-tir¹ [The boundary of a nation or state].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **grēy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

frontiersman: frən-tīr'z-mən¹ or frən'tīr'z-mən¹; frōn-tērs'man² or frōn'-tērs-man². The second is indicated as alternative by *Standard, M., & W.* [One who lives on the frontier].

frontispiece: frən'tis-pīs"¹; frōn'tis-pēs"². *M.* frun'tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1847-1908) frən'tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1909) frun'tis-pīs¹. The first pronunciation indicated is that noted by *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* as in best usage in the United States and in Scotland; the second—that recorded by Murray—indicates only one English usage, the other, which is noted by the *Encyclopædic*, is more frequently heard in the English printing, binding, and publishing trades.

frost: frōst¹; frōst², *Standard, C., W., Nares* (1784), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frōst¹, the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [The formation of ice; act or state of freezing].

froth: frēth¹; frōth², *Standard, C., W., Sheridan* (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frēth¹, noted also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Mr. Smith pronounces *broth*, *froth* and *moth*, as if written *brauth*, *frauth*, and *mauth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this a well-educated ear is the best judge; but . . . if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 153 (1809.)

Froude: frūd¹; frūd²; not fraud¹ [Eng. historian (1818-94)].

frow: frau¹; frow², *M., W., & W.*, or *Standard, C., E., & I.* frō¹.

frown: frau¹; frown² [To wrinkle or knit the brow in irritation].

Fructidor: frūk'ti'dōr'¹; früe'ti'dōr'² [The last month in the calendar of the first French republic].

fructify: frūk'ti-fai¹; früe'ti-fy² [To render fruitful].

frugal: frū'gal¹; frū'gal² [Avoiding waste; practising economy].

frugivorous: fru-jiv'o-rus¹; frū-ġiv'o-rūs² [Fruit-eating, as many animals].

fruit: frūt¹; frūt²; not frut¹, which is an affectation ["Vegetable products fit for food"—*Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911)].

frumenty: frū'men-ti¹; frū'mēn-ty². Formerly frequently corrupted and mispronounced fūr'men-ti¹ [Hulled wheat boiled in milk].

frump: frump¹; frūmp² [A dowdily dressed woman].

frustrate: frus'trēt¹; frūs'trāt² [To prevent; baffle].

frustum: frus'tum¹; frūs'tūm²; sometimes corrupted to frus'trum¹ [The base, as of a pyramid].

Fuchs: fūks¹; fues² [Bavarian botanist (1501-66)].

Fuchsia: fiū'shə¹ or fūk'si-ə¹; fū'sha² or fue'si-a². *E.* fūk'si-ə; *I., M., W., & W.* fiū'shi-ə¹.

fudge: fuj¹; fūġ² [Nonsense; humbug; rubbish]. [wood, etc.].

fuel: fiū'el¹; fū'ēl² [Combustibles for kindling and sustaining fire, as coal].

fugato [It.]: fu-gā'to¹; fū-ġā'to² [According to rule: direction in music].

fugh (*interj.*): fu¹, *Standard & C.*, or fiū¹, *E. & I.*; fū² or fū²; *W.* fū¹ [Phew: expression of disgust].

2: wōlf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ġnk; thīn, thīs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

fugitive: fiū'ji-tiv¹; fū'gi-tiv² [One who flees from pursuit].

fugleman: fiū'gl-mən¹; fū'gl-man² [An expert soldier; file-leader].

fugue [Fr.]: fiūg¹; fūg² [A musical composition].

fulcrum: fūl'krum¹; fūl'erūm² [A support against which to rest a lever].

full: ful¹; ful². See U [Containing all that can be put in; as, the cup is full of milk].

fulsome: ful'səm¹; ful'som²—the *u* is correctly pronounced as in "full," not as in "but," by careful speakers.

Fulton: ful'tən¹; ful'ton² [Am. engineer (1765-1815)].

fumacious: fiu-mē'shus¹; fū-mā'shūs² [Smoky].

fumble: fum'bl¹; fūm'bl² [To handle in an awkward way].

fume: fiūm¹; fūm² [Vapor, smoke, or odor emitted from a substance; as, fumes of sulfur].

fun: fun¹; fūn². See U [Humor].

fund: fund¹; fūnd². See U [A sum of money].

funeral: fiū'nər-əl¹; fū'nēr-al² [The ceremonies that pertain to the burial of the dead body of a person].

funest: fiu-nest¹; fū-nēst² [Doleful; sad; lamentable].

fungi: fun'gai¹; fūn'gi²; *never* fun'gai¹ [Plural of FUNGUS, a mushroom, toadstool, puffball, mold, or mildew.] In the following relatives of this word the *g* is pronounced as j (See G): **fun'gi-ble**, **fun'gle**, **fun'gi-form**, **Fun-gi'i-dæ**, **fun-giv'o-rous**, etc.

fungus: fun'gus¹; fūn'gūs² [A mushroom-like plant].

funicle: fiū'ni-kl¹; fū'ni-el² [A small cord or cord-like appendage].

fur: fūr¹; fūr² [The soft, hairy coat that covers the skin of animals].

furlous: fiū'rī-us¹; fū'rī-ūs² [Overcome with rage].

furlong: fūr'lōn¹; fūr'lōng² [A measure; one-eighth of a mile].

furlough: fūr'lō¹; fūr'lō² [A temporary leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor].

furpace: fūr'nīs¹; fūr'naç² [A closed fire-place for heating].

Furieux: fūr-nō¹; fūr-nō² [A group of Austral. islands in Bass Strait].

furniture: fūr'mi-çhur or -tiūr¹; fūr'ni-çhur or -tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [In general, movable articles for use in a dwelling-house].

furor: fiū'rēr¹; fūr'rōr² [Overbounding enthusiasm].

furor: fiū'rōr¹; fūr'rōr². Same as preceding.

fuse: fiūz¹; fūs²; *not* fiūs¹ [A tube, casing, prepared cord, etc., which burns slowly; used for discharging a blast, firing a shell].

fusel: fiū'zel¹; fū'sēl² [A poisonous oily compound].

fusible: fiū'zi-bl¹; fū'si-bl²; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) fū'si-bl¹ [Capable of being fused or melted].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

fusll: fiū'zɪl¹; fū'ʃil²—the commonly accepted pronunciation according to the dictionaries of the day, and Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Small (1840), and Craig (1849). Formerly, also, fu-zī¹ and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [An igniting tinder; also, a small musket].

fusillade: fiū'zi-lēd¹; fū'si-lād², *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* fiū-zi-lēd¹; *E.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *I. & St.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *M.* fiū-zil-ēd¹ [A simultaneous discharge of firearms].

fuston: fiū'zən¹; fū'zhon² [The act or process of blending together].

futile: fiū'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*, or fiū'tail¹, *E., I., & St.*; fū'til² or fū'til² [Of no avail or effect; done to no purpose].

future: fiū'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fū'tūr² or -chur². While Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated the first, Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) noted fiū'chur¹, but Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) recorded fiūt'yər¹, and Walker (1791) fiū'chiur¹ [The time yet to come].

futurist, futurism: fiū'tiur-ist¹; fū'tūr-ist²; fiū'tiur-izm¹; fū'tūr-izm².

futurity: fiu-tiūr-ri-ti¹; fū-tūr-ri-ty² [The distant future].

fyke: faik¹; fȳk² [A fish-trap of net].

fylfot: fil'fot¹; fȳl'fot²; not fail'fot¹ [An ancient symbol resembling a swastika].

G

g: jī¹; gē². In English this letter has two sounds: (1) *hard* (a) before a, o, u, i, and sometimes e [See (2) below] or a consonant, as in "garden," "get," "gelding," "gift," "gild," "good," "gun," "ghastly," "great," etc., (b) when medial, as in "dagger," "digger," "digging," "figure," etc., (c) when final, as in "bag," "beg," "big," "bog," "bug," "egg," (2) *soft* before e, sometimes before i [See 1 (a) above], and y, as in "age," "gaol," "gem," "geology," "gin," "gist," "gymnasium," "gyro-scope," etc. In this book hard g is indicated by the letter itself; soft g by j. See NG.

Gaal: gē'al¹; gā'al² [Bible].—**Gaash:** gē'ash¹; gā'ash² [Bible].—**Gaba:** gē'bā¹; gā'ba² [Bible].—**Gabaa:** gab'ā-a¹; gāb'ā-a² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaath:** gab'ā-a¹; gāb'ā-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Gabae:** gab'ā-i¹; gāb'ā-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Gabael:** gab'ā-el¹; gāb'ā-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Gabaon:** gab'ā-on¹; gāb'ā-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaonites:** gab'ā-on-aits¹; gāb'ā-ōn-its² [Douai Bible].

gabardine: gab'ar-din¹; gāb'ar-din², *Standard & W.*; *C.* gab-ur-din¹; *E. & St.* gab'ur-din¹; *I.* ga-bar-din¹; *M.* gab'ar-din¹; *W.* gab-ur-din¹ [A long, loose cloak]. **gaberdine**, pronounced the same way, is the form preferred in England.

Gabatha: gab'ā-thā¹; gāb'ā-tha² [Apocrypha].—**Gabbai:** ga-bē'ai¹; gā-bā'i² [Bible].—**Gabbatha:** gab'ā-thā¹; gāb'ā-tha² [Bible].—**Gabbe:** gab'ā-i¹; gāb'ē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Gabdes:** gab'diz¹; gāb'dēs² [Apocrypha].—**Gabee:** gab'ā-i¹; gāb'ē² [Douai Bible].—**Gabelus:** gab'ā-lus¹; gāb'ē-lūs² [Douai Bible].

gablon: gē'bi-on¹; gā'bi-on² [A wicker cylinder filled with earth used as a defensive work in military operations].

Gaborlau: gā'bō'rī'o¹; gā'bō'rī'o². Frequently heard, colloq., ga-bōr'-yo¹ [Fr. novelist (1835-73)].

Gabrias: gē'bri-as¹; gā'bri-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Gabriel:** gē'bri-el¹; gā'bri-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. gā'bri'el¹; gā'bri'ēl²; Ger. gā'bri-ēl¹; gā'bri-ēl²; It. **Gabriello:** gā'bri-el'lo¹; gā'bri-ēl'lo²; Pg. Sp. **Gabriel** gā'bri-ēl¹; gā'bri-ēl².

2: wōlf, dȳ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rȳle, cūre, būt, būr; ȳll, bȳy; ȳo, ȳem; inȳk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

Gad: gad¹; gäd² [Bible].—**Gadarenes:** gad¹ə-rinz¹; gäd¹a-rēns² [Bible].
—**Gaddi:** gad¹ai¹; gäd¹i² [Bible] —**Gaddiel:** gad¹i-el¹; gäd¹i-ēl² [Bible].—**Gaddis:** gad¹is¹; gäd¹is² [Apocrypha].

Gade: gū¹dē¹; gä¹dē² [Dan. composer (1817-90)].

Gaderoth: ga-dī¹rēfh¹ or -rōfh¹; gā-dē¹rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible].

Gades: ge¹diz¹; gā¹dēs². Same as CADIZ.

Gadhelic: gad¹ə-lik¹; gäd¹e-līe², *Standard*; C. gad¹el-ik¹; E. & I. gad¹hi¹-lik¹; M. gā¹del¹ik¹; St. gā¹lik¹; Wr. gā¹del¹ik¹ [The language of the Gael, including Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, Manx, and old Gaulish].

Gadi: ge¹dai¹; gā¹di² [Bible].—**Gadite:** gad¹ait¹; gäd¹it² [Bible].

gadoid: gē¹doid¹; gā¹dōid² [Pert. to a family of fish (the *Gadidae*) which includes the cod and haddock].

Gadski: gāt¹ski¹; gät¹skī² [Ger. prima donna (1871-)].

Gaelic: gē¹lik¹; gāl¹ie², *Standard*, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr. gē¹lik¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Smart (1840) gē¹ə-lik¹ [The Celtic language of the Scotch Highlanders].

Gaeta: ga-ē¹ta¹; gā-ē¹tā² [It. gulf and town].

gaff: gaf¹; gā¹f² [A pole].

gag: gag¹; gā¹g² [Something placed in or over the mouth to prevent outcry].

gage, gauge: gē¹j¹; gā¹g² [An instrument for measuring].

Gaham: gē¹hām¹; gā¹hām² [Bible].—**Gahar:** gē¹hār¹; gā¹hār² [Bible].—

Gai: gē¹ai¹; gā¹i² [Bible (R. V.)].

Gallard: gū¹yār¹ or gē¹lār¹; gā¹yār² or gā¹lār² [Fr. or Am. family ^[name]].

gain: gē¹n¹; gā¹n² [Profit].

Gaillardia: gē¹lār¹di-ə¹; gā¹lār¹di-a², *Standard* & M.; C. & Wr. gal-yār¹-di-a¹; E. gel-lar¹di-ə¹; W. gā¹lār¹di-ə¹ [A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family].

Galkwar: goik¹war¹; gik¹wār² [Marathi, "cowherd," the title of the native ruler of Baroda].

gainsay: gē¹n¹sē¹; gā¹n¹sā², *Standard* & W.; C. & Wr. gē¹n-sē¹; E., I., M., & St. gē¹n-sē¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gē¹n-sē¹; Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), gē¹n-sē¹ [To speak against; contradict].

Gainsborough: gē¹nz¹bur-ə¹; gā¹nz¹bōr-ə²; not gē¹nz¹brō¹, nor gē¹nz¹brā¹. [Eng. painter (1727-88)].

gainst: genst¹; gē¹nst² [Poetic apheresis of AGAINST]. By Spenser (1590), Marlowe (1590), Weever (1601), and others, written without apostrophe.

gainstand: gē¹n¹stand¹ or gē¹n¹stand¹; gā¹n¹stā²nd² or gā¹n¹stā²nd², *Standard* & W.; C. & M. gē¹n-stand¹; E., I., & Wr. gē¹n¹stand¹ [To oppose].

Gairdner: gā¹rd¹nār¹; gā¹rd¹nēr² [Scot. historian (1828-)].

gairish: gār¹ish¹; gār¹ish²; not gai¹rish¹. Same as GARISH.

galt: gēt¹; gāt² [The manner of walking or running].

Galus: gē¹yus¹; gā¹yūs² [Rom. jurist (130-180)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; aīle; au = out; oīl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

gala: gē'lə¹; gā'la²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Jones (1798), gā'lə¹, and by Jameson (1827), gā'lə¹ [Festivity].

Galaad: gal'i-ad¹; gāl'a-ād² [Apocrypha].

Galahad (Sir): gal'ə-had¹; gāl'a-hād² [A knight of the Round Table].

Galal: gē'lal¹; gā'lāl² [Bible].—**Galalai:** gal'ə-lai¹; gāl'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Galapagos: ga-lā'pa-gōs¹; gā-lā'pā-gōs² [Islands off Ecuador in the Pacific].

Galata: gā'la-ta¹; gā'lā-tā² [A suburb of Constantinople].

Galatea: gal'ə-tī'ə¹; gāl'a-tē'a² [In Gr. myth, (1) a sea-nymph loved by Polyphemus. (2) An ivory statue of a woman modeled by Pygmalion].

Galatia: gə-lē'shu-ə¹; gə-lā'shi-a² [Bible].—**Galatians:** gə-lē'shənz¹; gə-lā'shənz² [Bible].

Galatz: gā'lats¹; gā'läts² [Roumanian city].

galaxy: gal'aks-i¹; gāl'aks-y². Perry (1777), gə-lak'si¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), gē'lak-si¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'ək-si¹ [A luminous band encircling the heavens; the Milky Way].

Galbraith: gal-brēth'1; gāl-brāth'² [Scot. family name].

galeas: gal'i-as¹; gāl'e-ās²—the modern pronunciation, and that indicated by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gal'yas¹; by Walker (1791), gal'yas¹, and Knowles (1835), gēl'yas¹. Obsolete form of GALLEASS.

Galeed: gal'i-ed¹; gāl'e-ēd² [Bible].—**Galem:** gē'lem¹; gā'lēm² [Bible].

Galen: gē'len¹; gā'lēn² [Gr. physician (131-201)].

Galgala: gal'gə-lə¹; gāl'gə-la² [Apocrypha].

Gallela: gə-līsh'i-ə¹; gə-līsh'i-a² [Polish province of Austria].

Galignani: gā'li-nyā'nī¹; gā'li-nyä'nī² [Eng. publisher of Italian descent (1796-1873)].

Gallilean: gal'i-lī'en¹; gāl'i-lē'an² [Belonging to Galilee]. **Gallilæan**†.

Gallilee: gal'i-lī¹; gāl'i-lē² [Roman province of Palestine].

Gallilei: gā'li-lē'i¹; gā'li-lē'i² [It. astronomer, and inventor of the astronomical telescope (1564-1642)].

Galileo: gal'i-lē'o¹ or (It.) gul'i-lē'o¹; gāl'i-lē'o² or (It.) gāl'i-lē'o². Same [as GALILEI].

galliot: gal'i-et¹; gāl'i-ēt²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries but I., gā'i-et¹. By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840), gal'i-et¹; by Fenning (1760), gā'h-et¹; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859), gal'yat¹.

Gallote (Fr.), a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish rovers.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

gall: gōl¹; gāl² [An intensely bitter feeling; malice; also, cool impudence].

Gallagher: gal'ə-hər¹; gāl'a-hēr² [Ir. family name of Celtic origin].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

gallant¹ (a.): gal'ənt¹; gäl'ant², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., M., & St.*
gal'ant¹; *I. gal'ant¹. Murray indicates ga-lant¹ as alternative [Chivalrous; daring;
heroic].*

gallant² (a.): ga-lant'¹; gäl-länt'²; *I. gal-lant'¹ [Showing courtesy and polite*

gallant¹ (n.): gal'ənt¹; gäl'ant² [A daring, dashing spirit].

gallant² (n.): ga-lant'¹ or gal'ənt¹; gäl-länt'² or gäl'ant² [A man who courts
women]. *[deference].*

gallantly: gal'ənt-l¹; gäl'ant-ly² [1. With heroic spirit. 2. With polite

gallantry: gal'ənt-ri¹; gäl'ant-ry² [Heroic courage].

Galle: gäl'ə¹; gäl'e² [Ger. astronomer (1812-1910)].

galleass: gal'i-as¹; gäl'e-äs² [A large galley].

galleon: gal'i-on¹; gäl'e-on². By Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton &
Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), ga-lün'¹; Perry (1777), gal'i-un¹; Enfield (1807),
gal'i-ün¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), gal'i-on¹ [A large
Spanish ship with three or four decks].

gallery: gal'ər-i¹; gäl'ēr-y²—pronounce the penult.

Gallie¹: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie² [Pertaining to Gaul].

gallie²: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. gäl'ik¹; St. & W.*
gal'ik¹ [Derived from gallnuts or oak-apples].

Gallieni: gäl"li"ē"nī'¹; gäl"li"ē"nī'²; *not* gäl"yē"nī'¹ [Fr. general of Italian de-
scend (1849-1916)].

Gallifet: gäl"li"fe'¹; gäl"li"fe'²—the *t* is silent [Fr. general (1830-1909)].

Gallim: gal'im¹; gäl'im² [Bible].

Gallinger: gal'in-jər¹; gäl'in-gēr² [Canadian family name].

Gallo: gal'i-ō¹; gäl'i-ō² [Bible].

Gallipoll: ga-lip'o-lī¹; gäl-lip'o-lī² [1. Turk. or It. seaport. 2. Peninsula
separating the Dardanelles from the Gulf of Saros].

Gallipolis: gal'i-po-lis¹; gäl'i-po-lis² [A city of Ohio].

gallivant: gal'i-vant¹, *Standard & W.* (1909), *or* gal'i-vant¹, Goodrich &
Porter (Webster, 1884-1908); gäl'i-vünt¹ *or* gäl'i-vänt². *C. & M. gal-i-vant¹; I. gal-li-*
vant¹ [To go about in frivolous pleasure-seeking].

gallon: gal'ən¹; gäl'on² [A measure in Eng. liquid or dry; in U. S. liquid].

galloon: ga-lün'¹; gäl-lōn'² [A woven worsted lace].

gallop: gal'əp¹; gäl'op² [1. The most rapid progressive movement of a
quadruped. 2. A dance. See GALOP].

gallopade: gal'o-pēd'¹ *or* -pād'¹; gäl'o-pād'² *or* -pād'² [1. A sidewise gallop
of a horse. 2. A brisk dance].

Gallophile: gal'o-fail¹; gäl'o-fil²; *not* gal'o-fil¹ [One who favors French
principles, policy, manners, etc.].

Galloway: gal'o-wē¹; gäl'o-wā² [A former district of Scotland famed for
its breed of horses and cattle].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l:ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

gallows¹: gal'oz¹; gāl'oş², *Standard & C.; E., M., St., & W.* gal'ōz¹; *I.* gal'lōz¹; *Wr.* gal'as¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicate *gal'lows*. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'lās¹; Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), gal'lōz¹ [A scaffold for hanging criminals].

gallows²: gal'as¹; gāl'os² [**I.** a. Reckless; daring. **II.** n. Suspenders or braces for trousers].

Gallwey: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wē² [An Irish family name].

Galois: gā'lwā¹; gā'lwā² [Fr. mathematician (1811-32)].

galop: gal'ap¹, *Standard & Wr., or (Fr.)* gā'lo¹; gāl'op² or *(Fr.)* gā'lo². *C., E., & St.* gal'up¹; *I.* ga-lep¹; *M.* gal'op¹ [A lively dance]. Compare GALLOP.

galore: gā-lōr¹; gā-lōr² [Very many].

galosh: gā-lešh¹; gā-lōsh², *Standard, E., W., and Smart* (1840); *C., I., M., & St.* ga-lešh¹; *Wr.* ga-lōsh¹, noted also by Jameson (1827), Walker (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [An overshoe].

Galvani: gal-vā'nī¹; gāl-vā'nī² [It. physicist, discoverer of GALVANISM (1737-98)].

galvanism: gal'və-nizm¹; gāl'va-nīzm² [Current electricity].

Galway: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wā² [Ir. bay, county, and town]. Compare GALLOWAY. [(1469?-1525)].

Gama (Vasco da): vās'ko da gā'ma¹; vās'eo dā gā'mā² [Pg. navigator

Gamael: gam'ī-el¹; gām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Gamallel: gā-mē'h-el¹; gā-mā'li-ēl² [Bible].

Gambetta: gam-bet'ə¹ or *(Fr.)* gañ'bē'tā¹; gām-bēt'a² or *(Fr.)* gāñ'be'tā² [Fr. statesman (1838-82)].

gamboge: gam-bōj¹; gām-bōj². *St. & Wr.* gam-būj¹, which is noted as an alternative by all modern dictionaries and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the first syllable and the word defined, in medicine and painting, "a concretion of vegetable juice of consistence between a gum and a resin."

Gambrinus: gam-brai'nus¹; gām-brī'nūs² [Duke of Brabant (1251-94)].

game: gēm¹; gām². See A [A contest for recreation or amusement].

gamete: gam'it¹; gām'ēt² [In biology, a sexual reproductive cell].

gametophyte: gam'ī-to-fait¹; gām'e-to-fyt² [That phase of a plant that produces sexual organs].

gamin [Fr.]: gā'mān¹; gā'mān². Introduced into the language by Thackeray as recently as 1840, the word is not yet Anglicized, hence the pronunciation noted above is the only pronunciation recorded by Dr. Murray (1897), Stormonth (1885), and Goodrich & Porter (Webster's American Dictionary, 1884), and Worcester (1881). Victor Hugo ("Les Misérables") is authority for the statement that "the word *gamin* was printed for the first time [in French], and passed from the populace into literature in 1834." Notwithstanding the usage indicated by Worcester, Goodrich, and Porter as prevailing from 1880 to 1890, the Scottish pronunciation gam'in¹, first noted by the *Imperial* (Glasgow, 1884), was the preference of *E.* (1888), *C.* (1889), *W.* (1890 and 1909), *Standard* (1893 and 1913). The word is of far too infrequent use in English, of which "urchin," "waif," or "street Arab"

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

are preferable, to give to it a pronunciation which it never had in the original Fr. and which may have been indicated by one who never heard the word spoken. See FRACAS; TAPIS.

Gammadim: gam'ə-dim¹; gām'a-dīm² [Bible].

Gamul: gēm'ul¹ or gam'ul¹; gā'mūl² or gām'ul² [Bible].

gamut: gam'ut¹; gām'ūt² [A musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo].

Gananoque: gan''ə-nōk¹ or gan''ə-nēk'wə¹; gǎn''a-nōk² or gǎn''a-nōk'wē² [Canadian town].

ganch: ganch¹; gānch², *Standard, E., & Wr.*; *C. & W.* ganch¹; *I.* gānsh¹; *C. & E.* indicate gēnch¹, and *I.* gēnsh¹ as alternative. Dr. Murray does not note any pronunciation. See **ASK** [An apparatus used for impaling criminals].

Gand. See **GHEHT**.

gang: gaŋ¹; gǎng². Pronounce the final *ng*; so also with its relative **gang'er:** gaŋ'ər¹; gǎng'ēr². See Introductory, p. xix, note 1 [A band or company of persons acting together].

Ganges: gaŋ'jiz¹; gǎn'gēs² [A river of British India].

ganging: gaŋ'jŋ¹; gǎng'ing² [The attaching of a fish-hook to its line].

ganglion: gaŋ'gli-ən¹; gǎn'gli-on² [A nodular enlargement or globular tumor].

gangrene: gaŋ'grīn¹; gǎn'grēn² [The first stage of mortification of a vital part]. Compare **GANG.**—**gangrenous:** gaŋ'grī-nus¹; gǎn'grē-nūs².

gange: gaŋ¹; gǎng² [A non-metalliferous mineral].

gantlet, gauntlet: gant'let¹; gānt'lēt², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E.* gōnt'let¹; *Wr.* gant'lit¹ [1. A form of punishment. 2. In engineering, the narrowing of two railway-tracks into the space of one].

Ganymede: gan'i-mīd¹; gǎn'y-mēd² [In Gr. myth, the cup-bearer of Zeus].

Ganymedes [Gr.]: gan''i-mī'diz¹; gǎn''y-mē'dēs² [Same as preceding].

gaol: jēl¹; gāl². See **G** [A jail or prison]. Compare **GOAL**.

gap: gap¹; gǎp² [An opening, as a chasm or cleft in a cliff].

gape: gēp¹; gāp². Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* prefer gap¹ while *E., I., M., & St.* prefer gēp¹. The difference would appear to amount to a national characteristic, as the dictionaries forming the first group are American and those forming the second are British. By the earlier lexicographers gēp¹ was indicated in Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Young (1859), and Cooley (1863); but gap¹ was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). Sheridan (1780) gap¹.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than of the slender English *a*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

The first pronunciation [gǎp] had been long confined to the few who enjoy the enviable privilege of being absurd without being ridiculous; but it is now universally discarded.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

To-day the pronunciation gāp is very generally discarded by educated people on both sides of the Atlantic, but the lexicographers have failed to note the fact. See **GAWP**.

Gar: gār¹; gǎr² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎl; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr, hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɒ = sing; ɛhin, this.

garage [Fr.]: gɑ'ʀūʒ¹; gǎ'rǎzh². A word of recent introduction (about 1900) from the French, which persons who follow the line of least resistance frequently pronounce gār'ij¹ or gar'ij¹ and gar'ej¹ (C.). Time alone will determine which, if any, of these shall survive. In the interim the pronunciation that accompanied the term is preferred to the cant of the motor-car stable. See GARDAGE [A building for storing motor-cars]. [waste].

garbage: gār'bij¹; gār'bag²—a word that dates from about 1430 [Kitchen

García: gar-sí'a¹ or gar-ḥí'a¹; gār-çí'ä² or gār-thí'ä² [1. Cuban patriot (1832-98). 2. Sp. tenor and composer (1775-1832)].

garçon [Fr.]: gār'sôn¹; gār'çôn² [Literally, "boy"; by extension, a waiter].

garden: gār'dn¹; gār'dn², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* gard'n¹. As an alternative Worcester notes gār'den¹, which was preferred by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), gār'dn¹.

When the a in this and similar words is preceded by G or K, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant y, which coalesces with both and gives a mellowness to the sound. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1809.)

The practise is not to be commended, nor should it be followed. It may be noted that none of Walker's contemporaries confirmed him in this view. See CARD.

Gardenia: gar-di'ni-a¹; gār-dē'ni-a² [A genus of tropical flowering shrubs].

Gareb: gē'reb¹; gǎ'rēb² [Bible].

Gareth: gār'eth¹; gār'ēth² [The nephew of King Arthur and hero of Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"].

Gargantua: gar-gan'tiu-a¹ or (Fr.) gūr'gūn'twā¹; gār-gǎn'tū-a² or (Fr.) gār'gǎn'twā² [The hero of Rabelais' satire of the same name].

Garibaldi: gɑ'ri-bāl'di or (*Anglice*) gar'1-bal'di¹; gǎ'ri-bāl'di or (*Anglice*) gǎ'r'i-bāl'di² [It. patriot (1807-82)].

garibaldi: gar'1-bal'di¹; gǎ'r'i-bāl'di²; I. gar-i-bāl'di¹ [A loose blouse such as was worn by Garibaldian troops].

Garloch¹: gar'i-oh¹; gǎ'r'Y-oh² [Scot. district].

Garloch²: gār'1; gǎ'r'i² [Scottish barony]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR, CHOLMONDELEY.

garlish: gār'ish¹; gǎ'r'ish² [Dazzling; flashy]. Compare GARNISH.

Garlism: gar'i-zim¹; gǎ'r'i-zim² [Apocrypha].

Garmite: gār'mait¹; gǎ'r'mit² [Bible].

garnish: gār'nish¹; gǎ'r'nish² [To dress; decorate]. Compare GARISH.

garniture: gār'ni-tiūr¹; gǎ'r'ni-tūr²; not -chur¹ [Anything used to garnish].

Garonne: gū'rôn¹ or (*Anglice*) gā-rôn¹; gǎ'rôn² or (*Anglice*) gā-rôn²; not ga'ren¹ [Fr. river].

garrison: gar'i-sən¹; gǎ'r'i-son², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr.* gar'1-sn¹; E. gar'1-zun¹; I. ga'ri-sn¹; St. gar'1-sun¹ [A military force stationed in a town, fort, or other place for its defense].

garrot: gar'at¹; gǎ'r'ot² [A tourniquet]. Compare GARROTE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

garrote: ga-rōt'¹ or ga-ret'¹; gǎ-rōt'² or gǎ-rōt'². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Strangulation or the appliance used to inflict it].

garroter (*n.*): ga-rōt'er¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.,* or ga-ret'er¹, *E. & St.*; gǎ-rōt'er² or gǎ-rōt'er². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. *C.* ga-ret'ur¹; *M. & I.* ga-ret'er¹ [A strangler].

garrulity: ga-rŭ'h-tŭ¹; gǎ-ry'li-ty² [Talkativeness].

garrulous: gar'u-lus¹; gǎr'ŭ-lŭs² [Talkative].

Garvice: gŭr'vis¹; gǎr'viç²; not gŭr'vois¹ [Eng. family name].

Gas: gas¹; gās² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

gas: gas¹; gās²; not gaz¹ (Jones, 1798) [An aeriform fluid].

Gascoigne: gas-kein'¹; gās-eoin'² [1. Chief Justice of Eng. (1350-1419). 2. Eng. poet (1525?-77)].

gaseous: gas'i-us¹; gās'e-ŭs². *E. & I.* gē'zī-us¹, also indicated by Reid (1844), John Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864). By Knowles (1835), gē'shus¹; Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863), gaz'i-us¹.

Gashmu: gash'mŭ¹; gǎsh'mŭ² [Bible].

gasoline, gasolene: gas'o-lin¹ or -lin¹; gās'o-lin² or -lŭn²—the first is indicated by *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*, and by sixteen members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. The second is indicated by the *Standard* and by seven members of its Advisory Committee. The Imperial indicates gas'o-lain¹; its abridgments gas'o-lin¹ [An inflammable product distilled from crude petroleum].

gasometer: gas-ōm'i-tər¹; gās-ōm'e-tēr² [A tank for storing gas].

gasp: gasp¹; gāsp² [A struggling for breath]. See **ASK**.

Gaston: gas'tən¹; gās'ton² [Am. family name].

[the stomach].

gastritis: gas-trai'tis¹ or -tri'tis¹; gās-tri'tis² or -tri'tis² [Inflammation of

Gatacre: gat'ə-kər¹; gǎt'a-eēr²; not gat-ē'kər¹ [Eng. family name].

Gatam: gē'təm¹; gǎ'tam² [Bible].

gate: gēt¹; gāt². See **A** and **E**.

Gath: gath¹; gǎth² [Bible].

gather: gath'er¹; gǎth'er²—frequently mispronounced gēth'er¹.

Gath=hepher: gath=hi'fər¹; gǎth=hē'fēr² [Bible].

Gath=rimmon: gath=rim'an¹; gǎth=rŭm'on² [Bible].

Gatti=Casazza: gā'ti-kā-zād'sa¹; gǎ'ti-e-ä-šād'sä²; not gat'i-kə-sūz'ə¹ [It. impresario (1869-)].

Gatun: gū-tŭn¹; gǎ-tŭn² [Town, lake, and dam, Panama Canal].

gaud: gōd¹; gād² [A showy ornament].

gauge: gēj¹; gāg². Same as **GAGE**.

Gaul: gōl¹; gāl² [One of a Celtic people]. Plural **Gauls:** golz¹; gōls².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ū = sing; chin, this.

gaunt: gūnt¹ or gēnt¹; gānt² or gant². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. The first was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was preferred by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780).

Gaunt.—O, how that name befits my composition!

Old Gaunt, indeed; and *gaunt* in being old;

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;

And who abstains from meat, that is not *gaunt*?

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II* act II, sc. 1.

gauntlet: gūnt'let¹ or gēnt'let¹; gānt'lēt² or gant'lēt². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) preferred the first, while Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) noted the second [A leather glove covered with metal plates].

gaur: gaur¹; gour²; not gā'ur¹ [An East-Indian ox]. Compare GIAOUR.

Gauss: gaus¹; gous² [Ger. mathematician (1777-1855)].

Gautama: gē'tā-mā¹ or gau'tā-mā¹; gā'ta-mā² or gou'ta-mā² [Buddha].

Gautier: gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē² [Fr. novelist (1811-72)].

gauze: gōz¹; gāz² [A light diaphanous silk fabric].

Gavazzi: ga-vūt'zī¹; gā-vāt'zī² [It. priest and reformer (1809-89)].

gavel: gav'el¹; gāv'ēl²—frequently mispronounced gē'vāl¹ [1. A mallet. 2. A Saxon form of land-tenure. 3. Rent paid in kind; as, *gavel*-bread, *gavel*-corn, *gavel*-earth (by plowing), etc. 4. Customs duties].

gavelkind: gav'el-kaīnd¹; gāv'ēl-kīnd²; *E.* gē'vāl-kaīnd¹; *I.* gē'vel-kaīnd¹ [In Eng. law, a form of land-tenure].

Gavin: gav'in¹; gāv'in² [A masculine personal name].

gavot, gavotte: gā-vōt'¹; gā-vōt'², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; also, Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). By *Standard & Wr.* gav'at¹, which was indicated also by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Jones (1798). Unnoted by Walker, but by Knowles (1835) gā-vōt'¹ [A Fr. dance].

Gawaln: gē'wēn¹; gā'wān² [In Arthurian legend, nephew of King Arthur].

gawp: gōp¹; gāp² [To gape].

gay: gē¹; gā² [Light-hearted and cheerful; full of mirth; also, brightly] [adorned; showy].

Gaza: gē'zā¹; gā'zā² [Bible].—**Gazabar:** gaz'ā-bār¹; gāz'a-bār² [Douai Bible].—**Gazara:** gā-zē'rā¹; gā-zā'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Gazathites:** gē'zath-aits¹; gā'zāth-its² [Bible].—**Gazer:** gē'zar¹; gā'zēr² [Bible].—**Gazera:** gā-zī'rā¹; gā-zē'ra² [Apocrypha].

gazette: gā-zet'¹; gā-zēt². By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *ga'-zette* [A newspaper or printed account of current events].

At present accented on the first, but formerly, and more properly, on the second syllable.

DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

gazetteer: gaz'e-tīr¹; gāz'ē-tēr² [A dictionary of geographical names].

Gazez: gē'zez¹; gā'zēz² [Bible].

Gazites: gē'zait¹; gā'zits² [Bible (R. V.)].

gazon: gā-zūn¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or (Fr.)* gā'zōn¹, *E.*; gā-zōn² or (*Fr.*) gā'zōn²; *I.* gā-zūn¹ [Turf used for fortifications].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, bārñ; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *preÿ*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Gazzam: gaz'am¹; gäz'am² [Bible].—**Geba:** gi'ba¹; gē'ba² [Bible].—**Gebal:** gi'bal¹; gē'bal² [Bible].—**Gebbai:** geb'i-ai¹; gēb'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Gebbethon:** geb'i-then¹; gēb'e-thōn² [Douai Bible].—**Geber:** gi'ber¹; gē'ber² [Bible].—**Gebim:** gi'bum¹; gē'bum² [Bible].

Gelbir: ji'bir¹ or gē'bir¹; gē'bir² or gē'bir² [In Eastern legend, a prince who invaded Africa].

Gebweller: geb'vai-lar¹; gēb'vi-lēr² [Ger. town].

Gedallah: ged'a-lai'ā¹; gēd'a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Geddes: ged'is¹; gēd'es² [Scot. family name].

Geddle: ged'i-el¹; gēd'i-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Geddur:** ged'ur¹; gēd'ūr² [Apocrypha].—**Gedelas:** ged'i-lai'as¹; gēd'e-lī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Geddon:** ged'i-on¹; gēd'o-on² [Apocrypha].—**Geder:** gi'der¹; gē'der² [Bible].—**Gedera:** gi-di'ra¹; gē-dē'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Gederah:** gi-di'rā¹; gē-dē'rā² [Bible].—**Gederathite:** gi-di'ra-thit¹; gē-dē'ra-thit² [Bible].—**Gederite:** gi-di'rait¹; gē-dē'rit² [Bible].—**Gederoth:** gi-di'roth or -rōth¹; gē-dē'rōth or -rōth² [Bible].—**Gederothaim:** gi-di'ro-thē'im or ged'i-ro-thē'im¹; gē-dē'ro-thā'im or gēd'e-ro-thā'im² [Bible].—**Gedor:** gi'der¹; gē'dor² [Bible].

gee: ji¹; gē² [A word of command to a horse].

Gee: ji¹ or gi¹; gē² or gē² [An Eng. family name].

Geshaharashim: gi'h-ha-har'a-shim¹; gē'h-ha-hār'a-shīm² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Ge-Harashim:** gi'h-ha-rē'shim¹; gē'h-ha-rā'shim² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Gehazi:** gi-hē'zai¹; gē-hā'zī² [Bible].

Gehenna: gi-hen'a¹; gē-hēn'a² [Hell].

Gehlennom: gē-hin'om¹; gē-hin'om² [Valley near Jerusalem].

Gelkie: gi'ku¹; gē'ki² [Family name of renowned Scot. geologists].

gels [Ir.]: gesh¹ or gēsh¹; gēsh² or gēsh² [An obligation of honor imposed by the ancient Irish aristocracy].

gelsha [Jap.]: gē'sha¹; gē'sha² [A dancing girl].

gel: jel¹; gēl² [To coagulate by setting; jellyfy].

gelable: jel'a-bl¹; gēl'a-bl². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), ji'l'a-bl¹ [That may be congealed or jellied].

gelatin, gelatine: jel'a-tin¹; gēl'a-tīn². *E.* jel'a-tin [A substance derived from animal tissue which forms jelly when cold].

gelatinate: ji-lat'i-nēt¹; gē-lāt'i-nāt², *Standard & W. C.* jel'a-tī-nēt¹; *E. & St.* je-lat'i-nēt¹; *I.* je-lat'in-ēt¹; *M.* ja-lat'i-nēt¹; *Wr.* ji-lat'i-nēt¹ [To convert into jelly].

Gelboe: gel-bō'i¹; gēl-bō'e² [Douai Bible].

geld: geld¹; gēld² [To emasculate, as a horse].—**gelding:** geld'ing¹; gēld'ing² [An emasculated animal, especially a horse].

gelid: jel'id¹; gēl'id². Perry (1777), ji'id¹ [Extremely cold].

Geliloth: gi-lai'loth¹ or -lōth¹; gē-lī'lōth² or -lōth² [Bible].

Gell: gel¹; gēl² [Eng. antiquary (1777-1836)].

Gellius: jel'i-us¹; gēl'i-ūs² [Roman writer of "Attic Nights" (c. 117-180)].

Gelon: ji'lan¹; gē'lon² [King of Syracuse (—478 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, preÿ, fērn, hit, ice; i=e; i=e; gō, nôt, ör, wôn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gemall: ɡɪ-mal'ɑɪ¹; ɡe-məl'ɪ² [Bible].

Gemini: ʒem'ɪ-nɑɪ¹; ɡɛm'ɪ-nɪ². Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ʒem'ɪ-nɪ¹ [The third sign of the Zodiac—the twins].

gemot: ɡɪ-mōt'ɪ; ɡe-mōt'ɪ²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), ɡe'mote; Jameson (1827) and Worcester (1859), ɡem'ōt¹; Knowles (1835), ʒem'ōt¹ [AS., a public assembly].

gendarme [Fr.]: ʒən'därm'ɪ; zhän'därm'ɪ², *Standard & W.*; C. ʒen-därm'ɪ; E. & M. ʒən'därm'ɪ; I. ʒən-därm'ɪ; St. ʒən'därm'ɪ; Wr. ʒən-därm'ɪ [One of a body of armed police].

genealogical: ʒen'ɪ-ə-loj'ɪ-kəl¹; ɡɛn'e-a-lɔʒ'i-eəl². I. & St. ʒi'nɪ-ə-loj'ɪ-kəl¹. Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864) indicated ʒen-ɪ-ə-loj'ɪ-kəl¹, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) noted ʒi-nɪ-ə-loj'ɪ-kəl¹ [Pert. to genealogy].

genealogist: ʒen'ɪ-əl'o-jɪst¹; ɡɛn'e-əl'o-ɡɪst². I. & St. ʒi'nɪ-əl'o-jɪst¹ [An expert in genealogy].

genealogy: ʒen'ɪ-əl'o-jɪ¹, *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*, or ʒi'nɪ-əl'o-jɪ¹; ɡɛn'e-əl'o-ɡy² or ɡɛ'ne-əl'o-ɡy²—frequently mispronounced ʒen'ɪ-əl'o-jɪ¹. The first was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864). Of the modern dictionaries I. & St. alone prefer the second, which is a Scottish pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). [A record of family descent].

geneat: ɡɪ-nē'ət¹ or ʏ-nē'ət¹; ɡe-nē'ət² or ye-nē'ət² [An Anglo-Saxon tenant by villeinage].

Genée: ʒə-nē'ɪ; zhē-nē'ɪ² [Danish dancer (1878–)].

general: ʒen'ər-əl¹; ɡɛn'ēr-al²; frequently mispronounced ʒen'rəl¹ [A military commanding officer of a brigade, division, or army].

generally: ʒen'ər-əl¹; ɡɛn'ēr-al-y²; frequently mispronounced ʒen'rəl¹ [For the most part; without specifying].

generic: ʒɪ-nēr'ɪk¹; ɡe-nēr'ie²; not ʒi-nār'ɪk¹ [Having a wide application].

generous: ʒen'ər-us¹; ɡɛn'ēr-ūs² [Having liberal qualities].

Genesar: ɡɪ-nɪ'sər¹; ɡe-nē'sar² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Genesis: ʒen'ɪ-sɪs¹; ɡɛn'e-sɪs² [The first book of the Old Testament].

Genet or Genest: ʒə-nē'ɪ; zhe-nē'ɪ²—in the first the *t*, and in the second the *st*, are not sounded [Fr. diplomat (1765–1834)].

Geneus: ɡe-nɪ'us¹; ɡɛ-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha. Same as GENNÆUS].

Genevan: ʒɪ-nɪ'vən¹; ɡe-nē'van² [Pertaining to Geneva].

Genevise: ʒen'ɪ-vɪs' or -vɪz'ɪ¹; ɡɛn'e-vēs' or -vēs'ɪ². Same as GENEVAN.

Genevieve: ʒen'ɪ-vɪv'ɪ; ɡɛn'e-vēv'ɪ² [A feminine personal name. See WINIFRED]. Fr. **Geneviève:** ʒɛ'nə-vyēv'ɪ; zhɛ'ne-vyēv'ɪ².

Genghis Khan: ʒen'ɡɪs kən¹; ɡɛn'ɡɪs kən²; not ʒen'ɡɪs kan¹ [Mongol warrior (1164–1227)]. [and pleasant in manner].

genial (a.): ʒi'nɪ-əl¹; ɡɛ'ni-əl²; frequently mispronounced ʒɪn'yəl¹ [Cordial

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

genial² (*a.*): *ji-nai'al*¹; *ge-ni'al*². [Pert. to the chin].

genie: *ji'ni*¹; *gē'ne*². Same as JINNEE.

genii [*L.*]: *ji'm-ai*¹; *gē'ni-i*² [Plural of GENIUS].

[genitive].

genitival: *jen'i-tai'val*¹; *gē'n-i-ti'val*². *Wr.* *jen'i-tiv-ai*¹ [Relating to the

genius¹: *jin'yus*¹; *gē'n'yūs*². *Standard & W.*; *C.* *ji'nivus*¹; *E., I., M., & S.* *ji'-ni-us*¹. The first was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); the third, by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Remarkable endowment or aptitude for some special pursuit; also, a person possessing it].

genius²: *ji'm-us*¹; *gē'ni-ūs*² [One's spirit—beneficent or evil—supposed to accompany one through life].

[tached to a synagog].

genizah [Heb.]: *gi-ni'za*¹; *gē-ni'zā*² [A repository for sacred relics at-

Genlis (de): *də zān'lis*¹; *de zhān'lis*² [Fr. countess; writer (1746-1830)].

Gennæus: *ge-ni'us*¹; *gē-nē'ūs*² [Apocrypha].—**Gennesar**: *ge-ni'sar*¹; *gē-nē'sar*² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible. Same as GENNESARET].—**Gennesaret**: *ge-nēs'a-ret*¹; *gē-nēs'a-rēt*² [Bible].—**Gennesareth**: *ge-nēs'a-reth*¹; *gē-nēs'a-rēth*² [Bible. Same as GENNESARET].

Genoa: *jen'o-ai*¹; *gē'n'o-a*² [It. province and spt.].

Genoese: *jen'o-iz*¹; *gē'n'o-ēs*², *E.*; *Standard* *jen'o-is*¹; *C.* *jen'o-is*¹; *I. & St.* *jen'ō-iz*¹; *M.* *jen-o-iz*¹; *W.* *jen'o-iz*¹; *Wr.* *jen-o-iz*¹ [Belonging to Genoa, Italy].

Genova: *jen'o-va*¹; *gē'n'o-vā*² [It. form of GENOA].

genre [Fr.]: *zān'rā*¹; *zhān're*² [Style].

gens [*L.*]: *jenz*¹; *gēns*² [A body of blood kindred; also, a clan].

Genseric: *jen'sar-ik*¹; *gē'n'sēr-īe*² [Vandal king (406?-477); took Carthage and sacked Rome].

gentian: *jen'shān*¹; *gē'n'shan*² [A flowering plant].

Gentile: *jen'tail*¹; *gē'n'til*²—the pronunciation indicated by almost every dictionary since Buchanan (1757). Perry (1777), Walker (1806), and the Century alone indicate *jen'til*¹, which Murray notes as an alternative [One who is not of the Jewish faith; also, one who is neither Jew nor Christian].—**Gentilism**: *jen'tail-izm*¹; *gē'n'til-izm*², *Standard*, *C., I., St., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* *jen'til-izm*¹ [The character of being a Gentile in birth and spirit].

gentle: *jen'tal*¹; *gē'n'tel*²; frequently mispronounced *jen'tl*¹ as if in an effort to completely smother the ultima [Well bred; kindly; refined; also, not wild].

gentleman: *jen'tal-mān*¹; *gē'n'tel-man*²; *not* *jen'tl-mān*¹. Compare GENTLE and see Introductory, page xiii.

Gentleman, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French (*gentil*), the other Saxon (*Mon*) as if you would say, a man well borne.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Genubath: *ji-niū'bāth*¹; *ge-nū'bath*² [Bible].

genuflection: *jen'yū-flek'shān*¹; *gē'n'yū-flē'e'shon*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), *ji-niu-flek'shān*¹ [A bending of the knee, as in prayer or obeisance].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɲ = sing; ɦin, this,

genuine: jen'yu-in¹- gɛn'yu-ɦn²; frequently mispronounced jen'yu-ain¹ in the United States [Having the character or origin represented].

geocentric: jɪ'o-sen'trɪk¹; gɛ'o-ɕen'trie² [Relating to the earth as a center].

Geoffrey: jef'ri¹; gɛf'ry² [A masculine personal name].

Geoffroy [Fr.]: ʒɔ'frwā¹; zhɔ'frwā² [Same as GEOFFREY].

Geoghegan: gɛ'gən¹; gɛ'gən² [Ir. family name].

Geon: gɪ'en¹; gɛ'ɔn² [Apocrypha].

George: jɔrj¹; gɔrg² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., Sw.

Georg: gɛ'ɔrg¹; gɛ'ɔrg²; Fr. **Georges:** ʒɔrʒ¹; zhɔrzh²; Hung. **Gyorgg:** jɔg¹; gɔg²; It. **Giorgio:** jɔr'jo¹; gɔr'go²; L. **Georgius:** jɔr'ji-us¹; gɔr'gi-ʊs²; Pg. **Jorge:** ʒɔr'ʒɛ¹; zhɔr'zhɛ²; Sp. **Jorge:** hɔr'hɛ¹; hɔr'hɛ².

Georgiana: jɔr'ji-an'ə¹; gɔr'gi-ɦn'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Georgine: ʒɔr'ʒɪn¹; zhɔr'zhɪn²; Ger. **Georgina:** gɛ'ɔr-ɕɪ'nə¹; gɛ'ɔr-ɕɪ'nə²; It.

Giorgia: jɔr'ja¹; gɔr'gə².

Georgics: jɔr'jɪks¹; gɔr'gɪs². Walker (1791) noted that this word was "fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy." He would have liked it to follow the analogy of *geography* and *geometry*, which are pronounced as four syllables, and to pronounce it ji-ɔr'jɪks¹ [A poem by Vergil].

Georgina: jɔr-ji'nə¹; gɔr-ɕɪ'nə² [Variant form of GEORGIANA].

Gephyrun: gef'i-run¹; gɛf'y-rʊn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gera¹: gɪ'ra¹; gɛ'ra² [Bible].

Gera²: gɛ'ra¹; gɛ'rā² [Ger. city].

gerah: gɪ'rā¹; gɛ'rā² [Jewish weight].

Gerald: jer'əld¹; gɛr'əld² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gerhard:**

ger'hərth¹; gɛr'hərth²; D. **Gerard:** hɛ'rart¹; hɛ'rart²; Fr. **Gerard:** ʒɛ'rār¹; zhɛ'rār²;

Géraud: ʒɛ'rō¹; zhɛ'rō²; G. **Gerhart:** ger'hart¹; gɛr'härt²; It. **Gerardo:** jɛ-rār'do¹;

gɪ-rār'do²; Sw. **Gerhard:** ger'hard¹; gɛr'hård².

Geraldine: jer'al-dɪn¹; gɛr'al-dɪn² [A feminine personal name].

Gerar: gɪ'rar¹; gɛ'rār² [Bible].

Gerara: ger'ə-rə¹; gɛr'a-ra² [Douai Bible].

[name].

Gerard: jə-rürd¹ or jer'ərd¹; ge-rärd² or gɛr'ard² [Eng. and Am. family

Gerasens: ger'ə-senz¹; gɛr'a-sɛns² [Douai Bible].

gerfalcon: jūr'fə'kn¹ or -fal'kən¹; gɛr'fə'en² or -fāl'ɛon² [A rapacious bird formerly trained for hunting].

Gergasites: gūr'gə-sɪts¹; gɛr'gə-sɪts² [Apocrypha].—**Gergesenes:** gūr'-gɪ-sɪnz¹ or gūr'gɪ-sɪnz¹; gɛr'gɛ-sɛns² or gɛr'gɛ-sɛns² [Bible].—**Gergesites:** gūr'gɪ-sɪts¹; gɛr'gɛ-sɪts² [Bible. Same as GERGASITES].—**Gergezite:** gūr'gɪ-zɪt¹; gɛr'ge-zɪt² [Douai Bible].

Gerhardt: gār'härt¹; gɛr'härt² [Ger. family name].

Gerzlm: ger'i-zɪm¹ or gɪ-rai'zɪm¹; gɛr'i-zɪm² or gɛ-rɪ'zɪm² [Bible].

germ: jūrm¹; gɛrm² [A microbe].

Germania: jər-mɛ'ni-ə¹; gɛr-mā'ni-a² [Poetic personification of Germany].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōɔk, bōɔt; fʊll, rʊle, ɕlure, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɕo, ɕem; ɪnɕ; ɦɪn, ɦɪs.

1: artistic, *ürt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Germanicus: *jər-man'í-kus*¹; *gēr-mán'í-eüs*² [Roman general who defeated the Germans (B. C. 15–A. D. 19)].

germinal: *jūr'mí-nəl*¹; *gēr'mí-nəl*² [Pert. to a germ or germs].

Germinal: *zār'mí'nəl*¹; *zhēr'mí'nəl*² [A novel by Émile Zola].

Gérôme: *zē'rōm*¹; *zhē'rōm*² [Fr. painter (1824–1904)].

Geron: *gí'ron*¹; *gē'rōn*² [Apocrypha].

Geronimo: *jí-ron'í-mō*¹; *gē-rōn'í-mō*² [North-American Indian chief of the Apache tribe (d. 1909)].

gerontes: *ge-rən'tíz*¹ or *je-rən'tíz*¹; *gē-rōn'tēs*² or *gē-rōn'tēs*², *Standard*; *C. ge-rən'tes*¹; *E. & I. ge-rən'tíz*¹; *M. je-rən'tíz*¹; *W. jī-ron'tíz*¹ [The members of the Supreme Court of Sparta].

Gerrenians: *ge-rí'ní-anz*¹; *gē-rē'ní-anz*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gerrhenians: *ge-rí'ní-anz*¹; *gē-rē'ní-anz*² [Bible. Same as GERRENIANS].

Gerry: *ger*¹; *gēr*² [Am. statesman (1744–1814)].

gerrymander: *ger'í-man'dər*¹; *gēr'y-mán'dēr*² [To rearrange, as election districts, to secure political advantage; hence, to garble or misrepresent].

Gershon: *gūr'shəm*¹; *gēr'shōm*² [Bible].

Gershon: *gūr'shan*¹; *gēr'shon*² [Bible].

Gerson: *gūr'sən*¹; *gēr'son*² [Apocrypha].

Gerster (Etelka): *ger'star*¹; *gēr'stēr*² [Hung. prima donna (1857–)].

Gertrude: *gūr'trūd*¹; *gēr'trūd*² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Geertuida:** *hēr-trōi'da*¹; *her-trōi'dā*²; **Fr. zār'trūd¹; *zhēr'trūd*²; **G. Gertraud:** *ger'traut*¹; *gēr'trout*²; **Gertrud,** *ger'trūt*¹; *gēr'trūt*²; **It. Gertrude:** *jer-trū'dē*¹; *gēr'trūdē*²; **Pg. Gertrudes:** *jer-trū'des*¹; *zhēr'trūdēs*²; **Sp. Gertrudis:** *her-trū'dis*¹; *hēr-trū'dis*²; **Sw. Gertrud:** *ger'trūt*¹; *gēr'trūt*².**

gerund: *jer'und*¹; *gēr'ünd*² [A neuter verbal noun].

Geruth Chimham: *gí'rūth kim'həm*¹; *gēr'ruth eim'ham*² [Bible (R. V.)].
—**Gerzites:** *gūr'zait*¹; *gēr'zīts*² [Bible].—**Gesem:** *gí'sem*¹; *gē'sēm*² [Apocrypha].

Gesenius: *gi-sí'ní-us*¹ or *gē-zē'ní-us*¹; *gē-sē'ní-ūs*² or *gē-ge'ní-ūs*² [Ger. scholar (1786–1842)].

Gesham: *gí'shəm*¹; *gē'sham*² [Bible].—**Geshan:** *gí'shən*¹; *gē'shan*² [Bible. Same as GESHAM].—**Geshem:** *gí'shem*¹; *gē'shēm*² [Bible].—**Geshur:** *gí'shūr*¹; *gē'shūr*² [Bible].—**Geshuri:** *gi-shū'rai*¹; *gē-shū'ri*² [Bible].—**Geshurites:** *gi-shū'raits*¹ or *gosh'yū-raits*¹; *gē-shū'rits*² or *gēsh'yū-rits*² [Bible].—**Gessuri:** *ge-siū'rai*¹ or *ges'yū-rai*¹; *gē-sū'ri*² or *gēs'yū-ri*² [Douai Bible].

gest: *jest*¹; *gēst*² [1. A tale of adventure. 2. Something accomplished].

Gesta Romanorum: *jes'tə rō'mə-nō'rūm*¹; *gēs'tə rō'ma-nō'rūm*² [Lat., "the deeds of the Romans": a chronicle of the Middle Ages combining romance with lives of saints, Oriental apologies, and history].

gesture: *jes'chur* or *-tiur*¹; *gēs'chur* or *-tūr*² [A motion of the body, head, or limbs].

get: *get*¹; *gēt*²; *not git*¹. Compare *JET* [To obtain; gain or earn].

2: art, ape, fāt, färe, fást, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i = ē; i = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gethalm: gəth'ɪ-im¹; gēth'a-ɪm² [Douai Bible].—**Gether:** gī'thər¹; gē'thər² [Bible].—**Gethhepher:** gəth-hī'fər¹; gēth-hē'fēr² [Douai Bible].—**Gethsemane:** gəth-səm'a-nī¹; gēth-sēm'a-nē² [Bible].—**Gethsemani:** gəth-səm'a-nai¹; gēth-sēm'a-nī² [Bible. Same as GETHSEMANE].

[War, July 1-3, 1863].

Gettysburg: get'ɪz-bŭrg¹; gēt'yŋ-bŭrg² [Famous battle in the Am. Civil

Geuel: giu'el¹ or gi-yu'el¹; gū'ël² or gē-yu'ël² [Bible].

gew-gaw: giu'gō¹; gū'gā² [A flashy useless ornament].

geyser: gai'zar¹ or gai'sar¹; gē'y'sēr² or gē'y'sēr². *Standard, E., & St.* prefer the first; *C., W., & Wr.* prefer the second; *I.* gives gai'zŭr¹, and *M.* gēs'ər¹, but in addition he notes the first and second recorded above as alternative, neither of which follows the analogy of Eng. *ey* as in "grey," "key," "obey," "prey," "whey," etc.

A word introduced into the language as recently as 1763 from a part of the world seldom visited by foreigners, it was described by Johnston (1764) as "The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water near Mt. Hecla, in Iceland." The pronunciation gēs'ər¹, which approximates to the Icelandic, is most commonly heard in England south of the Thames and in some of the midland counties.

Gezer: gi'zar¹; gē'zēr² [Bible].—**Gezeron:** ge-zī'ron¹; gē-zē'rōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gezrites:** gez'traits¹; gēz'rīts² [Bible].

gh: In English initial *gh* is *g* proper as in *go*; but after a vowel is used often for the Anglo-Saxon continuous *h*, and is then silent as in *light*, or sounds like *f*, as in *laugh*.

In a few words *g* of *gn*, *gm* is silent; *sign*, *gnostic*, *phlegm*.

ghastly: gast'h¹; gāst'ly² [Death-like in appearance].

ghat, ghaut [Hind.]: gōt¹; gāt² [A stairway]. **gaut†.**

Ghats, Ghauts [Hind.]: gōts¹; gāts²—the second spelling is preferred in Eng. [A range or chain of mountains in India; as, the Eastern *Gats* (500 miles long) and the Western *Gats* (1,000 miles long) of western India].

Gheber: gē'ber¹, *Standard, C., & I., or* gi'ber¹, *M., W., & Wr.;* gē'bēr² or gē'bēr². *E.* gā'bur¹; *St.* (plural) gē'burz¹ [A fire-worshiper or Parsee]. **Ghebre†.**

Ghent or (Fr.) Gand: gent¹ or (*Fr.*) gān¹; gēnt² or (*Fr.*) gān² [Belg. city].

gherkin: gŭr'kin¹; gēr'kin²; *not* jŭr'kin¹ [A small cucumber for pickling].

ghetto: get'o¹; gēt'o² [Jewish quarter].

[tury].

Ghibelline: gib'e-lin¹; gīb'ē-lin² [It. imperialist from 11th to 14th cen-

Ghiberti: gi-ber'tī¹; gī-bēr'tī² [It. sculptor (1378-1455)].

Ghirlandajo: gir'lan-dā'yo¹; gīr'lān-dā'yo² [It. painter (1449-1494)].

Ghizeh: gi'zə¹; gī'ze². Same as GIZEH.

ghost: gōst¹; gōst² [The specter of a deceased person; apparition].

ghoul, goul: gūl¹; gūl² [An evil spirit supposed to prey on the dead].

Giacomo. See JAMES.

Glah: gai'a¹; gī'ā² [Bible].

glant: jai'ant¹; gī'ant² [A human being of abnormal size].

glaour: jaur¹; gour² [An infidel].

Who falls in battle 'gainst a *Glaour*
Is worthlest an immortal bower.

BYRON *Glaour* 745.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rðle; but, bðrn;

gib¹ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gïb² or gïb² [To castrate].

gib² (v.): jib¹; gïb² [To balk].

gib³ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gïb² or gïb² [To fasten with a wedge].

gib¹ (n.): jib¹ or gib¹; gïb² or gïb² [A metal wedge used for holding or pressing two pieces together].

gib² (n.): jib¹; gïb² [A projecting crane-arm].

gib³ (n.): gib¹; gïb² [1. A castrated cat. 2. [Prov.] A male salmon].

Gibbar: gib'är¹; gïb'är² [Bible].

gibbed: jibd¹ or gibd¹; gïbd² or gïbd² [Wedged. See GIB³, v.].

gibber: gib'är¹; gïb'är², *Standard, C., E., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr. I.* gib'-bür: *M. & W.* (1909), jib'är¹. Altho *W.* records jib'är¹ as the present usage of the United States it is not supported by its contemporaries. This pronunciation is common in southern England, while gib'är¹ is heard more frequently from the Thames northward. It prevails in Scotland. See GIBBERISH [To talk incoherently; jabber].

gibberish: gib'är-ish¹; gïb'är-ish². The pronunciation jib'är-ish¹—based probably on the verb (see GIBBER)—is also heard, but is not recorded by the lexicographers [Unintelligible or incoherent speech].

Gibbes: gibz¹; gïbz² [Eng. family name].

[as a gallows].

gibbet: jib'et¹; gïb'ët² [An upright with a cross-piece at right angles, used

Gibbethon: gib'i-then¹; gïb'e-thön² [Bible].

gibbon: gib'an¹; gïb'on² [An ape that walks erect].

gibbous: gib'us¹; gïb'üs² [Irregularly rounded; convex].

gibe (v. & n.): jaib¹; gïb² [Sneer; ridicule; taunt].

Gibea: gib'i-ä¹; gïb'e-ä² [Bible].—**Gibeah:** gib'i-ä¹; gïb'e-ä² [Bible].—

Gibeath: gib'i-äth¹; gïb'e-äth² [Bible].—**Gibeath-Haaraloth:** gib'i-äth-här-ä-löth¹; gïb'e-äth-här-ä-löth² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Gibeathite:** gib'i-äth-ait¹; gïb'e-äth-it² [Bible].—**Gibeon:** gib'i-an¹; gïb'e-on² [Bible].—**Gibeonite:** gib'i-an-ait¹; gïb'e-on-it² [Bible].—**Giblites:** gib'lait¹; gïb'lits² [Bible].

Gibraltar: ji-bröl'tär¹; gi-bräl'tër² [Brit. fortress in Spain].

Giddalti: gi-dal'tai¹; gi-däl'ti² [Bible].—**Giddel:** gid'el¹; gïd'ël² [Bible].—

Gideon: gid'i-an¹; gïd'e-on² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. **Gédéon:** gë'dë'ön¹; zhë'dë'ön²; It. **Gedeone:** gë'dë-ö'në¹; gë'dë-ö'ne².—**Gideon:** gid'i-ö'nai¹; gïd'e-ö'ni² [Bible].—**Gideroth:** gai-dï'rëth or -röth¹; gï-dë'röth or -röth² [Douai Bible].—**Gidom:** gai'döm¹; gï'döm² [Bible].

Glers: gïrs¹; gërs² [Rus. diplomat (1820-95)].

Glezi: gai-i'zoi¹; gë-i'zi² [Douai Bible].

Giffard: jif'ärd¹ or gif'ärd¹; gïf'ärd² or gïf'ärd² [Am. or Eng. family name].

Giffen: jif'in¹; gïf'in² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [name].

Gifford: gif'ärd¹ or jif'ärd¹; gïf'örd² or gïf'örd² [Am. and Eng. family

gift, glg. The *g* in these two words is hard, and the *i* short as in "pin": gift¹; gïft²; gig¹; gïg². See G and I.

gigantean: jai'gan-ti'an¹; gï'gän'të'an² [Gigantic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǵl; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fɪd = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

gigantic: ʒai-gan'tɪk¹; ɡi-ɡən'tie² [Huge like a giant].

gigot: ʒiɡ'ət¹; ɡiɡ'ot²—a Fr. word, now completely naturalized, which Dr. Bradley (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) has traced back to 1526 [A leg of mutton].

Gihon: ɡai'hən¹; ɡi'hön² [Bible].

[county in Ariz.].

Gila: hi'lə¹; hi'la². In Sp. *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced as *h* [River and

Gilgal: ɡil'ə-lai¹ or ɡi-lé'lai¹; ɡil'a-li² or ɡi-lā'li² [Bible].

Gilbert: ɡil'bɜrt¹; ɡil'bɜrt² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ɡil'bɜrt¹; ɡil'bɜrt²; D. **Gilbert:** hil'bɜrt¹; hil'bɜrt²; Fr. **Gulibert:** ɡil'bār¹; ɡil'bər²; **Gilbert:** ɡil'bār¹; ʒil'bər²; G. **Gilbert:** ɡil'bɜrt¹; ɡil'bɜrt²; **Gizelbert:** ɡi'zəl-bɜrt¹; ɡi'zəl-bɜrt²; It. **Gilberto:** ʒil-bɜr'to¹; ɡil-bɜr'to²; Sp. **Gilberto:** hil-bɜr'to¹; hil-bɜr'to²; Sw. **Gilbertus:** yil-bɜr'tus¹; yil-bɜr'tus².

Gil Blas: ʒil blās¹; ʒil blās² [Romance by Le Sage].

Gilboa: ɡil-bō'ə¹; ɡil-bō-a² [Bible].

Gillechrist: ɡil'krist¹; ɡil'erist² [Eng. Orientalist (1759–1841)].

gild, guld: ɡild¹; ɡuld².

Gild: . . . a Fraternity or Company, combined together by orders and lawes made among themselves by the Princes license. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [1607].

Gildea: ɡil'dē¹ or ɡil'di¹; ɡil'dā² or ɡil'de² [Celtic family name in Ireland].

Gilead: ɡil'ɪ-ad¹; ɡil'e-ad² [Bible].—**Gileadite:** ɡil'ɪ-ad-ait¹; ɡil'e-ad-it² [Bible].—**Gilgal:** ɡil'ɡəl¹; ɡil'ɡal² [Bible].

Gilkes: ʒilkz¹; ʒilks² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Gill: ɡil¹; ɡil² [1. Scot. astronomer (1843–); 2. Am. naturalist (1837–)].

gill: ɡil¹; ɡil² [1. an organ for breathing, as in a fish. 2. A glen. 3. A rivulet].

gill: ʒil¹; ʒil² [1. A liquid measure. 2. A girl; jill].

There cannot be a more striking proof of the inconvenience of having words written exactly alike, and pronounced differently according to their different signification, than the word *gill*, which, when it means the aperture below the head of a fish, is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *gull*; and when it signifies a woman or a measure of liquids, is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1859].

gillie: ɡil'ɪ¹; ɡil'ɪ² [Scot., a man servant, originally, an attendant on a Highland chief].

[family. 2. A variety of apple].

gillyflower: ʒil'ɪ-flau'ər¹; ʒil'y-flow'ər² [1. A plant of the mustard or pink

Gillmore: ɡil'mōr¹; ʒil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Gilmour: ɡil'mōr¹ or ʒil'mōr¹; ʒil'mōr² or ʒil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Gilloh: ɡai'lo¹; ʒi'lo² [Bible].

Gillonite: ɡai'lo-nait¹; ʒi'lo-nīt² [Bible].

Gillroy: ɡil'roi¹; ʒil'roy² [Ir. family name].

gimbal: ʒim'bəl¹; ʒim'bal², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E., I., St., & W.* ʒim'bəl¹ [A device for supporting a ship's compass].

Gimzo: ɡim'zo¹; ʒim'zo² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

gln: jin¹; ġin² [1. A trap or snare. 2. A machine for separating cotton-fibers. 3. An aromatic alcoholic liquor].

Ġnath: gai'nath¹; ġi'nāth² [Bible].

Ġnevra: ji-nev'ra¹; ġi-nēv'ra² [Same as GUINEVERE].

ġinglval: jin-jai'val¹; ġin-ġi'val², *Standard, C., I., & M.; St., W., & Wr.* jin'ji-val¹.

ġlnkgo: ġin'k'go¹ or jin'k'go¹; ġġn'k'go² or ġġn'k'go² [A Jap. tree].

Ġnnetho: ġin'r-thō¹; ġġn'e-thō [Bible].

Ġnnethoi: ġin'r-thō'ai¹; ġġn'e-thō'i² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ġnnethon: ġin'r-then¹; ġġn'e-thōn² [Bible].

Gloconda (La): lā jō-ken'da¹; lā ġō-eōn'dā² [An opera by Ponchielli].

Gloja: jō'ya¹; ġō'yā² [It. economist (1767-1829); It. town].

Glorglo [It.]: See GEORGE.

Glorglone: jōr-jō'nē¹; ġōr-ġō'ne² [It. painter (1478-1510)].

Glotto: jet'to¹; ġōt'to² [1. It. painter (1266-1337). 2. See GODFREY].

Giovanni [It.]: jo-vān'ni¹; ġo-vān'ni². Same as JOHN.

ġipsire: jip'soir¹; ġġp'sir² [A pilgrim's pouch].

ġiraffe: jī-raf'¹; ġġ-raf'², *E., M., & W.; Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.* ji-raf'¹; *M.* ji-raf'¹. The alternative ji-raf'¹ is noted by Stormonth. Altho used by Blundevill in 1594, defined in Cockeram (1623), as "a wilde beast living in the Desarts," with "legges and feet like unto a Deere, and with a necke as long as a warlike Pike" and recorded by Bailey (1724) and Ash (1755), the word is not to be found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), or Walker (1791).

ġirandole: jir'an-dōl¹; ġġr'an-dōl², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I.* jir'an-dōl¹; *St.* jir'an-dōl¹ and as alternative jir'an-dōl¹. Perry (1805) and Jameson (1827), jir'an-dōl¹; Enfield (1807), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), jir'an-dōl; Knowles (1835), jer'un-dōl¹; Smart (1857), and Cooley (1863), ġir'an-dōl¹ [A branched support for candles].

ġirasol: jir'a-sel¹; ġġr'a-sōl², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* jir'a-sōl¹; *St.* jir'a-sel¹. Johnson (1755), *ġir'asole*; Fenning (1760), *ġira'sole*; Ash (1755), *ġir'asol*; Walker (1791), jir'a-sōl¹; Perry (1805), jir'a-sōl¹; Knowles (1835), jer'a-sōl¹; Smart (1840), jir'a-sōl¹ [1. An opal reflecting a reddish glow. 2. A sunflower].

ġird: ġürd¹; ġürd² [To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle].

Ġrgashites: ġūr'gā-shaits¹; ġġr'gā-shits² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ġrgasite: ġūr'gā-sait¹; ġġr'gā-sit². Same as GIRGASHITE.

Ġrgenti: jir-jen'ti¹; ġġr-ġen'ti² [Sicilian province and capital].

ġirl: ġür¹; ġür²; *not* gal¹, gel¹, goil¹, or gyür¹. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), ġür¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), ġer¹; Enfield (1807) and Reid (1844), ġür¹. Perry (1775), ġür¹ or gal¹. See Introductory, pp. ix. xi. The corrupt pronunciation of this word may be attributed to the phonetic spellings used by certain authors; e.g., Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," i. 477, 1859) wrote *ġals*; George Eliot ("Adam Bede," p. 62, 1859), *ġell*; Mrs. Alexander ("The Freres," vol. I, ch. ii, p. 19, 1882), *ġurl*.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, ġēt, prġy, fġrn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ou = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gironde: ʒiˈrɒnd¹; zhɪˈrɒnd² [Fr. department and estuary].

Girondin: ʒi-rənˈdin¹; gi-rɒnˈdɪn² [A Girondist].

The Legislative Assembly met 1st October, 1791. Its more moderate members formed the party called the *Girondins*.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *France* p. 168 [H. H. & Co., 1879].

Girondist: ʒi-rənˈdist¹; gi-rɒnˈdist² [One of moderate republicans of the Fr. Revolution (1792)].

girth: gʊrθ¹; ɡɪrθ² [A strap or band strapped around the body of a horse, to hold a saddle or pack in place].

Girzites: gʊrˈzaɪt¹; ɡɪrˈzɪt² [Bible (R. V.)].

Gispa: ɡɪsˈpə¹; ɡɛsˈpa² [Bible].

gist: ʒɪst¹; ɡɪst² [The main point].

Gittahopher: ɡɪtˈəhɪˈfər¹; ɡɪtˈa-hēˈfēr² [Bible].—**Gittalm:** ɡɪtˈɪ-im¹ or ɡɪ-tēˈim¹; ɡɪtˈa-im² or ɡɪ-tāˈim² [Bible].—**Gittite:** ɡɪtˈaɪt¹; ɡɪtˈɪt² [Bible].

gittith: ɡɪtˈɪθ¹; ɡɪtˈɪθ² [Heb. musical instrument].

Giulla, Giullo, Giuseppe. See JULIA, JULIUS, JOSEPH.

Gizeh: ɡɪˈzə¹; ɡɪˈze² [Egypt. province and town near the Pyramids].

Gizonite: ɡaɪˈzo-naɪt¹ or ɡaɪ-zōˈnaɪt¹; ɡɪˈzo-nɪt² or ɡɪ-zōˈnɪt² [Bible].

Gizrites: ɡɪzˈraɪt¹; ɡɪzˈrɪt² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

glacial: ɡlɛˈʃiəl¹; ɡlāˈʃhɪəl², *Standard* (1893–1912), *C.*, & *M.*; *E.* ɡlɛˈsi-əl¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Perry* (1805), ɡlɛˈʃhi-əl¹; *W.* & *Standard* (1913), ɡlɛˈʃhəl¹; *Walker* (1791), ɡlɛˈʃhi-əl¹; *Wr.* ɡlɛˈʃhi-əl¹ [Cold and icy; pert. to the ice-age].

glacier: ɡlasˈɪ-ər¹; ɡlāçˈɪ-ēr², *Standard* (1893–1912), *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ɡlɛˈʃhi-ər¹; *I.* ɡlāˈʃhi-ūr¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* ɡlɛˈʃhər¹. *Jamesson* (1827), ɡlasˈɪr¹; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlā-sɪr¹; *Smart* (1840) and *Craig* (1849), ɡlasˈɪ-ər¹; *Reid* (1844), ɡlɛˈsɪ-ər¹ [A field or stream of ice].

glacis: ɡlɛˈsɪs¹ or (*Fr.*) ɡlāˈsɪ¹; ɡlāˈçɪs² or (*Fr.*) ɡlāˈçi²—the first is indicated by most modern dictionaries and was noted by *Bailey* (1742), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *Johnston* (1764), *Kenrick* (1773), *Barclay* (1774), *Ash* (1775), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Entick* (1764) and *Nares* (1784), ɡlɛˈsɪs¹; by *Sheridan* (1780) and *Scott* (1797), ɡlasˈɪs¹; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlāˈsɪs¹; and by *Smart* (1840), ɡlā-sɪs¹. *Stormonth* prefers ɡlāˈsɪ¹ [A slope of earth in front of a fortification].

gladiator: ɡladˈɪ-ēˈtər or -tər¹; ɡlādˈɪ-āˈtɔr², and so indicated by *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1797), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Jamesson* (1827), ɡlad-ɪ-ēˈtər¹. *Sheridan* and *Enfield* treated the word as three syllables, ɡlā-dyēˈtər¹ [A combatant in the ancient Roman amphitheater].

gladiole: ɡladˈɪ-ōl¹; ɡlādˈɪ-ōl². Same as GLADIOLUS.

gladiolus: ɡlā-daiˈo-lus, *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ɡlad-ɪ-ōˈlus¹, *E.* & *M.* as alternative; ɡlā-dɪˈo-lus² or ɡlād-ɪ-ōˈlūs². *C.* ɡlɛ-daiˈo-lus¹; *I.* ɡlad-aiˈo-lus¹. Notwithstanding the array of lexicographical talent which supports the classic pronunciation of this word, popular usage favors ɡlad-ɪ-ōˈlus¹ for the flower in general, but ɡlā-daiˈo-lus¹ for the botanical name of the plant [A beautiful plant of the iris family].

Gladstone: ɡladˈstən¹; ɡlādˈstɒn², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *I.* ɡladˈstɒn¹ [Eng. statesman (1809–88)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

Gladys: glád'is¹ or glē'dis¹; glād'ys² or glā'dys² [A feminine personal name].

Glamis: glā'mis¹ or glāmz¹; glā'mis² or glāms² [In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a Scottish castle, supposed scene of Duncan's murder].

glamour: glam'ar¹; glām'or², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; I. gla'mūr¹; Wr. glē'mur¹ [A spell; an enchantment, or alluring charm].

glance: glans¹; glānc² [A quick look of the eye]. See **ASK**.

Glasgow: glas'go¹; glās'go² [Scot. city].

glass: glas¹; glās². See **ASK**.

glaze: glēz¹; glāz² [A smooth glossy surface].

glazier: glē'zər¹ or glē'zī-ər¹; glā'zhēr² or glā'zī-ēr². I. glē'zūr¹; M. glē'zī-ər¹ or glē'zī-ər¹ [One who fits panes of glass to windows].

gleam, glean, glebe, glede, glee. These words are all pronounced as monosyllables: glīm¹, glēm²; glīn¹, glēn²; glīb¹, glēb²; glīd¹, glēd²; glī¹, glē².

glenoid: glī'noid¹; glē'noid² [Hollow].

glissade: gh-sēd¹, *Standard, C., & E.*, or gh-sād¹, M. & W.; gli-sād² or glī-sād². I. glīs-ēd¹ [The act of sliding].

glisten: glīs'n¹; glīs'n²—the *t* is silent [To sparkle].

glister: glīs'tər¹; glīs'tēr² [To be brilliant].

gloat: glōt¹; glōt² [To exult or triumph].

globe: glōb¹; glōb² [A spherical body].

globular: glōb'yū-lər¹; glōb'yū-lar² [Shaped like a globe].

gloria: glō'ri-ə¹; glō'ri-a² [1. A doxology. 2. The radiation around a head or body of a sacred study in art]. [“Faerie Queene”].

Gloriana: glō'ri-ē'nə¹; glō'ri-ā'na² [The Queen of Faery-land in Spenser's

glory: glō'ri¹; glō'ry² [Exalted reputation; fame].

gloss: glōs¹; glōs². See **ACCOST**.

[See **ALCESTER**.

Gloucester: glōs'tər¹; glōs'tēr²—the *uce* are silent [Eng. county and city].

Gluck: gluk¹; glūk² [Ger. composer (1714-87)].

glue: glū¹; glū². I. & M. glū¹ [An adhesive preparation].

glume: glūm¹; glūm². I. & M. glūm¹ [A chaff-like scale as of grasses].

glycerine: glīs'ər-in¹ or glīs'ər-in¹; glŷç'ēr-īn² or glŷç'ēr-īn² [A chemical product].

glycol: glai'kōl¹ or glai'kēl¹; glŷ'eōl² or glŷ'eōl². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

glyptotheca: glīp'to-thī'kə¹; glŷp'to-thē'ea² [A sculpture gallery].

gm, gn: In some English words the *g* before *m* or *n* is silent. See *phlegm*, *gnarl*, *gnome*, *gnostic*, etc.

gnarl, gnat, gnaw: In these and many other words the *g* is silent: nūrl¹, nār²; nat¹, nāt²; nō¹, nā². See below.

gneiss: nais¹; nīs²; Knowles (1835), nī'is¹ [A variety of rock set in layers].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Gnldus: nai'dus¹; nī'dūs² [Douai Bible].

gnome: nōm¹; nōm² [1. A goblin. 2. A maxim].—**gnomic:** nō'mik¹; nō'mic². I. & Wr. nem'ik¹.

gnomon: nō'men¹; nō'mōn² [A term in mathematics].

gnosis: nō'sis¹; nō'sis² [Assured knowledge].

Gnostic: nes'tik¹; nōs'tie² [An adherent of Gnosticism].

Gnosticism: nes'ti-sizm¹; nōs'ti-çizm² [A system of religion and philosophy (1st to 6th cent.)].

gnu: nū¹, *Standard, M., & W., or nū¹, C., E., I., St., & W.*; nū² or nū² [An African antelope].

Goah: gō'a¹; gō'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

goal: gōl¹; gōl² [The final purpose or end of one's design]. Compare GAOL.

goat: gōt¹; gōt² [A horned quadruped related to the cattle].

Goath: gō'a'ch¹; gō'áth² [Bible].—**Goatha:** gō'a-cha¹; gō'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Gob:** gōb¹; gōb² [Bible].

Gobelin: geb'í-lin¹ or (*Fr.*) gō'bə-lan'¹; gōb'e-lín² or (*Fr.*) gō'be-lān'². *E.* gō'be-lin¹ [Tapestry].

God: gōd¹; gōd², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., Wr.*, Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and all the earlier Eng. and Am. lexicographers who have indicated pronunciation. *Standard* (1913), gōd¹; gōd². In Scotland, usually gōd¹; gōd². This simple, homely A.-S. word is not the ineffable name which some of our churchmen try to make it. Do not say gad¹, gud¹, or gēd¹. See quotation [The Supreme Being].

Credit for what we good-naturedly call refinement . . . appears able to coexist with a thousand other platitudes and poverties of tone . . . in relation to which all the flatly drawing group—gawd and dawg, sawft and lawft, gawne and lawst, and frawst—may stand as a hint. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30 [H. M. & Co., '05].

Goddard: gōd'ard¹; gōd'ard² [A masculine personal name]. **Godard¹:** D. Gotthard: gōt'hárt¹; gōt'hárt²; F. Godard: gō'dār¹; gō'dār²; G. Gotthart: gōt'hárt¹; gōt'hárt².

Godfrey: gōd'frí¹; gōd'fry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gottfried:** gōt'frith¹; gōt'frēth²; D. **Godfried:** gōt'frit¹; gōt'frēt²; F. **Godefroi:** gōd'-frwā¹; gōd'frwā²; **Geoffroi:** gō'frwā¹; zhō'frwā²; Ger. **Gottfried:** gōt'frit¹; gōt'-frēt²; It. **Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; **Goffredo:** gōf-frē'do¹; gōf-frē'do²; **Glottto:** gōt'to¹; gōt'to²; Pg. **Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; Sp. **Godofredo:** gō'tho-frē'tho¹; gō'tho-frē'tho²; **Gofredo:** gō-frē'tho¹; gō-frē'tho².

Godiva (Lady): go-dai'vā¹; gō-dī'vā² [Eng. heroine (c. 1040), wife of Leofric].

Godolla: gōd'o-lai'ə¹; gōd'o-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Godollas: gōd'o-lai'əs¹; gōd'o-lī'as² [Douai Bible].

Godwin: gōd'win¹; gōd'win² [A masculine personal name]. **Godwine¹:** D. **Godewijn:** gō'də-vain¹; gō'de-vin²; L. **Godwinus:** gōd-wai'nus¹; gōd-wī'nus².

Goethals: gū'talz¹; gū'tāls [Am. military engineer (1858-)].

Goethe (von): fon gū'tā¹; fon gū'te² [Ger. poet (1749-1832)].

Gog: gōg¹; gōg² [Bible].—**Gollm:** gōi'm¹; gōi'm² [Bible].—**Golan:** gō'-len¹; gō'-lan² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; inċ; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

going: *gō'ing¹*; *gō'ing²*; *not gō'in¹, nor gwain¹, nor gwin¹* [The act of moving in any manner, as in departing].

gold: *göld¹*; *göld²*. Sheridan (1780), *guld¹*, which was noted, as alternative only, by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). Walker wrote: "Gold is pronounced like *gould* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language . . . ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c." (Note 164.) When the fashionable world had established its title to ridicule for this idiosyncrasy (*gould*), it promptly resumed the correct pronunciation so as to confound its imitators. Savage characterized it as a vulgarism.

golf: *golf¹* or *gōf¹*; *gōlf²* or *gōf²*. C., M., & W. note *gef¹* as alternative [A Scottish game played on a course with clubs and ball].

The Scottish pronunciation is (*gouf*); the pronunciation (*gof¹*), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 283, s. v. [1901].

Golgotha: *gol'go-thā¹*; *gōl'go-tha²* [Bible].

gollard: *gō'h-ard¹*, *Standard*, C., E., & I., or *gōl'yard¹*, W.; *gō'li-ärd²* or *gōl'yard²*. M. *gōl-i-ard¹* [OF., jester].

Gollath: *go-lai'əth¹*; *gō-li'ath²* [Bible].

Goltz (von der): *fon dār gōlts¹*; *fon dēr gōlts²* [Ger. field-marshal (1843-1916)].

Gomer: *gō'mär¹*; *gō'mēr²* [Bible].

Gomorra: *go-mər'ə¹*; *gō-mör'a²* [Bible].

gondola: *gen'do-lā¹*; *gōn'do-lā²*—frequently mispronounced *gen-dō'lā¹* [A Venetian boat].—**gondoller:** *gen'do-lär¹*; *gōn'do-lär²*.

gone: *gen¹*, I., M., St., W., & Wr., or *gēn¹*, C. & E.; *gōn²* or *gōn²*. The writer has heard both of these pronunciations; the first, chiefly in the United States and occasionally in the Midlands and northwest of England; the second, in the south of England. Noah Webster and Goodrich and Porter (Webster's "American Dictionary," 1828-1879) noted it, "pronounced nearly *gawn*," as standard in the United States, but Harris and Allen in "Webster's New International" (1909), following Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" (1901), indicate the *o* as having the same sound as *o* in "soft." See quotation under *God*. [Passed beyond help or hope]. Compare NONE; ZONE.

good: *gud¹*; *gōōd²*; *not gūd¹*.

goose: *gūs¹*; *gōōs²*; *not gus¹*.

gooseberry: *gūz'ber'n¹*; *gōōz'bēr'y²*. C. & I. *gūs'ber-n¹*; St. *guz'ber-i¹*.

gopher: *gō'fər¹*; *gō'fēr²* [A burrowing rodent].

gore: *gōr¹*; *gōr²* [A triangular or wedge-like piece].

gorge: *gōrj¹*; *gōrg²* [A narrow passage between hills].

gorgeous: *gōr'jus¹*; *gōr'gūs²*. E., I., & St. *gōr'ji-us¹* [splendor].

gorgerin: *gōr'jər-in¹*; *gōr'gēr-yn²*, *Standard*, C., E., M., & W.; I. *gōr'-gūr-in¹* [In architecture, the neck of a capital].

gorget: *gōr'jet¹*; *gōr'gēt²* [A piece of armor to protect the throat].

Gorgias: *gōr'ji-as¹*; *gōr'gi-ās²* [Apocryphal].

Gorgon: *gōr'gən¹*; *gōr'gōn²* [In Gr. myth, a frightful female monster].

2: ät, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ä; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Gortyna: ger-tai'na¹; gōr-tŷ'na² [Apocrypha].

Goschen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn²—the c is silent [Eng. financier (1831–1907)].

goshawk: ges'hōk¹; gōs'hāk² [A variety of hawk].

Goshen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn² [Bible].

gosling: gez'liŋ¹; gōs'liŋ² [A young goose].

Gospel: ges'pel¹; gōs'pēl²; not gēs'pel¹ [The first four books of the New Testament].

Got: gō¹; gō² [Fr. actor (1822–1901)].

Gotama: gō'ta-ma¹; gō'ta-ma² [Buddha].

Goth: gēth¹; gōth² [1. A Low German race. 2. A barbarian].

Gotha: gō'ta¹; gō'tā² [Ger. duchy and city].

Gotham¹: get'am¹; gōt'am²; not gō'tham¹ [Parish in Nottinghamshire, Eng., famous for the "Three Wise Men of Gotam," 1526].

Gotham²: gō'tham¹ or gēth'am¹; gō'tham² or gōth'am² [New York City].

Gothamist: get'am-ist¹; gōt'am-ist², *M.*; *Standard, C., E., & W.* gō'tham-ist¹ or gēth'am-ist¹, *St. & Wr.*; gō'tham-ist² or gōth'am-ist². *I.* gō'tham-ist¹ [A person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, Eng.].

Gothamite¹: gō'tham-ait¹, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*, or gēth'am-ait¹, *I. & St.*; gō'tham-it² or gōth'am-it². *M.* get'am-ait¹ [New Yorker].

Gothamite²: get'am-ait¹; gōt'am-it², *M.*; *Standard, W., Wr., C., & E.* gō'tham-ait¹; *I. & St.* gēth'am-ait¹ [An inhabitant of Gotham, Eng.].

Gothollas: gēth'o-lai'as¹; gōth'o-li'as² [Apocrypha].

Gothoniel: go-thō'ni-el¹; gō-thō'ni-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Götterdämmerung: gūt'ər-dem'ər-ŋ¹; gūt'ēr-dēm'ēr-ŋ² [Opera by Wagner].

Göttingen: gūt'ŋ-en¹; gūt'ing-ēn² [Prus. town].

Gottschalk: get'shalk¹; gōt'shāl² [Am. composer (1829–69)].

gouache: gū'ash¹; gū'āch²; not gwash¹ [A method of water-color paint-
ing].

gouge: gauj¹; goug². *St.* gūj¹, which is noted as alternative by *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*, and was formerly the standard as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Perry (1777) gauj¹ [A chisel with curved cutting edge].

Gough: gōf¹; gōf² [Eng. family name].

goulash: gū'lash¹; gu'lāsh², but in the United States, in an effort to Americanize the word, more frequently, gū'lash¹ [A Hung. dish of meat and vegetables highly seasoned].

Gounod: gū'nō¹; gū'nō² [Fr. composer (1818–93)].

gourd: gōrd¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.*, or gūrd¹, *E. & St.*; gōrd² or gūrd². *M.* gōrd¹—o as in "bore." The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840); the second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). In 1863 Cooley supported the first, and in 1864 Cull favored the second [1. The pumpkin-like fruit of a plant. 2. A bottle].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Gourgaud: *gūr*"*gō*'¹; *gūr*"*gō*'² [Fr. general (1783-1852)].

gourmet [Fr.]: *gūr*"*mē*'¹; *gūr*"*mē*'². To date this word has escaped, so far as the lexicographers are concerned, the fate of its congeners *fracas*, *garage*, *lapis*, etc., notwithstanding the fact that it is frequently mispronounced *gūr*"*met*'¹ even by persons who otherwise pass as educated [An epicure].

gout: *gaut*'¹; *gout*'² [An inflammatory disease].

gout [Fr.]: *gū*'¹; *gū*'² [Taste].

Gouverneur¹: *gū*"*vār-nūr*'¹; *gū*"*vēr-nūr*'² [Village in N. Y.].

Gouverneur² [Fr.]: *gū*"*vār-nūr*'¹; *gū*"*vēr-nūr*'² [Governor].

government: *gūv'ärn-ment*¹; *gōv'ēr-nēnt*². Frequently mispronounced *gūv'ärn-mēnt*¹ and *gūv'är-mēnt*¹. Great care should be taken to sound the *n* of the second syllable distinctly. Its omission is a decided vulgarism [The system of administration of a country].

governor: *gūv'är-nör*'¹; *gōv'ēr-nör*'². In familiar speech the ultima is frequently obscured. The pronunciation *gūv'nör*'¹, frequently heard in England, is vulgar [The administrator of a state or province].

Gower: *gau'är*¹ or *gōr*'¹; *gōw'ēr*² or *gōr*'² [Eng. poet (1330-1408)].

gown: *gaun*'¹; *gown*'². Frequently mispronounced *gaund*'¹. See GOWNED [An outer garment worn by women, or an official robe worn by men].

gowned: *gaund*'¹; *gown*'² [Attired in a gown].

Gozan: *gō'zan*'¹; *gō'zän*'² [Bible].

Graba: *grē'bā*'¹; *grā'ba*'² [Apocrypha].

Grace: *grēs*'¹; *grāç*'² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Gratia:** *grā'si-ä*'¹; *grā'si-ä*'²; Fr. *gräs*'¹; *grāç*'²; It. **Grazia:** *grā'dzi-ä*'¹; *grā'dzi-ä*'²; L. **Gratia:** *grē'shi-ä*'¹; *grā'shi-ä*'².

gradient: *grē'di-ent*'¹; *grā'di-ēnt*'². *Walker* *grē'di-ant*'¹ or *grā'ji-ant*'¹ [Rising or descending gently; as, a gradient road].

gradual: *grad'yu-äl*¹ or *graj'u-äl*'¹; *gräd'yu-al*'² or *gräj'u-al*'²—the second is the result of the hurried or careless utterance of the first and should be discouraged, Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), indicated the first.

Graeme: *grām*'¹; *grām*'² [A page in Scott's "The Abbot"].

graft: *gräft*'¹; *gräft*'². See ASK.

Graham, Grahame: *grē'am* or (*Scot.*) *grām*'¹; *grā'am*'² or (*Scot.*) *grām*'² [*Scot.* and Am. family name].

grail: *grēl*'¹; *grāl*'²; *not* *grail*'¹ [A chalice].

grain: *grēn*'¹; *grän*'²; *not* *grain*'¹, an undesirable provincialism.

grameroy: *grā-mūr'si*'¹; *grā-mēr'cy*'² [Great thanks; an archaism]. In New York City *gram'er-si*'¹; *grām'er-çy*'² [The name of a city square—*Gramercy Park*].

Grammont (de): *de grā'mōn*'¹; *de grā'mōn*'² [Fr. general and courtier (1621-1707)].

Granada: *grā-nā'dā*'¹; *grā-nā'dā*'². In Eng. frequently, *gran'ä-dä*'¹ [Sp. [province and city]].

granary: *gran'ä-ri*'¹; *grän'a-ry*'²; *not* *grēn'ä-ri*'¹ (Jameson, 1827).

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; ī=c; ī=c; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

grand: grand¹; gränd². In such combinations as **grandchild**, **granddaughter**, **grandfather**, **grandmother**, etc., the first *d* is frequently, but erroneously, not pronounced by speakers who are otherwise careful of their diction.

grandeur: gran'diur¹ or grand'yər¹; grän'dür² or gränd'yər². The first is indicated by *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, and by *Standard* as alternative; the second is noted by *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* The pronunciation gran'jur¹ is not accepted as good usage to-day. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) indicated the first, Walker (1791) favored gran'jər¹. By Sheridan (1780), grand'jər¹, and by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), grand'yər¹ [Stateliness; majesty].

grange: grēnj¹; gräng² [A farmhouse and its outbuildings].

grant: grant¹; gránt². See **ASK** [A concession].

Grantham: grant'əm¹; gránt'am² [Ancient Eng. town].

grantor: grant'or¹; gránt'or². By Bailey (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), the stress was put on the ultima—grant-ēr¹. Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated gránt'or¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), grant'or¹ [In law, one who makes a grant].

grape: grēp¹; grāp² [The fruit of the vine].

grasp, grass: grasp¹, grásp²; gras¹, grás². See **ASK**.

Grassmann: grās'man¹; gräs'män² [Ger. philologist (1809-77)].

grate: grēt¹; grāt² [The framework which forms a fire-box for fuel]. Compare **GREAT**.

Gratian: grē'shan¹; grā'shan² [Rom. emperor (359-383)].

Gratiano: grā'shi-ā'no¹; grā'shi-ā'no² [In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a friend to Antonio]. [free]

gratis: grē'tis¹; grā'tis²; not grā'tis¹, nor grat'is¹ [L., without recompense].

gratulatory: grat'yū-lā-to-rī¹; grāt'yū-lā-to-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* & *Standard* (1913), grach'u-lā-to-rī¹—a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), which it is sought to revive; *E.* & *St.* grat'yū-lē'to-rī¹ [Expressing congratulation].

gravamen: grā-vē'men¹; grā-vā'mēn² [In law, the burden of complaint]. See **ASK**. Plural **gravamina:** grā-vam'i-nē¹; grā-vām'i-na².

grave: grēv¹; grāv².

gravel: grav'el¹; grāv'ēl²

Graves: grēvz¹; grāvz²; not graivz¹, nor grē'viz¹ [Ir. poet (1846-)].

gravure: grā-viūr¹ or grē'viur¹; grā-vūr² or grā'vūr² [A photogravure].

graywacke: grē-wak'ə¹ or grē'wak¹; grā-wāk'e² or grā'wāk². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *W.*; *I.* grē-wa'ke¹; *M.* grau'vak-a¹; *St.* grē-wak'ē¹ [A variety of gray stone].

grease (n.): grīs¹; grēs². Jameson (1827), grīz¹. See the following word.

grease (v.): grīz¹; grēs². Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* grīs¹. The distinction of pronunciation between noun and verb is not only noted by the vast majority of the dictionaries, but is made by the people.

greaser: grīz'ər¹; grēs'ēr². *Standard* & *C.* grīs'ər¹. See **GREASE**, *v.*

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

greasy: griz'ī¹; grēs'y², *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *St. grī'zi¹; Standard & C. grīs'ī¹. See GREASE, v.*

great: grēt¹; grāt²; *not grīt¹*. See Introductory, pages x and xxi. Walker (1791) wrote: "The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland" (Note 241). But Fanning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), all indicated grēt¹, and have been supported later by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and all later lexicographers except Enfield (1807), who indicated grīt¹. Dr. Henry Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 385, s. v., 1901) says, however, that "the pronunciation (grīt) was . . . approved by the majority of orthoepists throughout the 18th century," but I have failed to substantiate this.

Grecia: grī'shi-ə¹ or grī'shā¹; grē'shi-a² or grē'shā² [Bible].

Grecian: grī'shān¹; grē'shān² [Pertaining to Greece].

Greece: grīs¹; grēq² [Country of southeastern Europe].

Greenough: grīn'o¹; grēn'o² [Am. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Greenwich: grīn'ij¹; grēn'ij² [District of London]. See ALCESTER.

Greenwich: grīn'wich¹; grēn'wich² [A town in Connecticut; also, one in other States of the United States].

gregarious: grī-gē'ri-us¹; grē-gā'ri-ūs² [Associating in flocks]. [named].

Gregorian: grī-gō'ri-ān¹; grē-gō'ri-ān² [Pert. to Gregory or to a pope so

Gregory: grēg'o-ri¹; grēg'o-ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Gregor: grē-gōr¹; grē-gōr²; D. **Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; Fr. **Grégoire:** grē'gwar¹; grē'gwar²; Ger. **Gregorius:** grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; **Gregori;** It., Pg., Sp. **Gregorio:** grē-gō'ri-ō¹; grē-gō'ri-ō².

grelot [Fr.]: grā-lō¹; grē-lō². *C. grē'lō¹*, but in the Fr. the *e* is not accented as this pronunciation would suggest [A small sleigh-bell].

grenade: grī-nēd¹; grē-nād² [An explosive shell].

grenadier: grēn'ə-dīr¹; grēn'a-dēr² [An infantry soldier belonging to a special corps or regiment of the British army].

Grévy: grē'vī¹; grē'vŷ² [Fr. president (1807-91)].

grief: grīf¹; grēf² [Sorrow].

Grier: grīr¹; grēr² [Am. jurist (1749-1870)].

grilmace: grī-mēs¹; grī-māc² [A distortion of the features].

grilmalkin: grī-mal'kin¹ or grī-mōl'kin¹; grī-māl'kin² or grī-mal'kin². *C.* prefers the second, which is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* as alternative [A cat].

grime: graim¹; grīm². See I [Dirt].

grin: grīn¹; grīn². See I [A broad smile].

grind: grīnd¹; grīnd². See I [To reduce to fine particles or powder].

grindstone: grīnd'stōn¹; grīnd'stōn². The claim that the pronunciation grīn'stōn¹ is due to the fact that the word was "formerly frequently spelt without the 'd'" has little or no literary support. The spelling *grindstone* occurs in "Ancren Riwle," 332 (1225); Wyclif used *grynstoone* (1382), the "Account Rolls of Durham" (1404) *gryndstan*, Frith's "Mirrour to Know Thyself" (1532) *grindstone*, Blundevill, "Exercises" (1594), *grind-stone*, Captain Smith, "Virginia" (1624),

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*n; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī*=ē; *ī*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

grindstone, and Vanbrugh (1647), Ward (1697), De Foe (1719), Richardson (1742), Goldsmith (1759), Scott (1820), Marryat (1833), and many others, all used *grind-stone*. The dropping of the *d* in pronouncing this word is a decided vulgarism.

grip: grip¹; grīp²; *not* graip¹. See the next word [A firm grasp].

gripe: graip¹; grīp² [A firm hold; grip; as, in the *gripe* of the law, but in this sense very commonly pronounced grip¹; grīp²]. [daɪ; grī-sel'daɪ.]

Griselda: gri-sel'daɪ¹; grī-sēl'daɪ² [A feminine personal name]. It. gri-sel'-

grissette: grī'zet'¹; grī'sēt'² [Paris working girl].

grisly: griz'h¹; grī's² [Causing horror].

Grisons: grī'zōn'¹; grī'sōn'²—the final *s* is silent [Swiss canton].

gristle: gris'l¹; grīs'l² [Tough animal flexible tissue].—**gristly:** gris'h¹; grīs'ly². Compare GRISLY. In both this and the preceding word the *t* is silent.

groan: grōn¹; grōn² [A deep sound indicating pain or distress].

groat: grōt¹; grōt², *Standard* (1893-1916), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *Wr.* grēt¹—a pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Savage (1833), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich and Porter (Webster, 1840-1908), but no longer accepted as *standard*. Dryden ("The Cock and the Fox," 1700) rimed *groat* with "lot," and Gay ("Shepherd's Week," 1714), with "sought."

The diphthong *oa* is not unfrequent in English, and has regularly the sound of *o* long, as in *coat*, *coal*, *float*, &c. . . . NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 70 [London, 1784].

grocery: grō'sar¹; grō'çēr²; *not* grōs'ri¹—pronounce the penult.

grogram: grēg'rām¹; grōg'rām² [A silk-and-mohair fabric]. See GROSGRAIN.

groin: grōin¹; grōin² [A depression between the abdomen and the thigh].

Grolier: grō'lyē¹; grō'lyē²; sometimes in the United States, especially in New York City, grō'h-er¹ [Fr. bibliophile (1479-1565) or a book or binding from his library].—**Grolieresque:** grō'lyēr-esk¹; grō'lyēr-ēsk² [After the style of Grolier].

groom: grūm¹; grōom² [A man; especially one who attends to horses].

groove: grūv¹; grōōv² [A furrow].

grope: grōp¹; grōp² [To feel for something in darkness].

Gros: grō¹; grō² [Fr. painter (1771-1835)].

groschen: grō'shen¹; grō'shēn² [Ger. coin].

gross: grōs¹; grōs² [Coarse; large; glaring].

In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word:

"Shall only man be taken in the *gross*?
Grant but as many sorts of mind as *moss*."

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Grosvenor: grō'və-nār¹; grō've-nor² [Eng. family name, of Norman origin]. Compare ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

grotesque: gro-tesk¹; grō-tēsk² [Fantastically absurd].

Grotius: grō'shi-us¹; grō'shi-ūs² [Dutch theologian (1583-1645)].

grouch: grauch¹; grouch² [sulk; grumble].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rûle; but, börn;

Grouchy: grū'shī¹; grū'chÿ² [Fr. marshal (1766-1847)].

ground: graund¹; ġround² [The surface of the earth; a base or foundation].

group: grüp¹; ġrup² [A number of persons or things collected together].

grouse: graus¹; ġrouse² [A game-bird].

grout: graut¹; ġrout² [A rough plaster used in building].

grove: grōv¹; ġrōv² [A group of trees].

grovel: grōv¹; ġrōv¹ [To creep or crawl on the earth].

grow: grō¹; ġrō²; not grau¹ [To develop; raise by culture].

growl: graul¹; ġrowl² [The threatening sound made by an angry dog].

growth: grōfh¹; ġrōth²; not graufh¹.

Gruyère: grū'yār¹; ġrū'yēr² [Swiss town noted for its cheese].

Guadalquivir: gē'dal-kwiv'ər or (Sp.) gwā-thāl'ki-vir¹; ġā'dal-kwiv'ər or (Sp.) ġwā-thāl'ki-vir² [Sp. river].

Guadalupe: gē'da-lūp' or (Sp.) gwā'tha-lū'pē¹; ġā'de-lup' or (Sp.) ġwā'thā-lū'pē² [I. County in New Mexico or Texas. 2. Sp. city].

Guadeloupe: gwā'da-lūp¹; ġwā'de-lup² [Fr. West-Indian colony].

gualac: gwai'ak¹; ġwi'æc², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., S., & Wr.* gwē'yak¹ [The wood or resin of a tropical Am. tree].

Gualacum: gwai'ə-kum¹; ġwi'a-cūm², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., S., & Wr.* gwē'ya-kum¹. By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gwē'ə-kum¹; Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), gwē'ya-kum¹; Enfield (1807), gai'ə-kum¹.

Gualacum or *Lignum Sanctum*, the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the West-Indies, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. Edited by Kersey, 1706.

Guam: gwām¹; ġwām²; not gū'am¹ [U. S. island in the Pacific ocean].

guanaco: gwa-nū'ko¹; ġwā-nā'eo² [S.=Am. ruminant].

guano: gwū'no¹ or giū'an'o¹, *M.* (alternative); ġwā'no² or ġū-ān'o² [Seafowl manure from Peruvian islands].

guarantee: gar'an-tī¹; ġār'an-tē² [To make oneself responsible for the doing of some act]. Compare GUARANTY.

[ance of some act].

guaranty: gar'an-tī¹; ġār'an-ty² [An undertaking to ensure the perform-

guard: gūrd¹; ġārd²—the approved pronunciation of our time. Formerly, and as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gyārd¹, which led Dr. Townsend Young to characterize it "a miserable nicety if it be not as great a 'monster of pronunciation' as the acute and elegant Nares proclaims *kyind* (kind) to be." Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) all opposed it with gārd¹, and Nares said ("Elements of Orthoepey," 1784), "The short *a* is represented by *ua* in *guard*" (p. 12), and "the *u* is dropped out of *ua* in *guard*" (p. 85). See CARD.

Guardafui: gwār'da-fwī¹; ġwār'dā-fwī² [Cape of Somaliland, East Afr.].

guardian: gūrd'i-ən¹; ġārd'i-an², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C.* gūrd'-ien¹. The earlier lexicographers indicated five different pronunciations: (1) gārd'-ən¹, noted by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844)—this approximates to the

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

modern pronunciation; (2) gār'dyən¹, by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807); (3) gyār'di-ən¹, by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); (4) gyārd'yan¹, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835); and (5) g'ārd'yan¹, by Smart (1840).

Walker also recorded gyār'ji-ən¹, which one may, perhaps, be permitted to characterize as an almost unutterable monstrosity. Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 37) illustrates the idiotisms of his time with "The *gyarden* is covered with *dyu* from the *skyie*," and adds, "These are vulgarisms of the stage."

Guatemala: gē'ti-mā'la¹ or (Sp.) gwā'tē-mā'la¹; gā'te-mā'la² or (Sp.) gwā'tē-mā'la² [Country in Cent. America].

guava: gwā'vā¹; gwā'va²; Knowles (1835), gwō'vā¹; Smart (1840), gwē'vā¹ [A tropical American tree or its black, red, or white fruit].

guayule: gwa-yū'lē¹; gwā-yū'lē² [A herbaceous plant that yields a sap used as a substitute for rubber].

gubernative: giū'bər-nā-tiv¹; gū'bēr-na-tiv². M. giū'bər-nē-tiv¹; Jameson (1825), Todd (1827), Maunder (1830), and Knowles (1835), ga-būr'nā-tiv¹ [Pert. to government].

gubernatorial: giū'bər-nā-tō'rī-āl¹; gū'bēr-na-tō'rī-āl² [Pert. to a gov-
[ernor].

Gudgodah: gud-gō'dā¹; gūd-gō'dā² [Bible].

guelder=rose: gel'dər-rōz'¹; gēl'dēr-rōz'² [The snowball-tree].

Guelf, Guelph: gwelf¹; gwēlf² [1. Eng. dynasty. 2. It. papal supporters (11th to 14th century)].

guerdon: gūr'dən¹; gūr'don². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), ger'dən¹; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), gwer'dən¹ [A reward].

In some words *u* is inserted between *g* and *e*, without any other effect than that of preserving the hard sound of *g*, which it is the property of *e* to destroy [as it does in *gem*, *gentle*, etc.]: ex. *guess*, *guerdon*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 86. [London, 1784.]

Guernsey: gūr'n'zɪ¹; gērn'sy² [Channel Island].

Guerrière: gār'yār'¹; gēr'yēr'² [Brit. warship, captured by the United States frigate "Constitution" in 1812].

guerrilla: ge-ril'ə¹; gē-ril'a² [A member of an irregular band of warriors].

guess: ges¹; gēs² [An opinion based on conjecture].

guest: gest¹; gēst² [One who is entertained in the home of another].

Gueux: gū¹; gū² [Fr. nobles who opposed the Inquisition and Philip II. of Spain in 1665].

Gulana: gī-ā'na¹; gī-ā'na² [S. Am. territory].

Guiccioli: gwī-čō'li¹; gwī-čō'li² [Favorite of Byron (1801-73)].

guide: gaid¹; gīd². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gyaid¹; Knowles (1835), gīaid¹. See **GUARD**; **GUARDIAN** [One who shows the way to another].

Guido Reni: gwī'do or (It.) gu-ī'do rē'nī¹; gwī'do or (It.) gū-ī'do rē'nī² [It. painter (1575-1642)].

guidon: gai'dən¹; gī'don² [A guide flag used by cavalry or artillery].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûr*;

guld: gild¹; gîld². Same as GILD.

Gulldford: gild'fard¹; gîld'ford² [Eng. market-town].

Gulldhall: gild'hâl¹; gîld'hâl². In this word the same stress is put on the first as on the last syllable by educated English men and women. The pronunciation gild'hâl¹, current from the days of Queen Anne to about 1840, is now as dead as is the queen herself [The corporation hall of the City of London].

gulle: gail¹; gîl². This word was formerly frequently mispronounced even as *guard* and *guardian* (which see), and, notwithstanding the efforts of orthoepists to check the practise, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849), indicated gvail¹, and Knowles (1835), gîvail¹; but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and others recorded gail¹ as the best usage of their times [Deceit].

gullemot: gil'ə-met¹; gîl'e-môt² [A sea-bird and variety of auk].

gulloche: gi-lōsh¹; gî-lōch². *St.* gi-lōsh¹; *Fr.* gî'yesh¹ [Ornamentation of intertwining bands].

Gullotin: gil'o-tîn¹ or (*Fr.*) gî'yō'taŋ¹; gîl'o-tîn² or (*Fr.*) gî'yō'tăŋ² [*Fr.* inventor (1738-1814)]. See the following.

guillotine: gil'o-tîn¹; gîl'o-tîn², *E., I., M., & Wr.; C., St., & W.* gil'o-tîn¹; *Standard* gil'o-tîn¹. Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Smart (1840) put it on the last. The first pronunciation is preferred by the writer, and is supported by eighteen of the twenty-five members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations of the *New Standard Dictionary*.

gulmpe: gamp¹ or (*Fr.*) gaŋp¹; gǣmp² or (*Fr.*) gǣŋp² [A chemisette worn by women with a low-necked dress].

gulnea: gin¹; gîŋ'e² [A former Eng. coin minted from Guinea gold].

Guinea: gin¹; gîŋ'e² [A region of West Africa that borders on a gulf of the same name]. [faithful queen].

Gulnevere: gwin'i-vîr¹; gŵin'e-vēr² [In Tennyson's *Idylls*, Arthur's un-]

Guinness: gin'es or gi-nes¹; gîŋ'es or gî-nes² [Ir. family name].

gulpure: gî-piūr¹ or (*Fr.*) gî'pūr¹; gî-pūr² or (*Fr.*) gî'pūr² [A variety of lace]. [cent.].

Gulsard: gîz'ar¹; gîs'ār² [A supporter of the Dukes of Guise in the 16th

Gulscard: gîs'kār¹; gîs'eār² [Norman warrior (1015?-85)].

gulse: gaiz¹; gîs² [Outward appearance].

Gulse: gîz¹; gîs² [Fr. ducal family of 16th cent.].

guitar: gi-tūr¹; gî-tār² [A long-necked violin-like musical instrument].

Gulzot: gî'zō¹; gî'zō² [Fr. historian (1787-1874)].

gules: giūlz¹; giūs² [In heraldry, the tincture red].

gulf, gull, gullet, gully, gulp, gum, gun. In all these words the *u* is short, as in "but": gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl²; gul¹, giūl². See U.

Gundulf: gun'dulf¹; gûn'dûlf² [Norman ecclesiastic who built the Tower of London (1024-1108)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, ǣll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Guni: gū'nai¹; ġū'nī² [Bible].—**Gunites:** gū'nait¹; ġū'nits² [Bible].

Günther: gun'tar¹; ġun'tēr² [In the *Nibelungenlied*, Brunhild's husband].

gunwale: gun'al¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or gun'wēl¹, C. & I.;* ġūn'al or ġūn'wāl² [The upper edge of a ship's side]. Spelt also **gunnel**, but pronounced the same way. See quotation.

The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gun'wēl¹) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 514, s. v. [Oxford, '01.]

Gur: gūr¹; ġūr² [Bible].

Gur-baal: gūr¹=bē'al¹; ġūr²=bā'al² [Bible].

Gurkha: gūr'kə¹; ġur'ka² [A dominant race of Nepal, India].

gush, gust: The *u* in these words is short: guš¹, ġüş²; gust¹, ġüst². See U.

gustatory: gus'tə-to-rī¹; ġüs'ta-to-ry²; *not* gus-tē'to-rī¹ [Pert. to the sense of taste].

Gustavus: gus-tē'vus¹; ġüs-tā'vūs² [A masculine personal name]. D.

Gustaaf: hus'tāf¹; hus'tāf²; F. **Gustave:** gūs'tāv¹; ġüs'tāv²; G. **Gustav:** gus'taf¹; ġus'tāf²; It., Sp. **Gustavo:** gus-tā'vo²; ġus-tā'vo²; Sw. **Gustaf:** gus'taf¹; ġus'tāf².

Gutenberg: gut'en-bürg¹ or (Ger.) gū'ten-bern¹; ġüt'en-bērg² or (Ger.) ġy'tēn-bērn² [Ger. printer (1397-1468)]. [throat].

guttural: gut'ur-al¹; ġüt'ūr-al²; *not* gut'rəl¹ [A sound produced in the

Guy: gai¹; ġy² [A masculine personal name]. **Guldo:** Dan., It., Sw. gwí'do¹; ġwí'do²; D., Ger. gí'do¹; ġí'do²; Sp. gí'tho¹; ġí'tho²; Fr. **Guy:** gí¹; ġy².

Guyandot: gai'an-det¹; ġy'an-döt² [River and village in W. Va.].

Guyon: gai'an¹; ġy'on² [In Spenser's *Faery Queene*, a knight, the personification of Temperance].

Guyon: gí'ōn¹; ġy'ōn² [Fr. mystic (1648-1717)]. [(1843-)].

Guyot: gí'ō¹; ġy'ō² [1. Swiss geographer (1807-84). 2. Fr. author

Guzman (de): dē ġūth-mān¹; dē ġūth-mān² [Sp. warrior (1258-1309)].

Gwendolen: gwen'do-len¹; ġwēn'do-lēn² [A feminine personal name].

Gwyneth: gwin'efh¹; ġwŷn'ēth² [A feminine personal name].

gyascutus: gai'əs-kiū'tus¹; ġy'as-eū'tūs². C. jai'əs-kiū'tus¹ [1. An imaginary quadruped of gigantic size. 2. [G-] A genus of beetles of western North America].

Gye: jai¹; ġy² [Eng. impresario (1809-78)].

Gyges: gai'jiz¹; ġy'ġēs² [In Gr. myth, one of the giants killed by Hercules].

gymkhana: jim-kā'nə¹; ġym-kā'na² [An Anglo-Indian athletic meeting].

gymnasium: jim-nē'zi-um¹ or jim-nē'zi-um¹; ġym-nā'si-ūm² or ġym-nā'-zhūm². Of modern dictionaries *Wr.* alone indicates the second pronunciation recorded above, but this is noted as indicated by Walker without date. The word is not noted in any of the editions of Walker (from 1791 to 1834) available to the writer. By Jameson (1827), jim-nē'shi-um¹; Knowles (1835), jim-nēs'yem¹; Smart (1840), jim-naz'i-um¹; Davis (1830), jim-nē'zi-um¹ [1. A place for athletic exercise. 2. A classical school].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

gymnastic: jim-nas'tik¹; gÿm-näs'tie²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to our own time. But Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) indicated gim-nas'-tik¹, which Savage (1834) recommended, pronouncing jim-nas'tik¹ a vulgarism.

In this word [gymnastic] and its relatives we not infrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genests, Geography, Geometry*, hard; . . . there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of so doing, and of the necessity of curbing such a usage as much as possible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

gymnosophist: jim-nēs'o-fist¹; gÿm-nōs'o-fist² [Hindu hermit].

gynarchy: jin'ər-kī¹, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr., or jai'nər-kī¹, M.; gÿn'-ar-cy² or gÿ'när-cy²; I. & St. jin'ar-kī¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), gin'ər-kī¹ [Government by women].*

gynecium: jin'ī-sī'um¹, *Standard & W., or jai'nī-sī'um¹, M.; gÿn'e-çē'üm² or gÿ'ne-çē'üm²; C. ji-nī'sī-um¹; E. gin'ī'sī-um¹; I. jin'ī'sī-um¹; Wr. ji-nī'shī-um¹ [A house or an apartment set aside for women].*

gynecology: jin'ī-kel'o-jī¹, *Standard & W., or jai'nī-kol'o-jī¹, M.; gÿn'e-eöl'o-gy² or gÿ'ne-eöl'o-gy²; C., St., & Wr. jin-e-kel'o-jī¹; E. gain-i-kel'ə-jī¹; I. jin-i-kel'o-jī¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of women's diseases].*

gynobase: jin'o-bēs¹; gÿn'o-bās², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. gin'u-bēs¹; I. jin'o-bēs¹; M. jain'o-bēs¹; Wr. jai'no-bēs¹.*

gynophore: jin'o-för¹; gÿn'o-för², *Standard, C., & W.; E. gin'u-för¹; I. jin'o-för¹; M. jain'o-för¹; St. jin'o-för¹; Wr. jin'ə-för¹ [A plant-stalk which supports an ovary].*

gypsum: jip'sum¹; gÿp'süm² [A mineral used in dressing soils].

gyrate: jai'rēt¹; gÿ'rāt² [To rotate].—**gyration:** jai-rē'shən¹; gÿ-rā'shon². Compare GYRATE.—**gyratory:** jai're-to-ri¹; gÿ'ra-to-ry².

gyropelorus: jai'ro-pi-lō'rus¹; gÿ'ro-pe-lō'rūs² [An instrument which repeats the reading of a ship's compass of special form].

gyroscope: jai'ro-skōp¹; gÿ'ro-seōp² [An instrument that illustrates the dynamics of rotating bodies].

gyve: jai¹; gÿv²—the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted giv¹.

Dr. Bradley points out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 532, Oxford, 1901) that the alliteration in M. E. poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial *g* (hard), and from the spelling *gyve* used as lately as 1704 (Joseph Pitts, "An Account of the . . . Mahometans," ch. viii, p. 115), it would appear that this pronunciation continued till the 18th century. He states that the prevailing pronunciation is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of the word.

H

h: ēch¹; āch². In English this letter is little else than an aspiration before the vowel that follows it. In this book it is used in two forms: (1) as a single letter always represented by *h* in common spelling; (2) as a small capital *h* when used to indicate foreign forms of rough breathing. See Introductory, p. xxx, section 7.

In the Early English there was confusion about the *h* in French words among the Anglo-Saxons, and in all words among the Normans, which has not been cleared

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, ȝll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪə = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

up in the Cockney dialect, and has affected a few words in the standard speech. The failure to pronounce the aspirate is not exclusively a peculiarity of the Cockney, even tho his enunciation in other respects has been characterized as somewhat resembling "the crow of a cock and the neigh of a horse." *H* is one of the most fugacious of sounds. In Old French it was generally neglected, and in most modern French words it is not pronounced. In the dialect of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant Dr. Murray states that it is employed only to avoid hiatus and to impart emphasis ("New Eng. Diet.," vol. v, s. v., Oxford, 1901). In English (1) initial *h* is silent in many words, as in *heir*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, etc. It is silent also (2) after the letter *r*, as in *catarrh*, *myrrh*, *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhinoceros*, *rhubarb*, etc.; (3) when preceded by a vowel, as in *ah!* *bah!* *oh!* (4) when medial in certain English proper names, as in *Baltham*, *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, etc.; and (5) in England, generally when preceded by *w*, as in such words as *whale*, *when*, *whet*, *where*, which are uniformly pronounced *wile*, *wen*, *wet*, *wear*. Formerly, the initial *h* of certain other words, as *herb*, *history*, *hostler*, *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, was not pronounced, but the letter has returned to favor and in these words is now pronounced.

Haahashtari: hē'ə-hash'tə-rai¹; hā'a-hāsh'ta-rī² [Bible].

Haakon: hē'kōn¹; hō'kōn² [King of Norway (b. 1872; elected 1905)].

Haammonal: hē-am'o-nai¹; hā-ām'o-nī² [Apocrypha].—**Habacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūē² [Douai Bible].—**Habaiah:** hā-bē'yā' or hā-bāi'ə; hā-bā'yā' or hā-bī'ā² [Bible].—**Habakkuk:** hā-bak'uk¹ or hab'ə-kuk¹; hā-bāk'ūk² or hāb'a-kūk² [Bible].—**Habaziah:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-nī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habaziziah:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-nī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habbauc:** hab'ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūē². Same as HABAKKUK.

habeas corpus [L.]: hē'bi-as kōr'pus¹; hā'be-as eōr'pūs² [In law, a writ requiring the production of a person before a court].

haberdine: hab'ər-dīn¹; hāb'ēr-dīn². Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859), hab'ər-dīn¹; Smart (1840), hab'ər-dīn¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable [Dried salt cod].

habergeon: hab'ər-jən¹, *Standard, M., & W.,* or hā-būr'jən¹; hāb'ēr-gōn² or hā-bēr'gōn². C. (**haubergeron**), hē'būr-jən¹, E. hā-būr'jun¹; I. hā-būr'ji-on¹; St. hā'būr-jun¹; Wr. hā-būr'ji-an¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second [Armor for the neck and breast].

Habia: hē'bi-ə¹; hā'bi-a² [Douai Bible].

habit: hab'it¹; hāb'it² [A regular mode of action].

We know from Palsgrave [1530] that in the 16th century the *h* of *habit* and *habitation* was not sounded. T. R. LOUNSBURY, *Standard of Pronunciation in Eng.* ch. II, p. 198. [H. '04.]

habitant [Fr.]: ā"bi'tān¹; ā"bi'tān² [A small rural proprietor].

habitat: hab'ı-tat¹; hāb'ı-tāt² [The region of abode, as of an animal].

habitation: hab'ı-tē'shən¹; hāb'ı-tā'shon². Formerly the *h* was silent. See quotation. [A place of abode.]

"*Habitation* in which *h* is written and not sounded with us. PALSgrave 1530, p. 17." Quoted from JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 6. [Oxford, 1901.]

habitual: hā-bit'yū-əl¹; hā-bit'yū-əl². Sometimes, colloquially, hā-bīch'-u-əl¹ [Done as if by habit].

habitué [Fr.]: hā-bit'ı-u-ē' or (Fr.) ā"bi'tü'ē¹; hā-bit'ı-u-ē' or (Fr.) ā"bi'tü'ē². Sometimes, colloquially, hā-bīch'-u-ē¹ [A frequenter].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Habor: hē'ber¹; hā'bōr² [Bible].—**Habsanias:** hab"sə-nai'əs¹; hāb"sa-nī'-as² [Douai Bible].—**Hacaliah:** hak"ə-lai'ā¹; hāc'a-lī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haceldama:** hæ-sel'də-mā¹; ha-çel'da-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Hachaliah:** hak"ə-lai'ā¹; hāc'a-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Hachamoni:** ha-kam'o-nai¹; ha-cām'o-nī² [Douai Bible].—**Hachelai:** hak"i-lē'āi¹; hāc'e-lā'ī² [Douai Bible].—**Hachila:** ha-kai'lā¹; ha-cī'lā² [Douai Bible].—**Hachilah:** hæ-kai'lā¹; ha-cī'lā² [Bible].—**Hachmoni:** hak'mo-nai¹ or hak-mō'nai¹; hāc'mo-nī² or hāc-mō'nī² [Bible].—**Hachmonite:** hak'mo-nai¹; hāc'mo-nī² [Bible].

hacienda [Sp.-Am.]: ha'si-en'da¹ or (Sp.) ā"thī-ēn'dā¹; hā'çi-ēn'dā² or (Sp.) ā"thī-ēn'dā². C. as-i-en'da¹; E. hā-thī-ēn'da¹; I. ā-thī-ēn'da¹; M. as-i-en'da¹; W. ā-syen'dā (the pronunciation heard in Spanish America, where c before e or i is pronounced by s); Wr. hā-thi-ēn'da¹ [A landed estate].

hack, hack'le, hack'ney, had, had'dock: In all these words pronounce the a as in "fat." See A.

Hacupha: hæ-kū'fā¹; ha-ey'fa² [Douai Bible].—**Hadad:** hē'dad¹; hā'dād² [Bible].—**Hadad-ezer:** hād'ad-i'zər¹; hād'ād-ē'zēr² [Bible].—**Hadad-rimmon:** hē'dad-rim'on¹; hā'dād-rim'on² [Bible].—**Hadaia:** had'i-ai'ā¹; hād'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hadar:** hē'dər¹; hā'dar² [Bible].—**Hadarezer:** hād'ar-i'zər¹; hād'ar-ē'zēr² [Bible].—**Hadashah:** hæ-dash'ā¹; ha-dāsh'ā² [Bible].—**Hadassah:** hæ-das'ā¹; ha-dās'ā² [Bible].—**Hadattah:** hæ-dat'ā¹; ha-dāt'ā² [Bible].

Haden: hē'den¹; hā'dēn² [Eng. etcher (1818-1910)].

Hadersleben: hā'dārs-lē'ben¹; hā'dērs-lē'bēn² [Prus. town].

Hades: hē'diz¹; hā'dēs² [Bible].—**Hadid:** hē'did¹; hā'did² [Bible].

Hading: ā'dān'¹; ā'dān'²; not, as frequently mispronounced, hē'din¹ [Stage name of Jeanne Tréfour, Fr. actress (1859-)].

Hadith: had'ith¹; hād'ith² [Mohammedan traditional law].

hadji: haj'i¹; hādj'i² [A Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca].

Hadlai: had'li-ai¹; hād'la-i² [Bible].—**Hadoram:** hæ-dō'rām¹; ha-dō'rām² [Bible].—**Hadrach:** had'rak¹; hād'rāc² [Bible].

Hadrian: hē'dri-ən¹; hā'dri-an² [Rom. emperor (117-138)].

Hadriel: hē'dri-el¹; hā'dri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

haecceity: hek-sī'i-ti¹; hēc-çē'i-ty² [A term in ancient philosophy].

Haeckel: hek'el¹ or (Ger.) hā'kl¹; hēk'ēl² or (Ger.) hā'kl² [Ger. biologist (1834-)].

Haelen: hā'len¹; hā'lēn² [Belg. village].

haema- (prefix): hem'a-¹; hēm'a-², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & W.* hī'ma-¹ [From Gr. αἷμα, blood; combining form in zoological and botanical names]. See also HEMA-, HEMO-.

haemo- (prefix): hem'o-¹; hēm'o-², *Standard & C.; E.* hī'mō-¹; *I., M., St., & W.* hī'mo-¹. See HEMO-.

haft: haft¹, hāft² [A handle].—**hag:** hag¹, hāg². See A. [An ugly, malicious old woman].

Hagab: hē'gab¹; hā'gāb² [Bible].—**Hagaba:** hag'ə-bā¹; hāg'a-ba² [Bible].—**Hagabah:** hag'ə-bā¹; hāg'a-bā² [Bible].—**Hagar:** hē'gar¹; hā'gar² [Bible].—**Hagarenes:** hē'gar-inz¹; hā'gar-ēs² [Bible].—**Hagerite:** hē'gar-ait¹; hā'gēr-it² [Bible].—**Haggal:** hag'i-ai¹; hāg'a-i² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Haggard: hag'ərd¹; hăg'ard² [Eng. novelist (1856-)].

Haggedolim: hag'ɪ-do-lim¹; hăg'e-do-līm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haggeri:** hag'ɪ-rai¹; hăg'e-rī² [Bible].—**Haggi:** hag'oi¹; hăg'ī² [Bible].—**Haggia:** ha-gai'ə¹; ha-gī'ə² [Bible].—**Haggiah:** ha-gai'ō¹; hă-gī'ā² [Bible].—**Haggites:** hag'ait¹; hăg'it² [Bible].—**Haggith:** hag'ith¹; hăg'ith² [Bible].—**Hagia:** hē'gi-ə¹; hă'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

[ferment by priests or clergy].

hagiarchy: hē'ji-ār'kɪ¹ or hag'ɪ-ār'kɪ¹; hā'gi-ār'ey² or hăg'ɪ-ār'ey² [Government by priests or clergy].

hagiocracy: hē'ji-ək'rə-si¹; hā'gi-ðe'ra-çy², *Standard*; C., I., & Wr. hē-ji-ək'rə-si¹; E. & M. hag-i-ək'rə-si¹; W. hag'ɪ-ək'rə-si¹ [Government by priests or clergy].

Haglographa: hē'ji-eg'rə-fə¹; hā'gi-ðg'ra-fə² [A division of the Old Testament].

haglographer: hē'ji-eg'rə-fər¹; hā'gi-ðg'ra-fēr². Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), hag-i-eg'rə-fər¹ [A writer of sacred words].

haglography: hē'ji-eg'rə-fi¹; hā'gi-ðg'ra-fy², *Standard*; C., I., & Wr. hē-ji-eg'rə-fi¹; E. & M. hag-i-eg'rə-fi¹; St. hag'ɪ-eg'rə-fi¹; W. hag'ɪ-eg'rə-fi¹ [Sacred writings].

Hagri: hag'rai¹; hăg'rī² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hagrites: hag'raits¹; hăg'rīts² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hague (The): hēg¹; hăg² [Capital of Netherlands].

ha=ha: hā'ə-hū¹; hă'ə-hū², *Standard*, I., Sheridan (1784), and Knowles (1835); C., W., Maunders (1830), and Smart (1840), ha'ə-hū¹ [A sunken fence].

Hal: hē'ai¹; hă'ī² [Bible].

Haldee: hai-dī¹; hi-dē² [A Greek maiden in Byron's "Don Juan"]

Halgh: hēg¹; hăg² [A Scottish family name].

hall: hēl¹; hāl²—not the diphthongal sound of ai as in "aisle" frequently heard in London and its vicinity. See I.

Halnan: hai'nān¹; hī'nān² [Island off China].

halr: hār¹; hār²; not hē'yər¹. Compare HARE.

Haliti: hē'ti¹; hă'ti² [West-Indian island].

Hajehudijah: hē'ji-hiū'di-jā¹; hā'ji-hū'di-jā² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

hake: hēk¹; hāk² [An Am. food-fish].

Hakkatan: hak'ə-tan¹; hăk'a-tān² [Bible].—**Hakkoz:** hak'əz¹; hăk'əz² [Bible].

Hakluyt: hak'lūt¹; hăk'lūt² [Eng. historian (1553-1616)].

Hakupha: hə-kiū'fə¹; ha-kū'fa² [Bible].

Halaa: hal'ɪ-ə¹; hāl'a-a² [Douai Bible].

halacha: hə-lā'kə¹ or hə-lak'ə¹; ha-lā'ea² or ha-lā'e'a². C. ha-lak'ə¹; E. hə-lā'kū¹ [Jewish traditional law].

Halah: hē'lā¹; hă'lā² [Bible].

Halak: hē'lak¹; hă'lāk² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

halberd: hal'bərd¹; hāl'bērd², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., Jameson, & Smart; I. hōl'būrd¹; Wr. hōl'bərd¹*—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) [A pike and battle-ax used as a weapon].

halcyon: hal'si-an¹; hāl'cy-on², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I. & St. hal'si-on¹; Wr. hal'shu-an¹*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) indicated the first; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted the third, while Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded hal'shən¹ [The kingfisher].

Halcyone: hal-sai'o-nī¹; hāl'cŷ'o-nē². Same as ALCYONE.

Haldane: hōl'dēn¹; hāl'dān²; not hal'dēn¹ [Brit. statesman (1856-)].

Haldeman: hōl'də-mən¹; hāl'de-man²; not hal'də-mən¹ [Am. philologist (1814-80)].

Halévy: ā'lē'vī¹; ä'lē'vŷ² [1. Fr. composer (1799-1862). 2. Fr. dramatist (1834-1908)].

half: haf¹; hāf²—the *l* is silent, but some speakers still persist in pronouncing it and succeed in making themselves ridiculous when they do so. See ASK, CALF, and CONDEMN. [One of two equal parts into which something is divided].

halfpenny: hē'pen-nī¹; hā'pēn-y², *I., M., W., & Wr.; Standard hāf'penⁿ¹, hē'penⁿ¹, or hap'enⁿ¹; hā'pēnⁿ², hā'pēnⁿ², or hāp'enⁿ²; C. hāf'penⁿ¹; E. hāf'penⁿ¹; St. hā'pūn-i¹*. The popular pronunciation of this word is now generally accepted as correct, and why not since it has been in use now nearly two centuries? Fenning (1760) noted: "*Halfpenny*, s. [pronounced *ha'pe-ni*, plural *halfpence*, pronounced *ha'pence*]," and this pronunciation was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1797), who bewailed the fact that "this word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted," and added "sounding the *a* as in *half* is provincial and rustic"; by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1809), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and by Craig (1849). Knowles (1835), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich (1847) noted hap'pen-nī¹ or hāf'pen-nī¹.

halfpennyworth: hē'pərth¹; hā'porth²—a contraction (*ha'porth*) which has been in use in English speech and literature since 1631 and which is surely entitled to acceptance as good English, inasmuch as it is seldom or never pronounced hāf'pen-n-würthⁿ¹ in Great Britain.

Halhul: hal'hul¹; hāl'hül² [Bible].—**Hali:** hē'lai¹; hā'li² [Bible].

hallbut: hal'i-but¹ or hol'i-but¹; hāl'i-büt² or hāl'i-büt². *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) indicate the first; *Standard, C., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* note the second, which was favored by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). The first was supported by Perry (1805), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864).

Halicarnassus: hal'i-kar-nas'us¹; hāl'i-cār-nās'ūs² [City in Asia Minor].

hallography: hal'i-og'rā-fi¹ or hē'h-og'rā-fi¹; hāl'i-ōg'rā-fy² or hā'li-ōg'rā-fy² [A description of the sea].

halite: hal'ait¹ or hē'lait¹; hāl'it² or hā'lit² [Rock salt].

hall: hōl¹; hāl² [A large building used as a residence or official headquarters].

Hallé: hāl'ə¹; hāl'e² [Fr. physician (1754-1822)].

hallelulah, hallelujah: hal'i-lū'yə¹; hāl'e-lū'ya² [Heb., praise ye the Lord (Jehovah)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

hallo: ha-lō¹; hā-lō² [An exclamation to attract attention]. Compare HALO.

Halloesh: hā-lō¹esh¹; ha-lō¹esh² [Douai Bible].

Hallohesh: hā-lō¹hesh¹; ha-lō¹hesh² [Bible].

hallucination: ha-liū¹si-nē¹shən¹; hā-lū¹ʃi-nā¹shon². *E. & St.* ha-lū-sin-ē¹shon¹ [A mistaken notion; delusion].

halo: hē¹lo¹; hā¹lo². Compare HALLO [A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage].

Halohesh: hā-lō¹hesh¹; ha-lō¹hesh². Same as HALLOHESH.

halotrichite: hā-let¹ri-kait¹ or hal¹o-trai¹kait¹; ha-lōt¹ri-eit² or hāl¹o-tri-eit² [An iron-aluminum sulfate].

Halsbury: hōlz¹bār-ɪ¹; hāls¹bēr-y²; not hals¹bār-ɪ¹ [Eng. earldom].

Halsey: hōl¹sɪ¹; hā¹sy²; not hāl¹sɪ¹ [Am. author (1851-)].

halt: hōlt¹; hālt²; not hālt¹ [1. Cessation of movement; as, the halt of troops. 2. Lameness].

haluka: hā-lū¹ka¹; hā-lū¹kā² [A Jewish bequest]. Spelt also CHALUKA, but pronounced in the same way].

halve: hav¹; hāv². See ASK [To divide in two equal parts].

Halys: hē¹hsɪ¹; hā¹lys² [River in Asia Minor].

Ham: ham¹; hām² [Bible].—**Haman:** hē¹mən¹; hā¹man² [Bible].—**Hamath:** hē¹math¹; hā¹math² [Bible].—**Hamathite:** hē¹math-ait¹; hā¹math-it² [Bible].—**Hamath-zobah:** hē¹math-zō¹bā¹; hā¹math-zō¹bā² [Bible].

Hamilear: ha-mil¹kar¹; hā¹mil¹ear² [Carthaginian general (—229 B. C.); father of Hannibal].

Hamital: ham¹i-tal¹; hām¹i-tāl² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammah-lekoth:** ham¹o-lē¹koth¹; hām¹o-lē¹koth² [Bible].—**Hammath:** ham¹əth¹; hām¹ath² [Bible].—**Hammeah:** ham¹i-ā¹; hām¹e-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammedatha:** ham¹i-dē¹thā¹; hām¹e-dā¹thā² [Bible].—**Hammelech:** ham¹i-lekt¹; hām¹e-lēc² [Bible].—**Hammelzar:** ha-mel¹zar¹; hā¹mēl¹zār² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammiphkad:** ha-mif¹kad¹; hā¹mif¹kād² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammolecheth:** ha-mol¹i-keth¹ or ham¹o-lē¹keth¹; hā¹mōl¹e-cēth² or hām¹o-lē¹cēth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammon:** ham¹ən¹; hām¹on² [Bible].—**Hammoth-dor:** ham¹o¹th=dōr¹ or ham¹o¹th=dōr²; hām¹ōth=dōr² or hām¹ōth=dōr² [Bible].—**Hammuel:** ham¹iū-el¹; hām¹yu-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamonah:** hā¹mō¹nā¹; hā¹mō¹nā² [Bible].—**Hamon-gog:** hē¹mōn¹gog¹; hā¹mōn¹gōg² [Bible].—**Hamor:** hē¹mōr¹; hā¹mōr² [Bible].—**Hamran:** ham¹rən¹; hām¹ran² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamuel:** ham¹yu-el¹ or ha-miū¹el¹; hām¹yu-ēl² or ha-mū¹ēl² [Bible].—**Hamul:** hē¹mul¹; hā¹mūl² [Bible].—**Hamulites:** hē¹mul-ait¹; hā¹mūl-its² [Bible].—**Hamutal:** ha-mū¹tal¹; hā¹mu¹tāl² [Bible].—**Hanameel:** han¹ə-mil¹ or hanam¹i-el¹; hān¹ə-mēl² or ha-nām¹e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hanamet:** han¹ə-met¹; hān¹ə-mēt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanan:** hē¹nān¹; hā¹nān² [Bible].—**Hananeel:** han¹ə-nil¹ or hanan¹i-el¹; hān¹ə-nēl² or ha-nān¹e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hananel:** han¹ə-nel¹; hān¹ə-nēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanani:** hā¹nē¹nai¹; ha-nā¹nī² [Bible].—**Hananita:** han¹ə-nai¹el¹; hān¹ə-nī¹a² [Douai Bible].—**Hananiah:** han¹ə-nai¹ā¹; hān¹ə-nī¹ā² [Bible].—**Hanathon:** han¹ə-thon¹; hān¹ə-thōn² [Douai Bible].

hand: hand¹; hānd². When this word is used as the first element of a compound word, as in *hand-ball*, *hand-barrow*, *hand-bill*, *hand-book*, *handcuff*, *handful*, etc., there is a tendency to drop the d, which should be discouraged. The letter should always be carefully pronounced. But see HANDKERCHIEF and HANDSOME.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɒ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Handel: han'del¹ or (Ger.) hen'del¹; hăn'dël² or (Ger.) hën'dël² [Ger.-Eng. composer (1685-1759)].

Hanau: hā'nau¹; hă'nou² [Prus. town].

handkerchief: han'kər-chif¹; hăn'kēr-chif², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. hand'kur-chif¹; I. hand'kūr-chif¹; St. han'kūr-chif¹.* The *te* in this word, which is pronounced as in "machine" in *belief, brief, fief, grief, lief*, etc., is now weakened to *i*, as in "habit."

handsome: han'səm¹; hăn'som²; *I. & St. hand'sum¹.*

In English usage the *d* is usually silent; Dr. Murray indicates it above the line han^d'sum¹ to show that it is vanishing. In American speech it is always silent, but in Scottish it is commonly pronounced.

Hanes: hē'nīz¹; hā'nēs² [Bible].

hang: han¹; hăng². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

hangar [Fr.]: ān'gār¹ or (*Anglice*) hān'gār¹; ān'gār² or (*Anglice*) hăn'-gār². Frequently heard, han'gar¹ [A shelter or shed].

hanger: han'ər¹; hăng'ēr²; *not* han'gūr¹. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

hanging: han'ŋ¹; hăng'ing²; *not* han'ŋ¹.

Haniel: han'i-el¹; hăn'i-ël² [Bible].

Hannah: han'ā¹ or han'ə¹; hăn'ā² or hăn'a² [Bible].

Hannathon: han'ə-thən¹; hăn'a-thôn² [Bible].

Hannibal: han'i-bal¹; hăn'i-bal² [A masculine personal name]. F. a'nī'-bāl¹; ā'nī'bāl²; It. **Annibale:** ān-nī'ba-lē¹; ān-nī'bā-lē²; Sp. **Anibal:** a-nī'bal¹; ā-nī'bāl².

Hanniel: han'i-el¹; hăn'i-ël² [Bible].

Hanoch: hē'nek¹; hā'nōe² [Bible].

Hanochites: hē'nek-aits¹; hā'nōe-its² [Bible].

Hansa: hān'sə¹; hăn'sə² [In Hindu myth, the "swan of eternity"].

hanse: hans¹; hăns². *M.* gives han'zə¹ as alternative [A confederacy of merchants or of commercial towns].

Hanukka: nā'nū-ka¹; nă'nū-kă² [A Jewish festival]. Spelt also CHANUCA but pronounced the same way.

Hanun: hē'nun¹; hă'nūn² [Bible].—**Hapharaim:** haf'ə-rē'im¹; hăf'a-rā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haphraim:** haf-rē'im¹; hăf-rā'im² [Bible].—**Haphsiba:** haf'si-bə¹; hăf'si-bə² [Douai Bible].—**Happizzes:** hap'i-zez¹; hăp'i-zéz² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hapsburg: haps'bürg or (Ger.) hāps'burū¹; hăps'bürg or (Ger.) hăps'būrū² [Ancient Austrian imperial family].

Hara: hē'rə¹; hā'ra² [Bible].

Haradah: hə-rē'dā¹ or har'ə-də¹; ha-rā'dā² or hăr'a-da² [Bible].

harakiri [Jap.]: hū'ra-kī'rī¹; hă'rā-kī'rī² [A method of suicide]. Sometimes erroneously *harikari*.

Haran: hē'rən¹; hā'ran² [Bible].

harangue: hə-raŋ¹; ha-răng² [A public address, usually a tirade].

2: ärt, äpe, făt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Hararite: hē'ra-roit¹; hā'ra-rit² [Bible].

harass: har'əs¹; hār'as² [To trouble or vex with cares, etc].

harbinger: hūr'bin-jər¹; hār'bin-gēr²; *not* hār'biŋ-ar¹—the *g* as in "gem," *not* as in "go" [A forerunner].

Harbona: har-bō'nə¹; hār-bō'na² [Bible].

Harbonah: har-bō'nā¹; hār-bō'nā² [Bible].

Hardcastle (Kate): hūrd'kas-l¹; hārd'eās-l² [The heroine of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"]. See **ASK**.

Hardinge: hār'diŋ¹; hār'ding² [Eng. general (1785-1856)].

hare: hār¹; hār². Compare **HAIR** [A rabbit-like quadruped].

harem: hē'rem¹; hār'ēm². *M.* hār'əm¹. *C. & W.* note hū'rem¹ as alternative, which was preferred by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849). By Smart (1857) and Cooley (1863) hā'rem¹—the *a* as in "fare"; by Dr. Thomas P. Hughes ("Dict. of Islam," 1885) hā'rūm or hā'reem [An apartment assigned to the female members of a family in Mohammedan countries].

Ha-ram', with the accent on the last syllable, is the form affected by some modern writers; but the other is the long-established English adaptation.

SMART *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [London, 1857.]

Hareph: hē'ref¹; hār'ēf² [Bible].—**Hareth:** hē'reth¹; hār'rēth² [Bible].—

Harhas: hār'həs¹; hār'has² [Bible].—**Harhur:** hār'hur¹; hār'hūr² [Bible].

haricot [Fr.]: har'1-kō¹ or (*Fr.*) hā'r1'kō¹; hār'i-eō² or (*Fr.*) hā'r1'eō²; *not* ār'1'kō¹. Contrary to the general rule, the *h* in this word is aspirated [1. A ragout of meat and beans. 2. A French bean].

Harim: hē'rim¹; hār'rim² [Bible].

Hariph: hē'rif¹; hār'rif² [Bible].

Harlech: hār'leŋ¹; hār'lēn² [Welsh town].

Harleian: hār'h-on¹; hār'le-an² [Belonging to Robert and Edward Harley (1660-1741), who founded a collection of manuscripts and books in the British Museum, London].

harlequin: hār'h-kwin¹ or hār'h-kin¹; hār'le-kwīn² or hār'le-kīn². Of the modern dictionaries the Century and Worcester alone prefer the second, which was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *qu* is described as pronounced not unlike *cw* excepting in *quoit*, and judging from this they indicate hār'le-kwin¹, which is the pronunciation noted also by Perry (1777). [A character in It. comedy and Eng. pantomime].

Har-Magedon: hār'ma-ged'on¹; hār'ma-gēd'on² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harmon:** hār'mən¹; hār'mon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harnapher:** hār'na-fər¹; hār'na-fēr² [Douai Bible].—**Harnapher:** hār'ni-fər¹ or har-nī'fər¹; hār'ne-fēr² or hār-nē'fēr² [Bible].—**Harod:** hē'rod¹; hār'ród² [Bible].—**Harodi:** ha-rō'dai¹; ha-rō'dī³ [Douai Bible].—**Harodite:** hē'red-ait¹; hār'ród-it² [Bible].—**Haroch:** ha-rō'c¹; ha-rō'č² [Bible].

Harold: har'əld¹; hār'old² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Harald:** hā'rəld¹; hār'əld²; D. **Herold:** hē'rolt¹; hē'rōlt²; F. **Harold:** a'rōld¹; ā'rōld²; It. **Araldo:** a-rāl'do¹; ā-rāl'do²; L. **Haroldus:** ha-rēl'dus¹; ha-rōl'dūs².

2: wŋf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; **gét**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gö**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Haromaph: hæ-rō'maf¹; hæ-rō'mäf² [Douai Bible].—**Harorite**: hē-ro-rait¹; hā-ro-rīt² [Bible].—**Haroseth**: hæ-rō'seth¹; hæ-rō'séth² [Douai Bible].—**Haroseth**: hæ-rō'seth¹; hæ-rō'séth² [Bible].

harquebus: hūr'kwi-bus¹; hār'kwe-būs² [Harquebuze. A hand Gun. BULLOKAR, "An English Expositor," London, 1616].—**harquebusier**: hūr'kwi-bus-ir¹; hār'kwe-būs-ēr².

harrier: har'ī-er¹; hār'ī-ēr² [A breed of small hound used in hunting hares].

Harriet: har'ī-et¹; hār'ī-ēt² [A feminine personal name]. Variant forms **Harriot**, **Harriott**, but pronounced the same way.

Harsha: hūr'shā¹; hār'sha² [Bible].

Harsith: hūr'sīth¹; hār'sīth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Harthacnut: hūr'thā-knūt¹; hār'tha-enyt² [Dan. king of England (1018?)-

Harum: hē'rum¹ or hār'um¹; hār'um² or hār'um² [Bible].

Harumaph: hæ-rū'maf¹; hæ-rū'mäf² [Bible].

Haroun-al-Raschid, **Harun-al-Raschid**: hæ-rūn'-al-rā'shid¹; hā-rūn'-āl-rā'shid² [Saracen calif (765-809)].

Haruphite: hæ-rū'fait¹; hæ-rū'fīt² [Bible].

haruspex: hæ-rus'peks¹; hæ-rūs'pëks² [Rom. soothsayer].

haruspice: hæ-rus'pis¹; hæ-rūs'piç² [Anglicized form of HARUSPEX].

Haruz: hē'ruz¹ or hār'uz¹; hār'üz² or hār'üz² [Bible].

Harwich: har'ij¹ or har'ich¹; hār'ij² or hār'ich²; not hār'wich¹—the *w* is silent [Eng. spt.].

Harz: härts¹; härts² [Ger. mountains].

Hasaba: hæ-sē'bā¹; hæ-sā'ba² [Douai Bible].—**Hasabla**: hæ'sā-bai'ā¹; hās'a-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasabias**: hæ'sā-bai'ās¹; hās'a-bī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasadiah**: hæ'sā-dai'ā¹; hās'a-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Hasadiah**: hæ'sā-dai'ās¹; hās'a-dī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasadibas**: hæ'sā-dī-bās¹; hæ'sā-dī-bās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsual**: hæ'sār-sū'al¹; hā'sār-sū'al² [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsusim**: hē'sār-sū'sim¹; hā'sār-sū'sim² [Douai Bible].—**Hasbadana**: hæ-bād'a-nā¹; hās-bād'a-nā² [Douai Bible].

has-been: haz'bin¹ or haz'bīn¹; hās'bīn² or hās'bēn². *Standard, St., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & M.* give the second.

Hasdrubal: haz'dru-bāl¹; hās'drū-bal² [The name of several Carthaginian generals (B. C. 250-203)].

Hasebia: hæ'sī-bai'ā¹; hās'e-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Haseblas**: hæ'sī-bai'-ās¹; hās'e-bī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasebnia**: hæ'sēb-nai'ā¹; hās'ēb-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasebonia**: hæ'sī-bo-nai'ā¹; hās'e-bo-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasenuah**: hæ'sī-nū'ā¹; hās'e-nū'ā² [Bible].—**Haserim**: hæ'sī-rim¹; hās'e-rim² [Douai Bible].—**Haseroth**: hæ'sī-rōth¹; hās'e-rōth² [Douai Bible].—**Hasersual**: hē'sār-sū'al¹; hā'sēr-sū'al² [Douai Bible].—**Hasersusa**: hē'sār-sū'sā¹; hā'sēr-sū'sā² [Douai Bible].

Hashablah: hāsh'ā-bai'ā¹; hāsh'a-bī'ā² [Bible].—**Hashabnah**: hāshāb-nā¹; hāshāb-nā² [Bible].—**Hashabneiah**: hāsh'āb-ni'ā¹; hāsh'āb-ne-ī'ā² [Bible].—**Hashabniah**: hāsh'āb-ni'ā¹; hāsh'āb-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Hashbadana**: hāsh-bād'a-nā¹; hāsh-bād'a-nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashem**: hē'shem¹; hā'shēm² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, prëy, fërn; hīt, fëe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

hashish: hash'ish¹ or hā-shīsh¹; hāsh'ish² or hā-shīsh². *E.* hash'ish¹ [Indian hemp].

Hashmonah: hash-mō'nā¹; hāsh-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Hashub:** hē'shub¹ or hash'ub¹; hā'shūb² or hāsh'ūb² [Bible].—**Hashubah:** hā-shū'bā¹; ha-shy'bā² [Bible].—**Hashum:** hē'shum¹ or hash'um¹; hā'shūm² or hāsh'ūm² [Bible].—**Hashupha:** hā-shū'fā¹; ha-shy'fā² [Bible].

haslet: has'let¹; hās'lēt², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E.* haz'let¹; *M.* hēs'lt¹; *Wr.* hōs'lt¹. Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) note the second; Walker (1791) gives the third; and Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) record the fourth of the pronunciations noted above [The heart, liver, lights, etc., of a beast used as food].

Hasmaah: has'mi-ā¹; hās'ma-ā² [Bible].—**Hasrah:** has'rā¹ or haz'rā¹; hās'rā² or hāz'rā² [Bible].—**Hassemon:** has'men¹; hās'e-mōn² [Douai Bible].—**Hassenaah:** has'n-nē'ā¹; hās'e-nā'ā² [Bible].—**Hassenuah:** has'n-nū'ā¹; hās'e-nū'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashshub:** hash'ub¹; hāsh'ūb² [Bible].—**Hassophereth:** has'o-fir'eth¹; hās'o-fē'rēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

haste: hēst¹; hāst². Compare **HASTEN** [To move rapidly].

hasten: hēs'n¹; hās'n²; *not* hēs'tən¹ [To be quick]. Compare **LISTEN**.

No one thinks of pronouncing [the letter t] in . . . certain verbs having the ending -en, such as *fasten, hasten, listen*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. III, p. 183. [H. '04.]

Hasupha: hā-sū'fā¹; ha-sy'fā² [Bible].

Hatach: hē'tak¹; hā'tāc² [Bible].

hatchel: hach'el¹; hāch'ēl² —the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hak'l¹ [An implement for cleaning flax].

Hathach: hē'chak¹; hā'thāc² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hathath: hē'chath¹; hā'thāth² [Bible].

[of love].

Hathor: hā'ther¹; hā'thōr²; *not* hē'thər¹ [In Egyptian myth, the goddess

Hatipha: hā-tai'fā¹ or hat'i-fā¹; ha-ti'fā² or hāt'i-fā² [Bible].—**Hatita:** hā-tai'tā¹ or hat'i-tā¹; ha-ti'tā² or hāt'i-tā² [Bible].—**Hattaavah:** hat-tē'a-vā¹; hāt-tā'a-vā² [Bible].—**Hattil:** hat'il¹; hāt'il² [Bible].—**Hattush:** hat'ush¹; hāt'ush² [Bible].

hauberk: hō'bærk¹; hā'bærk² [A medieval coat of mail].

Hauck: hauk¹ or hōk¹; houk² or hək² [German prima donna in U. S. (1852-)].

haughty: hō'ti¹; hā'ty² [Proud and arrogant].

haul: hōl¹; hāl² [To drag or pull along].

haunch: hūnch¹ or hēnch¹; hānch² or hānch². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as British [That part of the body of man or animal lying between the ribs and the thigh].

haunt: hānt¹ or hōnt¹; hānt² or hant². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as the usage of Great Britain. The earlier lexicographers Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

hānt¹; Sheridan (1780), **hant**¹, and Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), **hēnt**¹. In his "Elements of English Orthoepy," page 51, Nares (1784) pointed out that "the proper sound of this diphthong [au] is the same as that which we have called the broad sound of **a**; as in *all*, *talk*, etc.," but indicated that in *gaunt*, *haunt*, etc., it has the sound of open **a**, which on page 12 he noted was represented by *au* in *laugh*, *paunch*, etc. Compare **ANT** and **AUNT**.

Haupt: **haupt**¹; **houpt**² [Ger. Semitic and Bible scholar (1858-)].

Hauran: **hō'rən**¹; **hə'ran**² [Bible].

Hauser: **hau'zər**¹; **hou'gēr**² [Ger. foundling (1812?-1833)].

hausse [Fr.]: **hōs**¹; **hōs**², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*; *E. & I.* **hōs**¹; *M. & W.* **hos**¹. A Fr. word in which the *h* is aspirated [A cannon-sight attached near the breech].

Haussmann: **ōs'mān**¹; **ōs'mān**² [Fr. baron and senator (1809-91) who rebuilt Paris]. [city].

Haussmannize: **haus'mən-aiz**¹; **hous'man-iz**² [To rebuild and improve a

hautboy: **hō'bei**¹; **hō'bōy**² [An oboe].

hauteur [Fr.]: **hō-tūr**¹; **hō-tūr**²—the *h* is aspirated [Haughtiness].

have: **hav**¹; **häv**²; *not* **hēv**¹ [To hold as owner; possess].

Haverhill¹: **hav'er-il**¹; **häv'ēr-il**² [Eng. town].

Haverhill²: **hē'vər-il**¹; **häv'ēr-il**² [A city in Mass.].

Haversian: **hə-vūr'shən**¹ or **hə-vūr'si-en**¹; **ha-vēr'shan**² or **ha-vēr'si-an**². *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* record the second as usage in Great Britain. *C.* gives **ha-vūr'zian**¹ [Pert. to Clopton *Havers* (circa 1690), Eng. anatomist].

Havilah: **hav'i-lā**¹ or **hə-vai'lā**¹; **häv'i-lä**² or **ha-vi'la**² [Bible].

havildar: **hav'il-dār**¹; **häv'il-där**². *E.* **hēv-il-dār**¹ [A sepoy non-commissioned officer].

Havoth-jair: **hē'vəth-jē'ir**¹; **häv'öth-jä'ir**² [Bible].

Havre (Le): **lə ä'vr**¹; **le ä'vr**² [Fr. port].

Havre de Grace: **hav'er də gräs**¹; **häv'ēr de gräç**² [City in Md.].

Hawaii: **ha-wai**¹; **hā-wi**² [Am. Territory in North Pacific Ocean]. — **Hawailan**: **ha-wai'yən**¹; **hā-wi'yan**² [Pert. to Hawaii].

Hawarden¹: **hār'den**¹; **här'dēn**² [Welsh town]. See **ALCESTER**.

Hawarden²: **hē'war-den**¹; **häv'wär-dēn**² [A town in Iowa].

Hawels: **hō'is**¹; **häv'is**² [Eng. divine (1838-1901)].

Hawes: **hōz**¹; **häs**² [Eng. humanitarian (1736-1808)].

hawse: **hōz**¹; **häs**². *I. & Wr.* **hōs**¹ [That part of a ship's bow where the hawser-holes are].

hawser: **hō'zər**¹ or **hō'sər**¹; **häv'gēr**² or **häv'sēr**². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* record the second [A ship's cable].

Haydn: **hē'dn**¹ or (*Ger.*) **hai'dn**¹; **häv'dn**² or (*Ger.*) **häv'dn**² [Austrian composer (1732-1809)].

Hayes: **hēz**¹; **häs**² [Am. statesman and President (1822-93)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Haynes: hēnz¹; hānz² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Hayti: hē'ti¹; hā'ti². Same as HAITI.

Hazael: haz'i-el¹ or hā-zē'el¹; hāz'a-ēl² or ha-zā'ēl² [Bible].—**Hazaiiah:** hā-zē'yā¹ or hā-zā'ā¹; hā-zā'yā² or ha-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Hazar-addar:** hē'zar-ad'ar¹; hā'zār-ād'ar² [Bible].—**Hazar-enan:** hē'zar-e'nān¹; hā'zār-e'nān² [Bible].—**Hazar-gaddah:** hē'zar-gad'ā¹; hā'zār-gād'ā² [Bible].—**Hazar-hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'ken¹; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn² [Bible].—**Hazar-maveth:** hē'zar-mē'veth¹; hā'zār-mā'veth² [Bible].—**Hazar-shual:** hē'zar-shū'al¹; hā'zār-shū'al² [Bible].—**Hazar-susah:** hē'zar-sū'sā¹; hā'zār-sū'sā² [Bible].—**Hazar-susim:** hē'zar-sū'sim¹; hā'zār-sū'sim² [Bible].—**Hazazon-tamar:** haz'ā-zen-tē'mar¹; hāz'a-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nai² [Bible].—**Hazer-Hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'ken¹; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazerim:** hā-zī'rim¹; hā-zē'rim² [Bible].—**Hazeroth:** hā-zī'reth¹; hā-zē'rōth² [Bible].—**Hazezon-tamar:** haz'i-zen-tē'mar¹; hāz'e-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Hazia:** hā-zai'ā¹; hā-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hazel:** hē'zi-el¹; hā'zi-ēl² [Bible].—**Hazo:** hē'zo¹; hā'zo² [Bible].—**Hazor:** hē'zer¹; hā'zōr² [Bible].—**Hazor-Hadattah:** hē'zer-hā-dat'ā¹; hā'zōr-hā-dāt'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazubah:** hā-zū'bā¹; hā-zū'bā² [Bible].—**Hazelel-poni:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nai² [Bible (R. V.)].

he: hī¹; hē². See E.

head: hed¹; hēd². See E.

heal: hīl¹; hēl². See E.

health: helth¹; hēlth². See E.

heap: hīp¹; hēp². See E.

hear: hīr¹; hēr². See E.

heard: hīrd¹; hērd².

We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heared* . . . ; the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1798).

The pronunciation riming *heard* with "*feared*" is provincial. It was recorded as preferred by Webster, and may still be heard in several Eng. counties (Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derby, etc.) and Canadian provinces.

heart: hārt¹; hārt². See E.

hearth: hārth¹; hārth². By Milton the word was rimed with "*birth*" and "*mirth*" ("Il Penseroso," circa 1632), and this pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), and Elphinstone (1786). Dr. Townsend Young, in the edition of Walker's "*Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*" which he edited in 1859, noted that "The popular pronunciation in the South and West of Ireland is *herth*; and this, though we are wont to deem it vulgar, is supported by Elphinstone, one of the most profound of English orthoëpists." But Dr. Johnson, Elphinstone's contemporary, judged him to have "the most inverted understanding of any man" whom he had ever known (Boswell's "*Life of Johnson*," vol. ii, p. 171).

heat: hī¹; hēt². See E.

[with shrub].

heath: hīth¹; hēth². See E and compare HEATHER [Open land covered

heathen: hī'fh¹; hē'thn². In British usage the second syllable is not slurred. *E., I., M., & St.* indicate hī'thən¹ [An unbeliever].

heather: hēth'ər¹; hēth'ēr² [A hardy evergreen shrub]. Compare HEATH.

heave: hīv¹; hēv² [To rise or fall alternately, as the bosom in labored breathing]. See E.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʏle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

heaven: hev'n¹; hēv'n². See E [The region of space above the clouds or the visible sky; as, the *Heavens* declare the glory of God].

Hebe: hī'bī¹; hē'be² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of youth].

Hebel: hī'bel¹; hē'bēl² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Heber: hī'bār¹; hē'bēr² [Bible].

Heberites: hī'bār-aits¹; hē'bēr-its² [Bible].

Hébert: ē'hbār¹; ē'hbēr² [Fr. revolutionist (1755-94)].

hebetude: heb'i-tiūd¹; hēb'e-tūd² [Stupidity; lethargy].

Hebraism: hī'brī-izm¹; hē'bra-izm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) the stress was placed after the *b*—heb'ra-izm¹; but by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the word was pronounced as it is to-day [A characteristic of the Hebrews].

Hebraist: hī'brī-ist¹; hē'bra-ist²—the modern pronunciation and that indicated by Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), hī-brē'ist¹, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) the *e* was given short and the stress placed after the *b*—heb'ra-ist [One versed in Hebrew].

Hebrew: hī'brū¹; hē'brū²; not hī-briū¹ [A member of a branch of the Semitic family; a Jew].

Hebrides: heb'ri-diz¹; hēb'ri-dēs² [Scot. islands].

Hebron: hī'brān¹; hē'bron² [Bible].

Hebrona: hī-brō'nā¹; hē-brō'na² [Douai Bible].

Hebroni: hī-brō'm¹; hē-brō'ni² [Douai Bible].

Hebronites: hī'brān-aits¹; hē'bron-its² [Bible].

Hecate: hek'a-tī¹ or hek'it¹; hē'e'a-tē² or hē'e'at² [Gr. goddess].

hecataomb: hek'a-tūm¹ or hek'a-tōm¹; hē'e'a-tōm² or hē'e'a-tōm². *Standard, E., & W.* indicate the first, as did also Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The second is noted by *C., L., M., St., & W.*, and was recorded by Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) [A great public sacrifice among the ancient Greeks and Romans].

hectare: hek'tār¹; hē'e'tār²; not hek'tūr², but as *Fr.* ek'tūr¹ [The French unit of land-measure].

Hector: hek'tēr¹; hē'e'tōr² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* ek'tōr¹; ē'e'-tōr²; *Gr.* **Hektor**: hek'tōr¹; hēk'tōr²; *It.* **Ettore**: et-tō'rē¹; ēt-tō'rē².

Hecuba: hek'yu-bā¹; hē'e'yū-bā² [In Iliad, wife of Priam, king of Troy].

Heddai: hed'i-ai¹; hēd'a-i² [Douai Bible].

hedonism: hī'dān-izm¹ or hed'an-izm¹; hē'don-izm² or hēd'on-izm². The pronunciation hed'o-nizm¹, noted by *W.* (1859) and by Noah Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1884-1889) and the International (1890-1908), is based on an error of enunciation which the writer has not been able to trace back to any lexicographer earlier than Worcester—the word was first used in English literature by Seelye in 1856. It is derived from the Greek *ἡδονή*, which means "pleasure."

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, what, **all**; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hegai: heg'ī-ai¹ or hī'gai¹; hēg'a-ī² or hē'gī² [Bible].

Hege: hī'ge¹; hē'gē² [Bible]. Same as HEGAI.

Hegel: hē'gel¹; hē'gē² [Ger. philosopher (1770-1831)].

hegemony: hī'ji-mo-ni¹; hē'ge-mo-ny², *Standard*; C. hī'ji-mo-ni¹; E. heg-em'u-ni¹; I. hej'e-mo-ni¹; M. & W. hi-jem'a-ni¹; St. hī'je-men-i¹; W. hī-jem'o-ni¹ [Leadership].

hegira: hej'ī-rā¹; hēg'ī-rā². This, the correct pronunciation of the word as indicated by all modern authorities, was noted first by Bailey (1732), then Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Rees (1826), and Smart (1840). An erroneous pronunciation, noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), is still noted as alternative by *Standard*, *Stormonth*, & *Webster*, but as preferred by *Worcester*—hi-jai'ra¹. Transliterated the Arabic word is *hajrah*. It means departure and is specifically applied to the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622.

Heidelberg, hai'dl-bürg¹ or (Ger.) hai'del-bern¹; hī'dl-bērg² or (Ger.) hī'dēl-bēr² [City in Baden].

heigh-ho: hai'ho¹; hī'ho². M. hē'ho¹ [An exclamation denoting weariness or disappointment].

height: hait¹; hit². Altho Walker noted that "height is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable people" (note 253), he added, under the word itself, "Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*."

Helm: han¹; hān²—an exception to the rule that in Fr. the *h* is generally silent [Fr. painter (1787-1865)].

Helne: hai'na¹; hī'na² [Ger. poet (1799-1856)].

helious: hē'nus¹; hē'nūs². By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hī'nus¹ [Extremely wicked; highly criminal].

heir: āi¹; ēi²—One of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives *heir'dom*, *heir'ess*, *heir'less*, *heir'loom*. See H, HONEST, HONOR, HOUR.

Helah: hī'lā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helam:** hī'lām¹; hē'lām² [Bible].—**Helbah:** hel'bā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helbon:** hel'bōn¹; hē'l'bōn² [Bible].—**Helchiah:** hel-kai'ā¹; hēl-cī'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Helchias:** hel-kai'ās¹; hēl-cī'ās². Same as HELCHIAH. —**Helcia:** hel-sai'ā¹; hēl-cī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Helcias:** hel-sai'ās¹; hēl-cī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Heldai:** hel'di-ai¹ or hel'dai¹; hēl'da-ī² or hēl'dī² [Bible].—**Heleb:** hī'leb¹; hē'lēb² [Bible].—**Heled:** hī'led¹; hē'lēd². Same as HELEB. —**Helek:** hī'lek¹; hē'lēk² [Bible].—**Helekites:** hī'lek-ait¹; hē'lēk-its² [Bible].—**Helem:** hī'lem¹; hē'lēm² [Bible].

Helen: hel'en¹; hēl'ēn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Helena:** hē-lē'na¹; hē-lē'nā²; Fr. **Hélène:** ē'lēn¹; ē'lēn²; G. **Helene:** hē-lē'na¹; hē-lē'ne²; Gr. **Helenē;** Ir. **Aileen, Eileen:** ai'līn¹; i'lēn²; It. **Elena:** ē'lē-na¹; ē'lē-nā²; L. **Helena:** hel'ī-na¹; hē'lē-na²; Sp. **Elena:** ē-lē'na¹; ē-lē'nā².

Helena: hel'ī-na¹; hē'lē-na² [In Gr. myth, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris, which caused the ten years' Trojan war].

Heleph: hī'lef¹; hē'lēf² [Bible].

Helez: hī'lez¹; hē'lēz² [Bible].

Helgoland: hel'go-lānt¹; hēl'gō-lānt² [Island in the North Sea].

Hell: hī'lai¹; hē'lī² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rule, cure, but, burn; ōll, bōy; gō, gem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

heliacal: hi-lai'a-käl¹; he-li'a-eal² [Pert. to the sun].

Hellas: hi-lai'äs¹; he-li'as² [Apocrypha].

Helicon: hel'i-ken¹; hël'i-eön² [In Gr. myth, a mountain range in S. W. Bceotia; the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses].

Heligoland: hel'i-go-land¹; hël'i-gö-länd²; *not* hel'i-go-länt¹. Same as HELGOLAND. [graph in natural colors].

heliochrome: hi'li-o-kröm¹; hë'li-o-eröm²; *not* hel'i-o-kröm¹ [A photo-

Hellodorus: hi'li-o-dō'rus¹; hë'li-o-dō'rüs² [Gr. romancist of the 4th cent.]

Hellogabalus: hi'li-o-gab'a-lus¹; hë'li-o-gäb'a-lüs². Same as ELAGABALUS.

hellogravure: hi'li-o-grä-viür¹ or hi'li-o-grë'viür¹; hë'li-o-grä-vür² or hë'li-o-grä'vür². The *Standard* and *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* note the second. Compare GRAVURE [Photo-engraving].

Helopolis: hi'li-op'o-lis¹; hë'li-öp'o-lis² [Egypt. city].

Helios: hi'li-es¹; hë'li-ös² [In Gr. myth, the sun-god].

heliotrope: hi'li-o-tröp¹; hë'li-o-tröp² [A fragrant shrubby flowering plant].

heliotype: hi'li-o-taip¹; hë'li-o-tÿp² [A printing surface produced by [photo-engraving].

heliotypy: hi'li-o-tai'pi¹; hë'li-o-tÿ'py² [A process of photo-engraving].

hellum: hi'li-üm¹; hë'li-üm² [A colorless gaseous element].

hellx: hi'liks¹; hë'liks², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *M.* & *St.* hel'iks¹ [A spiral]. Plural **helices:** hel'i-süz¹; hël'i-çög².

Helkal: hel'ka-ai¹ or hel'kai¹; hël'ka-i² or hël'ki² [Bible].—**Helkath:** hel'kath¹; hël'kath² [Bible].—**Helkath-hazzurim:** hel'kath-haz'yu-rim¹; hël'kath-häz'yu-rim² [Bible].—**Helkias:** hel-kai'es¹; hël-ki'as² [Apocrypha].

Hellas: hel'äs¹; hël'as² [Greece].

hellebore: hel'i-bör¹; hël'e-bör² [A plant with poisonous and medicinal [properties].

Hellene: hel'in¹; hël'en² [A Greek: so called from **Hel'len**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reputed ancestors of the *Hellenes* or Greeks].

Hellenic: he-len'ik¹; hë-lën'ie², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *I.* he-lin'ik¹; *M.* & *St.* hel-i'nik¹; *Wr.* hel'i-nik¹. But for the fact that in some parts of England the pronunciation first indicated is frequently heard, the differences noted above might be characterized as national. In the United States to-day the stress is put on the penult and its *e* indicated short, as in "get"; in Great Britain, the stress is placed after the *n*, or after the second *e*, the sound of which is indicated as long—*e* as in "mete"—in harmony with the Greek original (see *E.*). Formerly the British lexicographers, Jamieson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), indicated hel'i-nik¹; Smart (1840), he-lin'ik¹, and Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), he-len'ik¹ [Pert. to the Greeks].

Hellespont: hel'es-pönt¹; hël'ës-pönt² [The Dardanelles].

Hellespontine: hel'es-pon'tin¹; hël'ës-pön'tin², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *I.* hel-es-pent'ain¹; *M.* hel-es-pen'tain¹ [Pert. to the Hellespont].

Helmon-deblathalm: hel'men-deb'lä-fhë'im¹; hël'mön-dëb'la-thä'im² [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fäst, färe, fäst, fast, mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; h = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

helmsman: helmz'mən¹; hēlms'man² [The man who controls the steering apparatus of a ship].

Héloise: ē'lō'iz¹; ē'lō'is² [Fr. abbess (1101?–64)].

Helon: hī'lən¹; hē'lōn² [Bible].

helot: hel'et¹; hēl'et². C. & I. hī'let¹, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, M., St., & W.* [A Spartan slave].

Helvetia: hel-vī'shi-ə¹; hēl-vē'shi-a² [Switzerland: its ancient Latin name].
—**Helvetic:** hel-vet'ik¹; hēl-vēt'ic² [Pert. to Helvetia].

Helvetius: hel-vī'shi-ūs¹ or (Fr.) el'vē'si'ūs¹; hēl-vē'shi-ūs² or (Fr.) ēl'vē'si'ūs² [Fr. philosopher (1715–71)].

hem-, hema- (prefix): hem-¹, hēm-²; hem'a-¹, hēm'a-² [From Gr. αἷμα, haima, blood: used as combining forms in scientific terminology]. See HEM-, HEMA-.

Heman: hī'mən¹; hē'man² [Bible].

Hemans: hem'ənz¹; hēm'ənz²; but far more frequently pronounced hī'mənz¹ [Eng. poet (1793–1835)].

Hemath: hī'math¹; hē'māth² [Bible].

hematin: hem'a-tin¹; hēm'a-tin², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; E., I., & W. hī'mə-tin¹ [A brown pigment].

hemato- (prefix): hem'a-to-¹; hēm'a-to-², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; E. hīm'a-to-¹; I. & St. hī'ma-to¹ [See HEMA-].

hematose: hem'a-tōs¹; hēm'a-tōs², *Standard & C.*; E. hīm'a-tōs¹; I., M., St., & W. hī'mə-tōs¹ [Overcharged with blood].

Hemdan: hem'dan¹; hēm'dan² [Bible].

heml- (prefix): hem'-¹; hēm'-² [L., half].

hemic, hæmic: hem'ik¹ or hī'mik¹; hēm'ic² or hē'mie² [Pertaining or relating to blood; as, hemic disease]. [body].

hemiplegia: hem'i-plī'ji-ə¹; hēm'i-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of one side of the

hemiplegy: hem'i-plī-ji¹; hēm'i-plē-gy². Same as HEMIPLEGIA.

hemisphere: hem'i-sfir¹; hēm'i-sfēr² [One half a sphere; as, the continents of the Western Hemisphere—the western half of the world].

hemistich: hem'i-stik¹; hēm'i-stīc². I. he'mi-stik¹; Wr. hem'is-tik¹, and also indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), hī-mis'tik¹. Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1656), Coles (1717), Bailey (1732), record the word *hemistick*, but do not indicate the stress [Half a line in poetry].

hemitis: hī-mai'tis¹ or -mī'tis¹; he-mī'tis² or -mī'tis² [A condition of the blood due to inflammation].

hemitropy: hem'i-tro-pi¹; hēm'i-tro-py², *Standard; C.* hem'i-trō-pi¹; E., I., M., St., & W. hī-mit'ro-pi¹; W. hī-mit'ro-pi¹ [Twin crystallization].

hemo- (prefix): hem'o-¹; hēm'o-², *Standard & C.*; M., E., I., St., & W. hī'mo-¹ [Same as HEMO-].

ī: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

hemoglobin: hem^o-glō^{bin}¹; hēm^o-glō^{bin}², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī^{mo}-glō^{bin}¹; *St.* hī^{mō}-glō^{bin}¹; *W.* hī^{mo}-glō^{bin}¹ [A substance that forms the coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles].

Hena: hī^{nə}¹; hē^{na}² [Bible].

Henadad: hen^ə-dad¹; hēn^a-dād² [Bible].

henceforth: hens^o“fōrh¹”; hēnç^o“fōrh²”; *not* hens^o“fōrh¹”, now a pronunciation seldom met except in dictionaries, but one frequently heard formerly.

Heneage: hen^{ij}¹; hēn^{ig}² [An Eng. family name].

Hengest: hen^gest¹; hēn^gēst² [Saxon chief (—488?)]. Variant **Hengist:** hen^gist¹; hēn^gist².

Henle: hen^{lə}¹; hēn^{le}² [Gr. anatomist (1809–85)].

Henley: hen^h¹; hēn^{ly}² [Eng. family and place-name].

Henlopen: hen^{lō}“pen¹”; hēn^{lō}“pēn² [A cape at entrance of Delaware Bay].

Hennessey: hen^ə-sī¹; hēn^e-sy² [Ir. family name].

Henoch: hī^{nek}¹; hē^{nōe}² [Bible].

Henri: See under HENRY.

Henrietta: hen^{ri}-et^ə¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Henriette:** hen^{ri}-et^ə¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^e²; Sw. **Henrietta:** hen^{ri}-et^a¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^ä²; F. **Henriette:** ön^{ri}“et¹”; ön^{ri}“ēt²”; G. **Henriette:** henⁿ-et^a¹; hēn^{ri}-ēt^e²; It. **Enri-gheita:** en^{ri}-get^a¹; ēn^{ri}-gēt^{tä}²; Pg. **Henriqueta:** en^{ri}-kē^a¹; ēn^{ri}-kē^{tä}²; Sp. **Enriqueta:** en^{ri}-kē^a¹; ēn^{ri}-kē^{tä}².

Henriot: ön^{ri}“rī¹”; ön^{ri}“rī² [Fr. revolutionist (1761–94)].

Henry: hen^{ri}¹; hēn^{ry}² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **D. Hendrik:** hen^{drik}¹; hēn^{drik}²; F. **Henri:** ön^{ri}¹; ön^{ri}²; G. **Heinrich:** hain^{ri}¹; hīn^{ri}²; It. **Ehrico:** en^{ri}“koi¹”; ēn^{ri}“eo²”; Pg. **Henrique:** en^{ri}“kē¹”; ēn^{ri}“kē²”; Sp. **Enrique:** en^{ri}“kē¹”; ēn^{ri}“kē²”; Sw. **Henrik:** hen^{rik}¹; hēn^{rik}².

hepatic: hī^{pat}“ik¹”; he^{pāt}“ie² [Pert. to the liver].

hepatite: hep^ə-tāt¹; hēp^a-tīt², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī^{pa}-tāt¹ [A mineral].

hepatitis: hep^ə-tāi¹“tis¹”; hēp^a-tī¹“tis² [Inflammation of the liver].

hepatize: hep^ə-tāiz¹; hēp^a-tiz², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* hī^{pa}-tāiz¹; *I.* hī^{pat}-āiz¹ [To transform into a substance like liver].

Hepburn¹: hep^būrn¹; hēp^būrn² [Am. family name of Scottish origin].

Hepburn²: heb^ərn¹; hēb^{urn}² [Eng. family name].

Hephæstion: hī^{fes}“tī¹-ön¹”; he^{fēs}“tī¹-ön² [150 A. D.].

Hephæstus: hī^{fes}“tus¹”; he^{fēs}“tūs² [Gr. god]

Hepher: hī^{fər}¹; hē^{fēr}² [Bible].

Hepherites: hī^{fər}-āits¹; hē^{fēr}-īts² [Bible].

Hephzibah: hef^z-bū¹; hēf^{zi}-bā² [Bible].

heptagon: hep^{tə}-gon¹; hēp^{ta}-gōn² [A seven-sided figure]. — **heptagonal:** hep^{tag}“o¹-nāl¹”; hēp^{tāg}“o¹-nāl² [Seven-sided].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Heptameron: hep-tam'ər-on¹; hēp-tām'ēr-ōn² [A work recording the events of seven days; as, the *Heptameron* of the Queen of Navarre].

Heptateuch: hep'tə-tiūk¹; hēp'ta-tūē² [The first seven books of the Old Testament].

heptavalent: hep'tə-vē'lent¹; hēp'ta-vā'lēnt². C. hep-tav'ə-lənt¹.

her: hūr¹; hēr².

Hera: hī'rə¹; hē'ra² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the gods].

Heraclea: her'ə-klī'ə¹; hēr'a-elē'a² [The city of Heracles]

Heracles: her'ə-kliz¹; hēr'a-elēz². Same as HERCULES.

[family].

Heracleum: her'ə-klī'um¹; hēr'a-elē'um² [A genus of herbs of the parsley

Heracides: her'ə-klai'diz¹; hēr'a-elī'dēz² [Gr. philosopher of 4th century].

Heraclitus: her'ə-klai'tus¹; hēr'a-elī'tūs² [Gr. philosopher (about 535-475 B. C.)].

heraldic: hī-ral'dik¹; he-rāl'die² [Pert. to heraldry].

heraldry: her'ald-rī¹; hēr'ald-ry² [The science of armorial bearings].

Herat: hī-rāt¹; he-rāt²—more frequently heard hī-rat¹ [Afghan city].

herb: hūrb¹ or ūrb¹; hērb² or ērb². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, and was noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863); the second is preferred by *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, and was indicated by Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). See H. The tendency to-day is to articulate the h [A seed-plant without woody stem].

The h was mute till the 19th century, and is still so treated by many.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 230, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

herbaceous: hār-bē'shuvs¹; hēr-bā'shūs².

herbage: hūrb'ij¹ or ūrb'ij¹; hērb'āg² or ērb'āg². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, & *Cooley*, and by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); *I.* hūrb'ej¹; *M.* hūr'bij¹; *St.* hūr'bēj¹. The second is noted by *C.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Cull*, and by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849).

herbal: hūrb'al¹ or ūrb'al¹; hērb'al² or ērb'al².

herbarium: hār-bē'ri-um¹; hēr-bā'ri-ūm².

herbary: hūrb'ə-rī¹; hērb'a-ry² [A garden devoted to herbs].

Herbert: hūr'bært¹; hēr'bært² [A masculine personal name]. F. er'ber¹; ēr'bēr²; Ger., Sw. her'bart¹; hēr'bært²; It. **Erberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; Pg. **Herberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; Sp. **Heberto:** hē-ber'to¹; hē-bēr'to².

herbicide: hūr'bi-said¹; hēr'bi-çid² [A weed-destroyer].

herbivorous: hār-biv'o-rus¹; hēr-biv'o-rūs² [Feeding on herbs].

herby: hūrb'y¹ or ūrb'y¹; hērb'y² or ērb'y². *Standard*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate the first; *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* note the second. *M.* & *St.* give hūr'bi¹.

Herculaneum: hūr'kiu-lē'ni-um¹; hēr'eū-lā'ne-ūm² [Rom. city].

herculean: hār-kiū'h-an¹; hēr-eū'le-an² [Having the strength of Hercules].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Hercules: *hūr'kiu-līz*¹; *hēr'eū-lēs*² [1. Gr. demigod. 2. A masculine personal name]. F. **Hercule:** *er'kūl*¹; *ēr'eūl*²; Ger. *her'ku-lēs*¹; *hēr'cu-lēs*²; It. **Ercole,** *er'ko-lē*¹; *ēr'eo-lē*².

Here: *hī'rī*¹; *hērē*². Same as HERA.

here: *hīr*¹; *hēr*² [In this place].

hereditament: *her'ī-dit'a-ment*¹; *hēr'e-dīt'a-mēnt*². I. *hi-red'ī-ta-ment*¹; *St.* *her-dīt'a-ment*¹. The pronunciation of this word separated the earlier lexicographers into three camps. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) indicated *hi-red'ī-ta-ment*¹; Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) noted *her'ī-di-tā-ment*¹, while Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Perry (1805) gave *her-ī-dit'a-ment*¹. Thomas Wright (1855) favored *hī-rī-dit'a-ment*¹ [That which is capable of inheritance].

hereof: *hīr-ōv*¹; *hēr-ōv*²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835). By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the *f* was given its own value—*hīr-of*¹. Fenning (1760) noted *hīr'of*¹ [On account of this].

Heres: *hī'rīz*¹ or *hī'rēs*¹; *hērēs*² or *hērēs*² [Bible].

Heresh: *hī'rēsh*¹; *hērēsh*² [Bible].

heresiarch: *her'ī-sī-ārkh*¹ or *hī-rī'sī-ārkh*¹; *hēr'e-sī-āre*² or *he-rē'sī-āre*². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & Wr.* note the second [A chief heretic].

Hereth: *hī'rēth*¹; *hērēth*² [Bible].

hereunto: *hīr'un-tū*¹; *hēr'in-tō*², *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary on the first syllable. All modern lexicons put the chief stress on the ultima [To this].

herewith: *hīr-with*¹; *hēr-wīth*². I. & Walker, *hīr-wīth*¹, which is noted as alternative by C. & W. [With this].

Herkomer: *hūr'ko-mər*¹; *hēr'ko-mēr*² [Anglo-Ger. painter (1849–)].

Herman: *hūr'mən*¹; *hēr'mən*² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. **Hermann:** *her'man*¹; *hēr'män*²; D. Sw. **Herman:** *her'man*¹; *hēr'män*²; F. **Armand:** *ar'män*¹; *är'män*²; G. **Armin:** *ar-min*¹; *är-mīn*²; It. **Ermanno:** *er-män'no*¹; *ēr-män'no*²; L. **Arminius:** *ar-min'ūs*¹; *ēr-mīn'ūs*².

hermaphrodite: *hūr-maf'ro-dait*¹; *hēr-mäf'ro-dīt*² [Bisexual organism].

Hermas: *hūr'məs*¹; *hēr'mas*² [Bible].

hermeneutics: *hūr'mi-niū'tiks*¹; *hēr'me-nū'ties*² [The interpretation of the Scriptures]. [etics].

Hermes: *hūr'mīz*¹; *hēr'mēs*² [Gr. god of commerce, invention, and ath-].

Hermione: *hər-mai'o-nī*¹; *hēr-mī'o-nē*² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Menelaus and Helen].

Hermogenes: *hər-moj'ī-nīz*¹; *hēr-mög'e-nēs*² [Bible].—**Hermón:** *hūr'mən*¹; *hēr'mon*² [Bible].—**Hermónim:** *hər-mō'ni-im*¹; *hēr-mō'ni-im*² [Douai Bible].—**Hermonites:** *hūr'mən-aits*¹; *hēr'mon-its*² [Bible].

Hernandez: *er-nūn'deth*¹; *ēr-nān'dēth*² [Sp. writer (1514-78)].

hero: *hī'ro*¹; *hēr'o*²; *not* *hī'ər-o*¹ as frequently heard [A man noted for his valor].

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oll**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

Hero: hī'ro¹; hē'ro² [In Gr. myth, a priestess of Aphrodite, beloved by Leander].

Herod: her'ad¹; hēr'od² [Any one of three kings of Judea].—**Herodian**: hī-rō'di-an¹; he-rō'di-an² [Pert. to Herod].

Herodias: hī-rō'di-as¹; he-rō'di-as² [Bible].

Herodion: hī-rō'di-an¹; he-rō'di-on² [Bible].

Herodotus: hī-rēd'o-tus¹; he-rōd'o-tūs² [Gr. historian (490–409 B. C.)].

heroin, **heroine**: hī-rō'in¹ or -in¹; he-rō'in² or -in² [A derivative of morphin]. Distinguish from **HEROINE**².

heroine²: her'o-in¹; hēr'o-in²—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), hī'rō-in¹; *i.* he'rō-in¹ [A woman conspicuous for bravery].

heroism: her'o-izm¹; hēr'o-izm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash, (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855), hī'ro-izm¹, but all other of the earlier lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate the first pronunciation given above *M.* her'o-iz'm¹. [356 B. C.]

Herostratus: hī-res'tra-tus¹; he-rōs'tra-tūs² [Gr. incendiary; lived about

herring: her'ŋ¹; hēr'ing²—pronounce the final *ng*. See Introductory, pp. xix–xx [A common food-fish].

Hertford¹: hār'fərd¹ or hūrt'fərd¹; hār'ford² or hārt'ford² [Eng. town].

Hertford²: hār'fərd¹; hār'ford² [A college in the University of Oxford].

Hervey: hūr'vī¹; hār'vy² [An Eng. family name derived from Fr. *Hervé*].

Herzegovina: her'tse-go-vī'na¹; hēr'tsē-ġo-vī'nā² [Part of the Austrian province of Bosnia-Herzegovina].

Hesebon: hes'ī-ben¹; hēs'e-bōn² [Douai Bible].

Heshmon: hēsh'mōn¹; hēsh'mōn² [Bible].

Hesiod: hī'si-əd¹; hē'si-ōd² [Gr. poet of the 8th century B. C.].

Hesione: hī-sui'o-nī¹; he-si'o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Laomedon, rescued by Hercules].

hesitate: hez'i-tēt¹; hēs'i-tāt². *C.* notes hes'ī-tēt¹ as alternative.

Hesmona: hes-mō'nā¹; hēs-mō'na² [Douai Bible].

Hesperides: hes-per'ī-dīz¹; hēs-pēr'ī-dēs² [In Gr. myth, the sisters who guarded the golden apples].

Hesral: hes'ri-ai¹; hēs'ra-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Hesron**: hes'rən¹; hēs'ron² [Bible].—**Hesronites**: hes'rən-ait¹; hēs'ron-īts² [Bible].

Hesse¹: hes'ə¹; hēs'e² [Ger. state].

Hesse²: es¹; ēs² [Fr. painter (1795–1869)].

hetæra: hī-tī'rā¹; he-tē'ra² [Gr. courtesan].

hetærlism: hī-tī'rizm¹; he-tē'rīsm² [Promiscuous concubinage].

hetaira: hī-tai'rā¹; he-tī'ra². Same as **HETÆRA**.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

hetairism: hī-tai'rizm¹; he-tī'rīsm². Same as HETÆRISM.

hetairæ: hī-tai'rī¹; he-tī'rē² [Pl. of HETAIRA].

heterochromous: het'ar-o-krō'mus¹; hēt'ēr-o-erō'mūs². *I. he-te-rēk'-rō-mus¹; Smart (1857), het'ar-ek'ro-mus¹ [Of two different colors].*

heteroclite: het'ar-o-kloit¹; hēt'ēr-o-elit². Fenning (1760) and Entick (1764), het-a-rō'kloit¹. Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780) indicate a stress on the first and on the last syllable, giving the *i* the diphthongal value of *ai* in "aisle," which Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807) indicate as *i* in "hit." Johnson (1755), *het'eroclite* [Irregularly inflected, as some Latin nouns].

heterodox: het'ar-o-doks¹; hēt'ēr-o-dōks² [Varying from established standard in doctrine].

heterogamous: het'ar-eg'ə-mus¹; hēt'ēr-ōg'ə-mūs² [Bearing flowers sexually of two kinds].

heterogeneous: het'ar-o-jī'n-us¹; hēt'ēr-o-gē'ne-ūs². Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807), het-i-ro-jī'nyes¹; Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1857), het-i-ro-gī'nyes¹ [Unlike].

Who would think now of pronouncing the *g* hard in such words as . . . *heterogeneous, homogeneous*? Yet this was not unusual in the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. III, p. 247. [H. '04.]

Fenning (1760) noted that "the *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, is 'sounded soft,'" and Walker (1791) remarked: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard."

heterogenous: het'ar-əj'-nus¹; hēt'ēr-ōg'ə-nūs² [Capable of spontaneous generation].

heteronomy: het'ar-ən'o-mi¹; hēt'ēr-ōn'o-my² [Subject to the authority of another, or to the law]. Distinguish from HETERONYMY.

heteronymy: het'ar-ən'i-mi¹; hēt'ēr-ōn'y-my² [The use of different names for the same thing]. See HETERONOMY.

heterophemy: het'ar-o-fi'mi¹ or het'ar-ef'i-mi¹; hēt'ēr-o-fē'my² or hēt'ēr-ōf'e-my². *Wr. het-a-ref'i-mi¹ [A form of aphasia].*

heterophyllous: het'ar-o-fil'us¹; hēt'ēr-o-fÿl'ūs², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. het-ar-əf'i-lus¹; I. he-te-ref'il-us¹; St. het'er-ō-fil'us¹ [Having more than one form of leaves].*

heterosclan: het'ar-ōsh'i-an¹; hēt'ēr-ōsh'i-an², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I. he-te-resh'i-an¹; St. het'er-ōsh'i-an¹ [One of two races living on opposite sides of the equator].*

Heth: heth¹; hēth² [Bible].—**Hethalon**: heth'ə-lən¹; hēth'a-lōn² [Douai Bible].—**Hethlon**: heth'lōn¹; hēth'lōn² [Bible].—**Hevila**: hev'i-lə¹; hēv'i-lə² [Douai Bible].—**Hevilath**: hev'i-lath¹; hēv'i-lāth² [Douai Bible].

hexameter: heks-am'i-tər¹; hēks-ām'e-tēr²; *not* heks'ə-mī'tər¹ [In prosody, a verse of six feet].

heyday: hē'dē¹; hē'dā² [The prime of life].

Heyden: hai'den¹; hÿ'dēn² [Ger. poet (1789-1851)].

Heyne: hai'nə¹; hÿ'ne² [Ger. scholar (1729-1812)].

Heyse: hai'zə¹; hÿ'ze² [Ger. dramatist (1830-)].

Heywood: hē'wud¹; hē'wōod² [Eng. dramatist (1497-1565)].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hezechiel: hi-zī'kai-el¹; he-zē'ei-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecl:** hez'ī-sai¹; hēz'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecia:** hez'ī-sai'oi; hēz'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezeclas:** hez'ī-sai'oi; hēz'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezeki:** hez'ī-kai¹; hēz'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hezekiah:** hez'ī-kai'oi; hēz'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Hezion:** hi'zi-on¹; hē'zi-on² [Bible].—**Hezir:** hi'zer¹; hē'zir² [Bible].—**Hezrai:** hez'ri-ai¹ or hez'rai¹; hēz'ra-i² or hēz'ri² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hezro:** hez'ro¹; hēz'ro² [Bible].—**Hezron:** hez'ron¹; hēz'ron² [Bible].—**Hezronites:** hez'ran-ai¹; hēz'ron-its² [Bible (R. V.)].

hiatus: hai-ē'tus¹; hi-ā'tūs² [A gap or break].

Hiawatha: hai'ā-wā'thā¹; hi'a-wā'thā²; *not* hi'ā-wā'thā¹.

HIAWATHA (*Hato''hwa'tha*, 'he makes rivers'). A name and a title of a chieftainship hereditary in the Tortoise clan of the Mohawk tribe; it is the second on the roll of federal chieftainships of the Iroquois confederation. FREDERICK W. HODGE *Handbook of American Indians* vol. 1, p. 546. [GOVT. PTG. OFF., '07.]

hibernacle: hai-būr'nā-kl¹; hi-bēr'na-el², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C. & M.* hai'būr-nā-kl¹; *W.* hai'bər-na-k'l¹ [A winter shelter].

hibernate: hai'bər-nēt¹; hi'bēr-nāt², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* hai-būr'nēt¹; *I.* hai-būr'nēt¹ [To live during the winter in a secluded place, as some animals].

hiccup, hiccough: hik'up¹; hīe'ūp². Butler (1612-80) rimed the word with "up"—
Quoth he to bid me not to love
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to hiccup.

By Bailey (1732) the word was given in three different forms. (1) *hicket*, (2) *hiccup*, and (3) *hiccough*. Fenning (1760) gives "*hiccup* . . . a corruption of *hiccough*," which is erroneous, as *hiccup* (1580) and *hicup* (1621) were the earliest forms of the word. Ash (1775) notes *hiccough* as preferred, and gives *hiccup* as "substantive from *hiccough*"; Perry (1777) gave *hiccup* alone, but in 1805 gave hik'kōf¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), hik'kup¹, but in 1857 Smart gave hik'kōf¹. Modern lexicographers agree on hik'up¹, Dr. Murray pointing out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 266) that *hiccough* is an error [A convulsion of the stomach].

hidalgo: hi-dal'go¹ or (*Sp.*) i-thāl'go¹; hi-dāl'gō² or (*Sp.*) i-thāl'gō² [Span. noble].

Hiddai: hid'ī-ai¹ or hi-dē'ai¹; hīd'a-i² or hi-dā'i² [Bible].

Hiddekel: hid'ī-kel¹; hīd'e-kēl² [Bible].

hideous: hid'ī-us¹; hīd'e-ūs². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hid'yus¹ [Appalling; horrible].

Hiel: hai'el¹; hī'ēl² [Bible].

Hierapolls: hai'ər-ap'o-lis¹; hī'ēr-āp'o-lis² [Bible].

hierarchy: hai'ər-ār'kī¹; hī'ēr-ār'ey² [A body of ecclesiastical rulers].

Hiereel: hai-er'ī-el¹; hī-ēr'e-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Hieremoth:** hai-er'ī-mōth¹; hī-ēr'e-mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Hierielus:** hai-er'ī-i'lus¹; hī-ēr'ī-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hiermas:** hai-ūr'mas¹; hī-ēr'mas² [Apocrypha].

hiero-: hai'ər-o-¹; hī'ēr-o-² [A combining form, derived from the Gr. *lepós*, sacred, and used in connection with ecclesiastical subjects].

hieroglyph: hai'ər-o-glīf¹; hī'ēr-o-ġlīf² [A sacred (or picture) writing].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prêy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

hieroglyphist: hai"ər-əg'li-fist¹; hi"ər-əg'ly-fist², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St.* hai'ūr-o-glif-ist¹. The pronunciation hai"ər-o-glif'ist¹ is indicated by eleven members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings.

hieromonach: hai"ər-əm'o-nak¹; hi"ər-əm'o-næc². *C.* hai-ə-rəm'o-nak¹; *M.* hai-ər-o-men'ak¹ [In the Gr. Church, a monk who is also a priest].

Hieronimus: hai"ər-ən'i-mus¹; hi"ər-ən'y-müs² [Gr. historian who lived about 300 B. C.].

hierophant: hai-er'o-fant¹; hi-ēr'o-fant², *Standard & Wr.*, also Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775)—the word is not in the edition of 1732—Walker (1791). By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), as well as by *C., I., M., S., & W.*, hai'ər-o-fant¹ [A chief priest in the ancient Greek mysteries].

Higgalon: hi-gē'yen¹; hi-gā'yön² [Bible].

high: hai¹; hi².

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours, who utter these letters, especially when followed by *t*, with a sound which we cannot readily imitate. For this reason *gh* is wholly silent with us in general, as in *daughter, dough, high, &c.*

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, p. 105 [1784].

hilarious: hai-lē'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-üs², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., M., & St.* hi-lē'ri-us¹. Compare **HILARITY**.

hilarity: hai-lar'i-ti¹; hi-lār'ity², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St.* hi-lar'i-ti¹, which is recommended by thirteen members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings and which, while the British pronunciation, is recommended to the serious consideration of American speakers as less strident and, therefore, preferable [Boisterous mirth].

Hilary: hil'ə-rī¹; hīl'a-ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. D. G. **Hilarius**: hi-lā'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-üs²; F. **Hilaire**: i'lār'¹; i'lār'²; It. **Ilario**: i-lā'ri-oi¹; i-lā'ri-oi²; L. **Hilarius**: hi-lē'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-üs²; Pg. Sp. **Hilario**: hi-lā'ri-oi¹; hi-lā'ri-oi².

Hilen: hai'len¹; hī'lēn² [Bible].—**Hilkiah**: hil-kai'ə¹; hīl-kī'ə² [Bible].—**Hillel**: hil'el¹; hīl'el² [Bible].

Hillo: hī'lo¹; hī'lo² [Hawaiian district and seaport].

Himalaya: hi-mā'lə-yə¹; hi-mā'la-ya²; also frequently heard him-ə-lē'yə¹, especially in England [Mountain range of British India]. See **HIMALAYAN**.

Himalayan: hi-mā'lə-yən¹; hi-mā'la-yan². *E. & I.* him-ə-lē'yan¹, which Dr. Murray stigmatizes as incorrect, but which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.*; *Wr.* him'ə-lai'en¹.

hind: haind¹; hind² [Belonging to the rear].

hinder (*v.*): hin'dər¹; hīn'dēr² [To impede; delay].

hinder (*a.*): haind'ər¹; hīnd'ēr² [Constituting the rear or back part]. See [HIND.

Hindi: hin'dī¹; hīn'dī² [A modern language of India].

Hindu: hin'dū¹; hīn'dū², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* hin-dū'¹ [A member of the native Aryan race of India].

Hindustani: hin'du-stā'nī¹; hīn'du-stā'nī²—more frequently heard hin'-du-stan'¹ [A language of Brit. India].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hinnom: hin'əm¹; hīn'om². Same as GEHINNOM.

Hippocrates: hi-pək'rə-tīz¹; hī-pōe'ra-tēs² [Gr. physician (460-357 B. C.)].

Hippocrene: hip'o-krīn¹ or hip'o-krī'nī¹; hīp'o-erēn² or hīp'o-erē'nē².
Standard, C., E., M., & W. prefer the first; I. indicates the second.

Hippolyta: hi-pel'i-tə¹; hī-pōl'y-ta² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons and daughter of Mars]. [and Hippolyta].

Hippolytus: hi-pel'i-tus¹; hī-pōl'y-tūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Theseus]

Hippomenes: hi-pem'i-nīz¹; hī-pōm'e-nēs² [In Gr. myth, the husband of Atalanta].

hippophagi: hi-pef'ə-jai¹; hī-pōf'a-gī² [Eaters of horse-flesh].

Hippopotamus: hip'o-pet'ə-mus¹; hīp'o-pōt'a-mūs², Standard & W.; C., E., M., & W. hip-o-pet'ə-mus¹; I. hip-pō-pet'a-mus¹; St. hip'ō-pet'a-mus¹.

Hirah: hai'rā¹; hī'rā² [Bible].—**Hircanus:** hār-kē'nus¹; hīr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hiron:** hai'rēm¹; hī'rōm² [Bible].—**Hirsemes:** hūr-sī'mīz¹; hīr-sē'mēs² [Douai Bible].

hirsute: hūr-siūt¹; hīr-sūt²; not hūr'sūt¹. M. & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable, as did Ash (1775); Standard, C., E., I., St., & W. place it on the last, as did Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Walker (1791).

hirundine: hi-run'dm¹; hi-rūn'din², Standard, C., W. (1890-1908), & W.; E. hai-run'dain¹; I., M., & W. (1909) hi-run'dain¹. The first pronunciation indicated is that accepted as American standard; the second is the pronunciation used in Great Britain [Pertaining to the swallow].

his: hiz¹; hīs² [Belonging to him]. Compare HISS. [for Hait].

Hispantola: his'pa-nyō'lā¹; hīs'pā-nyō'lā²; not his-pan-yō'lā¹ [Sp. name]

hiss: his¹; hīs² [A sharp spirant sound such as is emitted by geese]. Compare HIS.

historical: his-ter'i-kal¹; hīs-tōr'i-eal².

It may be there exist men who say "a hotel," "a historical fact," but such expressions are certainly uncommon in literature, if ever found there at all.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 200. [H. '04.]

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 1886 Freeman, the English historian, wrote "a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight" ("Methods of Historical Study," preface), and his example has been followed by others, so that modern dictionaries contain such illustrative phrases as "a historical series" (Standard); "a historical treatise" (Webster); "a historical poem" (Century).

The dropping of n in Early English *an* began about 1150. More codified the practise giving the rules in 1532. In the Bible (1611) and in Shakespeare (first folio, 1623) a is regular before all consonantal sounds, including h, u, and eu, pronounced *yu*. Shakespeare uses a *hair*, a *usurer*, a *one*, frequently (See "The Tempest," act i, sc. 2; "Two Gent. of Verona," act iii, sc. 1; "Merchant of Venice," act iii, sc. 2; "Winter's Tale," act iv, sc. 4; "Romeo and Juliet," act iii, sc. 3; "Much Ado About Nothing," act v, sc. 1; "Henry V.," act v, sc. 2; "Coriolanus," act iii, sc. 1).

[gation].

historiography: his-tō'rī-eg'rə-fī¹; hīs-tō'rī-ōg'ra-fy² [Historic investi-

history: his'to-rī¹; hīs'to-ry²—three syllables, not two, his'trī¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʉl, çʉr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Hittite: hit'ait¹; hit'tit² [Bible].—**Hivite**: hai'vait¹; hi'vit² [Bible].—**Hizki**: hiz'kai¹; hiz'ki² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hizkiah**: hiz-kai'ā¹; hiz-ki'ā² [Bible].—**Hizkijah**: hiz-kai'jā¹; hiz-ki'jā² [Bible].—**Hobab**: hō'bab¹; hō'bāb² [Bible].—**Hobab**: hō'bā¹; hō'bā² [Bible].—**Hobaiah**: ho-bē'yā¹ or ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bā'yā² or ho-bā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hobart¹: hō'bart¹; hō'bart² [Am. statesman (1844-1899)].

Hobart²: hō'bart¹; hō'bärt² [The capital of Tasmania].

Hobbes: hebz¹; hōbs²; not heb'iz¹ [Eng. philosopher (1588-1679)].

Hobia: ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bi'ā² [Douai Bible].

Hoche: ōsh¹; ōch² [Fr. general (1768-97)].

Hod: hod¹; hōd² [Bible].—**Hodai**: ho-dē'yā¹ or ho-dai'yā¹; ho-dā'yā² or ho-di'ā² [Bible].—**Hodaviah**: hod'ā-vai'ā¹; hōd'a-vi'ā² [Bible].—**Hodesh**: hō-desh¹; hō'desh² [Bible].—**Hodevah**: hō'di-vā¹ or ho-di'vā¹; hō'de-vā² or ho-dē'vā² [Bible].—**Hodiah**: hō-dai'ā¹; hō-di'ā² [Bible].—**Hodijah**: ho-dai'jā¹; ho-di'jā² [Bible].—**Hoglah**: hog'lā¹; hōg'lā² [Bible].—**Hoham**: hō'hām¹; hō'ham² [Bible].

Hohenlohe: hō'en-lō'ā¹; hō'en-lō'e² [Ger. family].

Hohenzollern: hō'en-tsol'ārn¹; hō'en-tsol'ērn² [A princely family of Germany and a royal family of Prussia.]

holden: hoi'dn¹; hōi'dn² [A girl given to romping].

hoist: heist¹; hōist² [A machine for raising heavy goods].

[1543].

Holbein: hōl'bain¹; hōl'bin² [Two Ger. painters (1. 1460-1524; 2. 1497-1533)].

Holborn: hō'bārn¹; hō'born²—the *l* is silent [District of London which derives its name from A.S. *hole* + *burn*—"the brook in the hollow"].

Holdal: hōl'di-ai¹; hōl'da-i² [Douai Bible].

Hollnshed: hōl'inz-hed¹ or hōl'in-shed¹; hōl'ins-hēd² or hōl'in-shēd² [Eng. chronicler (—1580)].

holla: hōl'ā¹; hōl'ā². *I.* & *Wr.* stress the final syllable [Ho there!].

hollo (*interj.*): hōl'o¹ or hō-lō'¹; hōl'o² or hō-lō'². *Standard, I., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., St., & Wr.* note the second, which the earlier lexicographers favored, perhaps erroneously, for in hailing any one the stress is usually put on the first syllable.

holm: hōlm¹ or hōm¹; hōlm² or hōm². *Standard, C., I., St., Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780)* indicate the first; *E., M., W., Wr., Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849)* note the second. *Smart (1840)* helm¹ [Lowland by a stream-side]. See *L.*

Holmes: hōmz¹; hōms² [Am. poet (1809-94)].

[fire].

holocaust: hōl'o-kōst¹; hōl'o-east²; not -kaust¹ [Complete destruction by fire].

Holofernes: hōl'o-fūr'niz¹; hōl'o-fēr'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Holon: hō'lēn¹; hō'lōn² [Bible].

Holstein: hōl'stain¹; hōl'stīn² [Prus. district].

Holyhead: hōl'i-hed¹; hōl'y-hēd²; not hō'l-hed¹ [Welsh spt.].

Holyoke: hōl'yōk¹; hōl'yōk² [City in Mass.].

Holyrood: hō'l-rūd¹; hō'ly-rōōd² [A palace in Edinburgh].

1: a = final; i = habit; also; au = out; ol; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

holystone: hō'h-stōn¹; hō'ly-stōn² [A soft sandstone].

homage: hem'ij¹; hōm'ag². *I. & St.* hem'ej¹ [Reverential regard; defer-^[ence]].

Homam: hō'mam¹; hō'mām² [Bible].

home: hōm¹; hōm²; *not* ōm¹ as frequently heard. The tendency of some speakers to drop the *h* in this word when used in the phrase "at home" is especially noticeable among Englishmen (who pass for educated) abroad.

homeo-, homœo-: hō'mi-ō-¹ or hem'ī-o-¹; hō'mē-ō-² or hōm'ī-o-²; *rarely* he-mi'o-, which is the etymological pronunciation met with in **homœoarchy:** hō-mi'o-ār'kī¹; hō-mē'o-ār'ey² (*Standard & M.*). While American usage favors the first, British usage supports the second [A combining form from the Greek *ῥῆμος*, like, similar, used in zoological nomenclature].

homeopath: hō'mi-o-pāth¹; hō'me-o-pāth², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *M.* hem'ī-o-pāth¹ [One who practises homeopathy].

homeopathic, homœopathic: hō'mi-o-pāth'ik¹ or hem'ī-o-pāth'ik¹; hō'me-o-pāth'ie² or hōm'e-o-pāth'ie².

homeopathy, homœopathy: hō'mi-ōp'a-thī¹ or hem'ī-ōp'a-thī¹; hō'me-ōp'a-thy² or hōm'e-ōp'a-thy² [A system of medicine].

Homer: hōm'ar¹; hōm'ēr² [Gr. epic poet (c. 9th cent. B. C.)].

Homerie: ho-mer'ik¹; ho-mēr'ie².

homicide: hem'ī-said¹; hōm'ī-çid² [The killing of one human being by an-^[other]].

homochromous: hō'mo-krō'mus¹; hō'mo-erō'mūs², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* hō-mo-krō'mus¹; *E.* hem-ek'rā-mus¹; *I.* hō-mek'rom-us¹; *St.* hō-mō-krō'mus¹; *Wr.* hā-mek'rā-mus¹ [Of one color, as a flower-head]. See the following word.

homochronous: ho-mek'rā-nus¹; ho-mōe'ro-nūs² [Occurring at the same time]. See the preceding word.

homodont: hō'mo-dent¹, *Standard & C.*, or hem'o-dent¹, *M.*; hō'mo-dōnt² or hem'o-dent². By *W.* (1890-1908) hō'mo-dent¹; but by *W.* (1909) hem'o-dent¹. The first reflects American usage; the second, the usage in England [Having teeth nearly alike].

homogeneity: hō'mo-ji-nī'ī-tī¹ or hem'o-ji-nī'ī-tī¹; hō'mo-ge-nē'ī-ty² or hōm'o-ge-nē'ī-ty². See **homo-** [Similarity of kind].

homogeneous: hō'mo-ji'nī-us¹ or hem'o-ji'nī-us¹; hō'mo-ge'ne-ūs² or hōm'o-ge'ne-ūs². The first is indicated by *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *E. & M.*; *C.* hō-mo-ji'nī-us¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), hō-mo-ji'nī-us¹; Sheridan (1780), hō-mo-ji'nī-us¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hō-mo-ji'nyas¹; Smart (1840), hem-o-ji'nī-us¹ [Of like nature].

homogeny: ho-moj'ī-nī¹; ho-mōg'e-ny². Perry (1777), hem'o-ju-nī¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), ho-med'ji-nī¹; Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), ho-meg'ī nī¹; Jameson (1827), hem'o ji-nī¹ [Similarity of structure].

homograph: hō'mo-graf¹; hō'mo-grāf², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., & W.* hem'o-graf¹; *Wr.* hem'ā-graf¹ [A word spelled like another but having a different meaning].

homolog, homologue: hem'o-log¹; hōm'o-lōg². *C. & I.* hō'mo-lōg¹ [Something homologous].

homologous: ho-mel'o-gus¹; ho-mōl'o-ğūs² [Having like structure, pro-^[portion, value, or position]].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; in̄k; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ârt*; fat, *fâre*; fast, *fast*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

homonym: hem'o-nim¹; hōm'o-nŷm². *C. & I.* hō'mo-nim¹ [A word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning].

Homoousian: hō'mo-ū'si-ən¹ or hem'o-ū'si-ən¹; hō'mo-ū'si-ən² or hōm'o-ou'si-ən². This word has been indicated as having several pronunciations, of which the first noted above is the representative of formal American speech and the second of formal English speech. *Standard* hō'mo-ū'shən¹; *C.* hō-mo-ū'si-ən¹; *E.* hem-ō-ū'si-ən¹; *I.* hō'mō-ū'si-ən¹; *M.* hem'o-ū'si-ən¹; *St.* hō'mō-ū'zi-ən¹; *W.* hō'mo-ū'si-ən¹; *Wr.* hō'mo-ū'si-ən¹. Dr. Murray notes in addition ho-mau'si-ən¹.

HOMOUSION (in Divinity). Consubstantiality, a being of the same substance or essence. EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* edited by Kersey, s. v. [1706].

homoplasia: ho-mep'la-si¹ or hō'mo-plas-i¹; ho-mōp'la-sy² or hō'mo-plās-y² [In biology, similarity of structure].

hone: hōn¹; hōn². Compare GONE; NONE, and see O [A whetstone].

honest: on'est¹; ōn'est²—one of the four parent words in English in which the *h* is silent. See H, HEIR, HONOR, HOUR.

honey: hun'y¹; hōn'y² [A sweet viscid fluid, the food of the bee].

Hong Kong: heŋ keŋ¹; hōŋ kōŋ²—so written and pronounced by the English residents there. *Standard & W.* heŋ'keŋ¹ [Brit. island colony in China; correctly, *kiang kiang*, or "fragrant waters"].

honi soit qui mal y pense: en'ti swā ki mal i pāns¹; ōn'ti swā ki māl y pāns² [Old Fr., "Evil be to him who evil thinks": motto of the British Order of the Garter].

Honiton: hen'i-tən¹; hōn'i-ton² [Eng. town, or lace made there].

honneur [Fr.]: ōn'nūr¹; ōn'nūr² [Honor]. See AFFAIRE.

honor: en'ar¹; ōn'or²—one of the four parent words that remain in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to all its relatives: **honorable**, **honorably**, **honorary**, **honorific**, **honorless**, etc. See H, HEIR, HONEST, HOUR.

honorarium: hen'o-rē'ri-um¹; hōn'o-rā'ri-ūm² [A fee paid to a professional man].

Honyman: hun'i-mən¹; hōn'y-man² [Eng. family name].

hood, hoof, hook, hoop. The *oo* in these words is generally sounded like *u* in "full," not like *u* in "rule." Sometimes **hoof** is indicated hūf¹; huf². Formerly **hook** was pronounced hūk¹ (Sheridan, 1780; Walker, 1791; Fulton & Knight, 1802; Enfield, 1807; Jameson, 1827; and Knowles, 1835), or huk¹ (Perry, 1777; Jones, 1798; Smart, 1840; and Wright, 1855); hūk² or hūk², and **hoop**, as hup¹; hūp², as by Perry (1777).

Hoogh: hōg¹; hōg²; not hūg¹ [Dutch painter (1629-81)].

Hoogvliet: hōg'vli¹; hōg'vli² [Dutch poet (1687-1763)].

hoopoe: hū'pō¹; hōō'pō², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*; *E.* hū'pu¹; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* hū'pū¹ [A bird].

Hoosier: hū'zer¹; hōō'zhēr² [A native of the State of Indiana].

Hopetown: hōp'tun¹; hōp'ton² [Scot. earldom].

Hophni: hef'nai¹; hōf'ni² [Bible].—**Hophra:** hef'ra¹; hōf'ra² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hor:** hēr¹; hōr² [Bible].

Horace: her'as¹; hōr'aç²; not her'ēs¹ [A masculine personal name].

2: ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whet, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: æ = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

Horæ: hō'rī¹; hō'rē² [In Class. Myth, goddesses of the seasons].

Horam: hō'rəm¹; hō'ram² [Bible].

Horatio: ho-rē'shū-ō¹; ho-rā'shi-ō² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Horats: ho-rāts¹; ho-rāts²; D. **Horatius:** ho-rā'si-us¹; ho-rā'si-ūs²; Fr. **Horace:** ô'rās¹; ô'rās²; Ger. **Horatius:** ho-rā'tsi-us¹; ho-rā'tsi-ūs²; It. **Orazio:** o-rād'zi-ō¹; o-rād'zi-ās²; L. **Horatius:** ho-rē'shū-us¹; ho-rā'shi-ūs²; Pg. **Horacio:** o-rā'si-ō¹ or (Sp.) o-rā'fhi-ō¹; o-rā'ci-ō² or (Sp.) o-rā'thi-ō².

Horeb: hō'reb¹; hō'rēb² [Bible].—**Horem:** hō'rem¹; hō'rēm² [Bible].—

Horesh: hō'resh¹; hō'rēsh² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hor-hagidgad:** hō'r-ha-gid'-gad¹; hō'r-ha-gid'-gād² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hori:** hō'rai¹; hō'ri² [Bible].

Horicon: her'i-kən¹; hō'rī-eon² [Indian name of Lake George].

Horim: hō'rim¹; hō'rim² [Bible].—**Horite:** hō'rait¹; hō'rit² [Bible (R. V.)].

horizon: ho-rui'zən¹; ho-rī'zon². At one time stressed on the first syllable:

Dan Phœbus stands in dread

And shames to shine within our hor'izon.

GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Fruite of Countesse* v. 240 [1577].

When the morning sun shall raise his car

Above the border of this hor'izon,

We'll forward towards Warwick, and his mates.

SHAKESPEARE *Henry VI* part III, act iv, sc. 7 [1593].

Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as it is placed to-day, and Johnson (1755), who followed him, did the same but noted in addition that "it is falsely pronounced by Shakespeare *hor'izon*." Fenning (1760), who spelt the word *hori'son*, stressed the penult, as did also all of the following: Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all the modern dictionaries, but Webster (1828) noted her'i-zən¹ [The line of the earth's surface that bounds the view].

Hormah: hō'r-mā¹; hō'r-mā² [Bible].

hornedness: hōrn'id-nes¹ or hōrnd'nes¹; hōrn'ed-nēs² or hōrnd'nēs².

Standard, E., W., & Wr. indicate the first; *C., I., M., & St.* note the second [The condition of being horned].

horologe: her'o-lōj¹ or her'o-lej¹; hōr'o-lōg² or hōr'o-lōg². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The former was noted by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), the latter by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835). Sheridan (1784), hō-ro-lōj¹ [An old-style time-piece].

horology: ho-rel'o-jī¹; ho-rōl'o-gy². Sheridan (1784), hō-ro-lō-jī¹; Knowles (1835), hō-ro-lej¹; Smart (1857), her'o-lōj-ī¹ [The science of time-measurement or of the making of timepieces].

Horonaīm: hōr'o-nē'im¹; hōr'o-nā'im² [Bible].

Horonite: hōr'o-nait¹ or hō'ro-nait¹; hōr'o-nit² or hō'ro-nit² [Bible].

horoscope: her'o-skōp¹; hōr'o-seōp²; frequently mispronounced hō'ro-skōp¹ [The configuration of the planets at any instant].

horrible: her'i-bl¹; hōr'i-bl²; *not* her'ə-bl¹ [Causing a shuddering terror or fear].

hors concours [Fr.]: ēr kēn'kūr¹; ôr eôn'eōr² [Literally, "out of competition"; in a class by itself].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊl, rʌl, cœr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrā*:

hors de combat [Fr.]: *ōr də kōn"bā"1*; *ōr də eōn"bā"2* [Out of the fight].

hors-d'œuvre [Fr.]: *ōr"=dūvr"1*; *ōr"=dūvr"2* [A side-dish].

Hortensia: *hōr-tēn'shū-ə1*; *hōr-tēn'shi-a2* [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Hortense: *ōr"tāns"1*; *ōr"tāns"2*; Ger. **Hortensia**: *hōr-tēn'si-a1*; *hōr-tēn'si-ā2*; It. **Ortensia**: *ōr-tēn'si-a1*; *ōr-tēn'si-ā2*.

Hosah: *hō'sā1*; *hō'sā2* [Bible].—**Hosal**: *hō'si-ai1*; *hō'sa-i2* [Bible].—**Hosea**: *hō-zī'ə1*; *hō-gō'a2* [In O. T.].—**Hoshaiah**: *hō-shē'yā1* or *hō-shai'yā1*; *hō-shā'yā2* or *hō-shī'yā2* [Bible].—**Hoshama**: *hōsh'ə-mə1*; *hōsh'a-ma2* [Bible].—**Hoshea**: *hō-shī'ə1*; *hō-shē'a2* [Bible].—**Hosiel**: *hō'si-el1*; *hō'si-ēl2* [Douai Bible].

hosier: *hō'zər1*; *hō'zhēr2* [A dealer in hose].—**hosliery**: *hō'zər-i1*; *hō'-zhēr-y2* [Stockings].

[in an Alpine pass].

hospice: *hōs'pis1*; *hōs'piç2*. *St. & Wr.* *hōs'pis1* [A shelter for travelers, as

hospitable: *hōs'pi-tə-bl1*; *hōs'pi-ta-bl2*; frequently, but erroneously, *hōs-pit'ə-bl1*.

hospital: *hōs'pi-təl1*; *hōs'pi-tal2*. See H. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), *hōs'pi-tal1*; by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), *ōs'pi-tal1*. Sheridan (1787) and Jones (1798), *ōs'pi-tal1*, which should be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

Hospitals: *hōs'pi-tē'lis1*; *hōs'pi-tā'lis2* [Douai Bible].

host: *hōst1*; *hōst2*. The *h* of the Latin original (*hostem*, *hostis*), which was dropped in the Romanic, was gradually restored in the Old French and Middle English spelling and ultimately in modern English pronunciation.

hostage: *hōs'tij1*; *hōs'tag2*. *I. & St.* *hōs'tēj1* [One held as a pledge for the performance of some stipulation].

hostel: *hōs'tel1*; *hōs'tēl2*. *I.* *hōs'tel1*. See HOTEL.

hosteler: *hōs'tel-ər1*; *hōs'tēl-ēr2*. *I.* *hōs'tel-ur1*.

[hostel].

hostelry: *hōs'tel-rī1*; *hōs'tēl-ry2*. *I.* *hōs'tel-rī1*; *Wr.* *hō'til-rī1* [An inn; a

hostile: *hōs'til1* or *hōs'tuil1*; *hōs'til2* or *hōs'til2*. The first indicates American usage; the second modern usage in Great Britain, where the first pronunciation was noted as in vogue, or perhaps preferred, by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), and the second by Jameson (1827).

hostler: *hōs'lar1* or *ōs'lar1*; *hōs'lēr2* or *ōs'lēr2*. The majority of the modern lexicographers indicate the first, as did Webster and Wright; the second, supported by all the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), is noted by *I., St., & Wr.* Perry, Jameson, Knowles, and Reid indicated the *t*-*ōs'lar1*.

hotel: *hō-tel"1*; *hō-tēl"2*. See H; HISTORICAL.

HOS'TEL [*hotel*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

Hotham1: *hō'tham1*; *hō'tham2* [Bible].

Hotham2: *hō'tām1*; *hōt'am2* [Eng. admiral (1777-1833)].

Hothan: *hō'thān1*; *hō'than2* [Bible (R. V.)].

Hothir: *hō'thər1*; *hō'thīr2* [Bible].

Houdin: *ū'dān"1*; *ū'dān"2* [Fr. mechanician and conjurer (1805-71)].

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; ou = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Houdini: hū-dī'nī¹; hū-dī'nī² [Am. expert in extrication].

hough: hək¹; hōk² [The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped].

Hough: huf¹; hūf² [1. Eng. scholar (1651-1743). 2. Am. author (1822-85)].

Houghton: hē'tən¹ or hau'tən¹; hō'ton² or hou'ton² [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Houghton: hō'tən¹; hō'ton² [Am. publisher (1823-95)].

Hougoumont: ū'gū'mōn¹; ū'gū'mōn² [A chateau in Belgium and a strategic point in the battle of Waterloo, 1815].

hour: aur¹; our²—one of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives **hour-glass**, **hourless**, **hourly**. See H, HEIR, HONEST, HONOR. Lost in the Romanic, and altho restored in the French *heure*, Spanish *hora*, and the English spelling, the *h* is no longer sounded in this word in any of these languages.

hour: hū'r¹ or hau'r¹; hū'ri² or hou'ri². The first is the American and the English pronunciation; the second is the Scottish as indicated by Jameson (1827), *I., & St.*; also, by Worcester (1859) [A beautiful damsel in the Mohammedan paradise].

housewife: haus'waif¹; hous'wif². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) this word was pronounced huz'wif, irrespective of its different meanings; but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers, except Worcester, who registers huz'wif, have pronounced it haus'waif¹, noting huz'zif¹—the pronunciation recorded by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827)—as formerly in use. Fenning (1760) wrote: "Frequently written and pronounced *huswife* or *hussy*" [The mistress of a household; also, a housekeeper].

housewife: huz'if¹; hūs'if² [1. A woman's receptacle for articles used in sewing. 2. A pert young woman]. See the preceding word.

housewifery: haus'waif'r¹; hous'wif'ry², *Standard, C., I., & M., & Walker* (1791); *E., St., & W.* haus'waif-ər-r¹; *Wr.* huz'wif-r¹, which is given as alternative by *C. & M.* A fourth pronunciation is noted as second choice by *E. & I.*, and as third by *C. & M.*—huz'if-r¹ [Domestic economy as practised by a housewife].

housing: hauz'ɪŋ¹; hous'ing² [1. The act of providing houses for. 2. A horse-cloth or covering].

Houssain: hū-sēn¹; hū-sān² [In the "Arabian Nights," the owner of a [magic carpet].

Houssaye: ū'sē¹; ū'sā² [Fr. author (1815-96)].

Houston: haus'tən¹ or hiūs'tən¹; hous'ton² or hūs'ton²; *not* hūs'tən¹ [An Eng. family name which is pronounced variously. In the United States the second pronunciation indicated above is used when speaking of General Sam. Houston, and the various counties and the city named for him; but the first pronunciation is the most common nowadays especially in England and in the Eastern United States. No one in New York, for instance, speaks of *Hewston* Street, and many persons who bear the name call themselves *Houseton*].

Houyhnhnm: hū-in'm¹ or hwin'm¹; hū-in'm² or hwīn'm², *Standard & W.; C. & I.* hau'innm¹; *M.* hwīn'n'm¹ or hwin'm¹ [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of the horses gifted with reason. The word is onomatopœic in that it is formed in imitation of the neigh of a horse].

hovel: hev'el¹; hōv'el²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) and others. By *C., M., & W.* huv'el¹ is noted as alternative. Compare **HOVER** [A dilapidated cottage].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

hover: hu'vər¹, hev'ər¹, or hō'vər¹; hōv'ēr², hōv'ēr², or hō'vēr². *Standard*, C. M., W., & W. indicate the first, which was noted also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); *E., I., & St.* note the second, which was recorded by Sheridan (1787), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To float on the air with outstretched wings].

howadjl: hau-aj'¹; how-adj'² [In Arabic-speaking countries, a merchant or traveler].

Howard: hau'ərd¹; how'ard² [A masculine personal and proper name].

Howell: hau'el¹; how'əl² [A masculine proper name].

Hozai: hō'zi-ai¹; hō'za-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Hsia: shī'a¹; shī'a² [The Chinese Golden Age (2205–1818 B. C.)].

Huascar: was-kār'¹; wäs-cār'² [An Inca of Peru (1495–1532)].

Hubert: hiū'bərt¹; hū'bērt² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. **Hubertus**: hū-ber'tus¹; hū-bēr'tus²; D. **Hubertus**: hu-ber'tus¹; hū-bēr'tüs²; F. **Hubert**: ũ'ber't¹; ũ'bēr't²; G. **Hubert**: hū'bert¹; hū'bērt²; It. **Uberto**: ũ-ber'to¹; ũ-bēr'to²; Pg. Sp. **Huberto**: u-ber'to¹; ũ-bēr'to².

Hucuca: hu-kū'kə¹; hū-cū'ea² [Douai Bible].

[uel Butler].

Hudibras: hiū'di-bras¹; hū'di-brās² [The hero of a satirical poem by Sam-

hue: hiū¹; hū² [A particular shade of color].

Huē: ũ'e¹; ũ'e² [City in Fr. Indo-China].

Hugessen: hiū'jes-n¹; hū'gēs-n² [Eng. family name of Teutonic origin]. Compare BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hugh: hiū¹; hū² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hugo**: hū'go¹; hū'gō²; F. **Hugues**: ũg¹; ũg²; It. **Ugo**: ũ'go¹; ũ'gō²; **Ugolino**: ũ'go-li'no¹; ũ'go-li'no²; L. **Hugo**: hiū'go¹; hū'gō². Pg. Sp. **Hugo**: ũ'go¹; ũ'gō².

Hughenden: hiū'en-den¹; hū'ēn-dēn² [Eng. parish; site of Hughenden Manor, residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield].

Hughes: hiūz¹; hūz² [A family name of Teutonic origin].

Hugo: hiū'go¹ or (Fr.) ũ'gō¹; hū'gō² or (Fr.) ũ'gō² [French author (1802–85)].

[centuries].

Huguenot: hiū'gə-net¹; hū'ge-nōt² [Fr. Protestant of the 16th and 17th

Hukkok: huk'ək¹; hūk'ok² [Bible].—**Hul**: hul¹; hūl² [Bible].—**Huldah**: hūl'dā¹; hūl'dā² [Bible].

human: hiū'mən¹; hū'man². Perry (1777) yiū'mən¹. See H.

The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dictionary* vol. v, p. 443, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

humanitarian: hiu-man'i-tēr-i-ən¹; hū-mān'i-tā-ri-an². See BARBARIAN [A philanthropist].

Hubert: hum'bərt¹; hūm'bērt² [A masculine personal name]. It. **Umberto**: ũm-ber'to¹; ũm-bēr'to².

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

humble: hum'bl¹; hūm'bl², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; also, Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), um'bl¹, which to-day is deemed illiterate. See H.

Humboldt: hum'bōlt¹ or (Ger.) hum'bōlt¹; hūm'bōlt² or (Ger.) hūm'bōlt² [Ger. philosopher (1769-1859)].

humor: hiū'mar¹ or yū'mar¹; hū'mor² or yū'mor². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Cull (1864); *Wr.* indicates the second, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). Smart (1857) noted yū'mar¹ for "wit" and hiū'mar¹ for "moisture."

humorist: hiū'mar-ist¹ or yū'mar-ist¹; hū'mor-ist² or yū'mor-ist². The second, preferred by Worcester, is noted only as alternative by the later dictionaries [A wit].

Humphrey: hum'fri¹; hūm'fry² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Humphried:** hum'frit¹; hūm'frēt²; Fr. **Onfroï:** ôñ'frwā¹; ôñ'frwā²; G. **Humfried:** hūm'frit¹; hūm'frēt²; It. **Onofredo:** ô'no-frē'do¹; ô'no-frē'do²; L. **Humphredus:** hum'fri'dus¹; hūm-frē'dūs²; Sp. **Hunfredo:** un-frē'do¹; ũn-frē'do²; Sw. **Humfrid:** hum'frid¹; hūm'frid².

Humtah: hum'tā¹; hūm'tā² [Bible].

hundred: hun'dred¹; hūn'drēd². To-day the pronunciation hun'dərd¹, noted by Sheridan (1780), and as colloquial by Walker (1791), is illiterate.

Hungarian: hun-gē'r-ən¹; hūn-gā'ri-an². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A native of Hungary].

Hungary: hun-gə-rī¹; hūn-gā-ry² [A country of Central Europe].

hunger: hun-gər¹; hūn-gēr². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [Craving for food].

hungry: hun-grī¹; hūn-gry² [Suffering for want of food].

Hunjadl (Janos): hun'yed-i¹, yā'nosh¹; hun'yöd-i, yā'nosh² [Hungarian hero (1387-1456)]. Spelt also **Hun'yad-y**, but pronounced the same way.

Hunstanton: hun'stən¹; hūn'ston² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hupham: hiū'fəm¹; hū'fam² [Bible].—**Huphamites:** hiū'fəm-aits¹; hū'fam-its² [Bible].—**Huppah:** hup'ā¹; hūp'ā² [Bible].—**Huplim:** hup'im¹; hūp'im² [Bible].—**Hur:** hūr¹; hūr² [Bible].—**Hurai:** hiū'r-ai¹, hiū-rē'ai¹, or hiū'r-ai¹; hū-rā'i², or hū'r-i² [Bible].—**Huram:** hiū'rəm¹; hū'ram² [Bible].—**Huri:** hiū'rai¹; hū'r-i² [Bible].

[of the Iroquois tribe].

Huron: hiū'rən¹; hū'rōn² [A great lake of North America; also, an Indian

Huronian: hiu-rō'n-ən¹; hū-rō'ni-an² [Pert. to Lake Huron].

Husathi: hiū'sə-thai¹; hū'sa-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Husathite:** hiū'sə-thait¹; hū'sa-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Hushim:** hiū'shum¹; hū'shim² [Bible].

hussar: hu-zār¹; hū-gār², *C., E., I., M., St., Walker* (1828), & *Smart* (1840), *W., & Wr.*; *Standard* hu-zār¹; hū-gār² [A cavalry soldier].

hussy: huz'1; hū'sy². Compare HOUSEWIFE.

[To hasten].

hustle: hus'1; hūs'1²—the *t* is silent [1. To crowd; push, as in a crowd. 2.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūl, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **pöllee**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Huth: hūth¹; hūth²; *not* hūth¹ [Eng. family name].

Huy: hei¹; hōy² [Belg. town].

Huygens: hai'genz¹ *or* (D.) hei'gens¹; hŷ'gēns² *or* (D.) hōy'gēns² [astronomer (1629-95)].

Huz: huz¹; hūz² [Bible].

Huzoth: hiū'zōth¹; hū'zōth² [Bible].

Huzzab: huz'ab¹; hūz'āb² [Bible].

Hwang: hwāŋ¹; hwāŋg² [Chin. river].

Hyacinth: hai'ə-sinθ¹; hŷ'a-çinθ² [A masculine personal name].

Hyades: hai'ə-dīz¹; hŷ'a-dēs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the muses of Bacchus].

hybrid: hai'brid¹ *or* hib'rid¹; hŷ'brid² *or* hŷb'rid². So also with its relatives, **hybridism**, **hybridist**, **hybridize**, etc. The first is uniformly noted as best usage by modern dictionaries. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) indicated the second for the noun and the first for the adjective.

Hyaspes: hai-das'pīz¹; hŷ-dās'pēs² [River in India].

hydatid: hai'də-tid¹; hŷ'da-tīd². 1. hid'a-tid¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative [A larval stage of a tapeworm].

hydrangea: hai-dran'ji-a¹; hŷ-drān'ge-a², but frequently, tho perhaps less desirably, heard hai-drēn'ji-a¹ [A plant of the saxifrage family].

hydraulics: hai-drō'hks¹; hŷ-dra'lies², but frequently, tho less desirably, heard hai-drel'hks¹ [The science of liquids].

hydrid, **hydride**: hai'drid¹ *or* hai'draid¹; hŷ'drid² *or* hŷ'drid²—the second is the form used in England [A compound of hydrogen].

hydro: hai'dro-¹; hŷ'dro-² [From the Gr. *hŷdōp*, water, used as a combining form in many chemical and medical terms].

hydrolysis: hai-drel'i-sis¹; hŷ-drōl'y-sīs² [Chemical decomposition].

hydrometer: hai-drem'i-tər¹; hŷ-drōm'e-tēr² [An instrument for measuring the flow of water].

hydropathist: hai-drep'ə-θist¹; hŷ-drōp'a-thīst² [One who practises [hydropathy].

hydropathic: hai'dro-paθ'ik¹; hŷ'dro-pāθ'ie² [Pert. to water-cure].

hydropathy: hai-drep'ə-θi¹; hŷ-drōp'a-θy² [Water-cure].

hydrophobia: hai'dro-fō'bi-a¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bi-a². Sheridan (1787) hai-dro-fō-bi'a¹ [A disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal].

hydrophobic: hai'dro-fō'bi¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bie², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; 1. hai'drō-feb'ik¹; *M. & Wr.* hai-dro-feb'ik¹.

Hyères: i'ār¹; i'ēr²; *not* i'er¹ [Fr. winter resort].

Hygela: hai-ji'ə¹; hŷ-gē'a², *Standard, C., E., M., & Stormonth*; *not* hai-ji'yə¹, *I., W., & Wr.* [Gr. goddess of health; asteroid].

hygiene: hai'ji-in¹ *or* hai'jin¹; hŷ'gi-ēn² *or* hŷ'gēn², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *St.* alone prefers the second, which *Standard, W., & Wr.* note as alternative [Sanitary science].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

hygienic: hai"ji-en'ik¹; hÿ"gi-ĕn'ie². *M.* notes hij"i-en'ik¹ and hij"i-in'ik¹ as alternatives.

hygienist: hai"ji-in-ist¹; hÿ"gi-en-ist². *M.* hij"i-i-nist¹ as alternative.

Hyksos: hik'ses¹; hÿk'sös² [Egypt. shepherd kings].

[Hereules].

Hylas: hai'las¹; hÿ'las² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth, a favorite of

hyle [Gr.]: hai'li¹; hÿ'lē² [Matter].

hylotheism: hai'lo-thi'izm¹; hÿ'lo-thē'izm², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & I.* hai'lo-thi'izm¹; *M.* hai'lo-thi-izm¹; *St.* hai'lo-thi'izm¹; *Wr.* hai-leth'i-izm¹ [The doctrine that the material universe is God].

Hymen: hai'men¹; hÿ'mēn² [In Gr. myth, the god of marriage].

Hymenæus: hai'mi-ni'us¹; hÿ'me-nē'ūs² [Bible].

hymeneal: hai'mi-ni'əl¹; hÿ'me-nē'al². By Perry (1777), hai-mi'ni-əl¹; Sheridan (1787) and Enfield (1807), him-a-ni'əl¹ [Relating to marriage].

hymn: him¹; hÿm². Compare CONDEMN [A song of praise].—**hymnal:** him'nəl¹; hÿm'nal² [A book of hymns].—**hymned:** himd¹; hÿmd².—**hymning:** him'ŋ¹ or him'ŋŋ¹; hÿm'ŋ² or hÿm'ning².

hyoganoid: hai'o-gan'oid¹; hÿ'o-gān'oid², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* hai'o-gē'nōid¹ [Belonging to a subclass of fishes].

hypallage: hip-al'ə-ji¹ or hai-pal'ə-ji¹; hÿp-āl'a-ge² or hÿ-pāl'a-ge². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second; *C.* hi-pal'ə-ji¹; *Wr.* hi-pal'ə-ji¹ [A figure in grammar or rhetoric].

hypanisognathous: hip-an'ī-sog'nə-thus¹; hÿp-ān'ī-sōg'na-thūs². *C.* hai-pan-i-sog'nə-thus¹ [Having lower-jaw teeth narrower than those of the upper jaw].

hypanthium: hip-an'thi-um¹ or hai-pan'thi-um¹; hÿp-ān'thi-ūm or hÿ-pān'thi-ūm². *Standard, E., I., & W.* prefer the first; *C.* favors the second; *M.* hi-pan'thi-um¹ [An enlarged axis of a flower].

hypantrum: hip-an'trum¹, *Standard, or* hai-pan'trum¹, *C. & W.;* hÿp-ān'trūm² or hÿ-pān'trūm² [The cavity of a vertebral neural arch].

hypapophysis: hip'ə-pef'ī-sis¹ or hai'pə-pef'ī-sis¹; hÿp'a-pōf'y-sis² or hÿ-pa-pōf'y-sis². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second [A median ventral process of a vertebra].

Hypatia: hai-pē'shi-ə¹; hÿ-pā'shi-a² [Gr. teacher (—415)].

hyper- (prefix): hai'pər-¹; hÿ'pēr-² [Over; above].

[words].

hyperbaton: hai-pūr'bə-tən¹; hÿ-pēr'ba-ton² [In rhetoric, an inversion of

hyperbola: hai-pūr'bo-lə¹; hÿ-pēr'bo-la² [A plane curve in geometry].

hyperbole: hai-pūr'bo-lī¹; hÿ-pēr'bo-lē². Kenrick (1773), hi-pūr'bo-lī¹ [In rhetoric, overstatement; exaggeration].

hyperborean: hai'pər-bō'ri-ən¹; hÿ'pēr-bō're-an² [In Gr. myth, one of a people who dwelt beyond the north wind: favorites of Apollo].

hyperemia, hyperæmia: hai'pər-ī'mi-a¹; hÿ'pēr-ē'mi-a² [Abnormal accumulation of blood in the body].

Hypericum: hai-per'ī-kum¹; hÿ-pēr'ī-cūm², but etymologically hip-er-ci-kum [A herbaceous shrubby plant].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʉle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Hyperides: hai"pär-ai'diz¹; hÿ"për-î'dēs² [Athenian orator (389-322 B. C.)].

Hyperion: hai-pî'ri-en¹ or hai"pär-ai'en¹; hÿ-pē'ri-ön² or hÿ"pēr-î'ön²
[1. In Gr. myth, a Titan, the son of Uranus and Ge. 2. The sun-god Helios].

hypethral, hypæthral: hip-î'thral¹ or hai-pî'thral¹; hÿp-ē'thral² or hÿ-pē'thral². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., E., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [Open to the sky, as a roofless building]. [cial sleep].

hypnotism: hip'no-tizm¹; hÿp'no-tîsm² [The process of producing artifi-

hypo-, hyp- (prefix): hai'po-¹ or hip-¹; hÿ'po-² or hÿp-² [Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-*].

In a word having a Latin or Greek plural form, *hip-o-* or *hip-* is generally the preferred pronunciation. A modern compound of *hypo-* and a word used as English is generally pronounced hai'po-, while one of *hyp-* and such a word is generally pronounced hip-

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1210. [New York, 1915.]

The first vowel in Gr. *ύπο-*, L. *hippo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long [ai¹] in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as ai. JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 505. [Oxford, 1901.]

hypochondriac: hip'o-ken'dri-ak¹ or hai"po-ken'dri-ak¹; hÿp'o-eön'dri-æ² or hÿ"po-eön'dri-æ². *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, which was noted by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); *C., E., & I.* favor the second, which was indicated by Jameson (1827); Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), hip-o-ken-drai'æk¹ [One who is morbidly depressed about individual health].

hypochondriacal: hip'o-ken-drai'ä-käl¹ or hai"po-ken-drai'ä-käl¹; hÿp'o-eön-dri'ä-eal² or hÿ"po-eön-dri'ä-eal². [of virtue or religion].

hypocrisy: hi-pøk'ri-si¹; hy-pöe'ri-sy² [The assuming of a false appearance]

hypocrite: hip'o-krit¹; hÿp'o-erit² [One who practises hypocrisy].

hypocycloid: hai"po-sai'kloid¹; hÿ"po-çÿ'elöid². *M.* hip-o-sai'kloid¹ [A geometrical curve].

hypodermic: hai"po-dür'mik¹, *Standard & W., or* hip'o-dür'mik¹; hÿ"po-dër'mic² or hÿp'o-dër'mic². *C., E., & I.* hai-po-dür'mik¹; *M.* hip-o-dür'mik¹; *St.* hai-pö-dür'mik¹; *Wr.* hip-ä-dür'mik¹ [Introduced under the skin].

hypogastric: hip'o-gas'trik¹, *Standard, or* hai"po-gas'trik¹; *W.*; hÿp'o-gas'tric² or hÿ"po-gäs'tric². *C. & E.* hai-po-gas'trik¹; *I.* hai-pö-gas'trik¹; *M.* hip-o-gas'trik¹; *Wr.* hip-ä-gas'trik¹ [Pert. to the lower part of the abdomen].

hypogene: hip'o-jin¹, *Standard, M., W., & Wr., or* hai"po-jin¹; hÿp'o-gēn² or hÿ"po-gēn². *I. & St.* hai-pö-jin¹ [Formed beneath the earth's surface].

hypogeum: hip'o-jî'um¹, *Standard & W., or* hai"po-jî'um¹; hÿp'o-gē'üm² or hÿ"po-gē'üm². *C. & E.* hai-po-jî'um¹; *I.* hai-pö-jî'um¹; *M.* hip-o-jî'um¹; *St.* hai-pö-jî'um¹; *Wr.* hip-ä-jî'em¹ [A subterranean building].

hypoglossal: hai"po-gles'al¹; hÿ"po-glös'al², *Standard & W.; C. & E.* hai-po-gles'al¹; *I.* hai-pö-gles'al¹; *M.* hip-o-gles'al¹; *St.* hai-pö-gles'al¹; *Wr.* hip-ä-gles'al¹ [Beneath the tongue].

hypophosphate: hai"po-fes'fēt¹; hÿ"po-fös'fāt², *Standard & W.; C.* hai-po-fes'fēt¹; *I.* hai-pö-fes'fēt¹; *M.* hip-o-fes'fēt¹; *Wr.* hai-po-fes'fēt¹ [A chemical salt].

hypostasis: hai-pes'tä-sis¹; hÿ-pös'tä-sîs². *M.* hip-es'tä-sis¹ [Basis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hît, Ice; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nēt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

hypotenuse: hai-pet'ī-niūs¹; hȳ-pōt'e-nūs². *M.* hip-et'ī-niūs¹. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) hai-pet'ī-niūs¹. This word has been frequently erroneously spelt **hypothenuse**; it was pronounced hai-peth'ī-niūs¹ by Ash (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), the stress was indicated on the last syllable. Smart (1840) hip-et'ī-niūs¹ [A geometrical term].

hypothecate: hai-pōth'ī-kēt¹; hȳ-pōth'e-eāt². *M.* hip-ēth'ī-kēt¹ [To pledge as security].

hypothesis: hai-pōth'ī-sis¹; hȳ-pōth'e-sīs². *M.* hip-ēth'ī-sis¹ [A proposition stated as a basis for argument].

hypothetic: hai'po-thet'ik¹, *Standard & W.*, or hip'o-thet'ik¹; hȳ-po-thēt'ie² or hȳp'o-thēt'ie². *C. & E.* hai-po-thet'ik¹; *I.* hai-pō-thet'ik¹; *M.* hip-o-thet'ik¹; *Wr.* hai-pa-thet'ik¹ [Based on hypothesis].

hypoxanthin, hypoxanthine: hai'po-zan'thin¹, *Standard & W.*, or -thin¹; hȳ'po-zān'thin² or -thin². *C.* hai-pek-san'thin¹; *E. & I.* hai-peks-an'thin¹; *M.* hip-ek-san'thin¹; *St.* hai-pō-zanth'in¹ [A crystalline chemical].

Hyrcanus: hūr-kē'nūs¹; hȳr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

hyssop: his'əp¹; hȳs'op². *I. & M.* his'əp¹; *Wr.* hiz'əp¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), indicated *hy'ssop*; by Kenrick (1773) and Ash (1775), *hys'sop*. Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), noted hai'səp¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), hiz'əp¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), his'əp¹ [A bushy herb of the mint family].

hysteria: his-tī'ri-ə¹; hȳs-tē'ri-a² [A nervous affection].—**hysterics:** his-ter'iks¹; hȳs-tēr'ies².

Hythe: haith¹; hȳth² [Eng. town].

I

i: ai¹; i². In this book the sounds of the letter *i* are indicated in Key 1 by four symbols: (1) i as in "hit"; (2) i as in "police"; (3) i as in "habit," which in sound approximates to *e* in "pocket"; (4) ai as in "aisle," "isle." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see INTRODUCTION, pp. xvi, xviii-xix, and for their equivalents in Key 2 see page xxxi.

The *i* of *machine* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without a consonantal interference. . . . As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y*, the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word; compare *aisle*, *oil*, *boy*, *moist*, *oyster*. In the combinations *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey* (*ail*, *day*, *veil*, *they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit*, *suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for *ū* or *iū*, as the case may be.

What is popularly called "long i" is a diphthong of which the first element varies between *a*, *e*, and *o*. Normally it is nearest to *a*: wherefore *ai* is used as its symbol in Key 1.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced *ū*: compare *fir*, *thirst*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1214 [1915].

The diphthong *ai* is found (1) Printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a vowel, as in *lie* (lai), *vial* (vaiel), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol*, *fibrous*, etc.; in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice*, *reconcile*, *guile*, *porcupine*, *mine*, *realize*, *appetite*, *regicide*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict*, *night*, *sign*, etc.; before final *ld*, *mb*, *nt*, *st*: *mild*, etc., *climb*, *pint*, *Christ*; so *ei*, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.; so *oi* in *choir*.

(2) Printed *y* in *fly* (fai), *dyer*, *hydra*, *rye*, *type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc.; *uy* in *buy*.

Iacchus: ai-ak'us¹; i-æ'ūs² [A name of Bacchus].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; inŭ; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **gæt**; get, **prëy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Iachimo: yā'ki-mo¹ or ai-ak'i-mo¹; yā'eī-mo² or i-äe'i-mo² [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," an Italian libertine].

Iago: i-ä'go¹; i-ä'go² [In Shakespeare's "Othello," a perfidious villain].

Iambe: ai-am'bi¹; i-äm'bē² [In Gr. myth, an aged servant to Metanira, queen of Eleusis]. [A. D.].

Iamblichus: ai-am'bli-kus¹; i-äm'bli-eüs² [Gr. philosopher (—330?)].

iambus: ai-am'bus¹; i-äm'büs² [In prosody, a dissyllabic foot].

Ian: i'an¹; i'än² [Scot. for JOHN].

Iberville¹: i'bär'vil¹; i'bär'vil² [Fr.-Canadian navigator (1661-1706)].

Iberville²: ai'bär-vil¹; i'bär-vil² [**1.** Canadian county. **2.** Parish in La.].

ibex: ai'beks¹; i'bëks² [A type of wild goat].

Ibhar: ib'hor¹; ib'här² [Bible].

ibid¹: i'bid¹; i'bid² [P. I. lizard].

ibid²: ib'id¹; ib'id² [An abbreviation of the Latin **IBIDEM**].

ibidem [L.]: i-bai'dem¹; i-bi'dëm² [In the same place]. Compare **IBID**.

ibis: ai'bis¹; i'bis² [A bird sacred to the ancient Egyptians].

Ibleam: ib'li-am¹; ib'le-äm² [Bible].—**Ibnelah:** ib-ni'yā¹ or ib'ni-ai'ä¹; ib-nē'yā² or ib'ne-i'a² [Bible].—**Ibnijah:** ib-nai'jā¹; ib-ni'jā² [Bible].—**Ibri:** ib'rai¹; ib'ri² [Bible].—**Ibsam:** ib'säm¹; ib'sam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ibsen: ib'sen¹; ib'sën² [Norw. dramatist (1828-1906)].

Ibzan: ib'zän¹; ib'zan² [Bible].

Icamia: ik'ä-mai'ä¹; i'e'a-mi'a² [Douai Bible].

Icaria: ai-kē'ri-ä¹; i-eä'ri-a² [A valley in Attica, Greece].

Icarian: ai-kē'ri-än¹; i-eä'ri-an².

Icarlus: ai-kē'ri-us¹; i-eä'ri-üs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Attica].

Icarus: ik'ä-rus¹; i'e'a-rüs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Dædalus].

ice: ais¹; iç² [Frozen water].

Ichabod: ik'ä-bed¹; i'e'a-böd² [Bible].

Ichneumon: ik-niū'män¹; i-e-nū'mon² [A weasel-like quadruped].

ichor: ai'kor¹; i'ëör² [In Class. myth, the ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods]. [in medicine].

ichthyol: ik'thi-öl¹ or -öl¹; i'e'thy-öl² or -öl² [A sulfonated compound used

ichthyology: ik'thi-öl'o-ji¹; i'e'thy-öl'o-gy² [The branch of zoology that treats of fishes]. [reptile of porpoise-like form].

ichthyosaurus: ik'thi-o-sē'rus¹; i'e'thy-o-sä'rüs²; not -sau'rus¹ [A fossil

icicle: ai'si-kl¹; i'çi-el² [A pendent mass of ice].

icon: ai'ken¹; i'eön²; not i'ken¹ [A holy picture].

Iconium: ai-kō'ni-um¹; i'eō'ni-üm² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wæt, ǵl; mē, gēt, prey, fërn; hīt, içe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; əu = out; əil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Iconoclast: ai-kən'o-klast¹; i-əŋ'o-eləst² [A breaker of images].

Iconography: ai''ko-nəg'rə-fī¹; i''eo-nəg'ra-fy² [In art, the science of describing paintings, sculpture, etc.].

Ictinus: ik-tai'nus¹; i-e-tī'nūs² [Gr. architect who lived about 435 B. C.].

Icuthiel: i-kiū'thi-el¹; i-eū'thi-əl² [Douai Bible].

-id (suffix): -id¹; -id². Formerly **-ide:** -aid¹; -id².

Used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin, as in *fluid*, *solid*. (2) In nouns derived from the Greek or from Greek models through Latin or New Latin feminine nouns in *-is*, as *carya-tid*. (3) In zoology: (a) in nouns derived from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ* (pl. of *-idēs*), as *falconid*; (b) in nouns designating the cusps, crests, etc., of the lower teeth, as *hypoconid*, etc., as differentiated from those of the upper teeth, *hypocone*, etc. (4) In chemistry, to form names of compounds. It is often added to the contracted form of the name of the electronegative element or radical in binary compounds: as, sodium *chlorid*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1219, col. 3 [1915].

Ida: ai'də¹; i'də² [A feminine personal name of Teutonic origin].

Idaho: ai'də-hō¹; i'də-hō² [State in U. S.].

Idala: i-dē'yə¹; i-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Idalas:** i-dē'yəs¹; i-dā'yas² [Douai Bible].—**Idalah:** id'ə-lā¹, ai'də-lā¹, or i-dē'lā¹; i'də-lā², i'dā-lā², or i-dā'lā² [Bible].—**Idbash:** id'bash¹; i'dāsh² [Bible].—**Iddo:** id'o¹; i'd'o² [Bible].

-ide: See **-id**.

Idea: ai-dī'ə¹; i-dē'a²—when used as an exclamation and with the definite article: ai'di-ə¹ [A mental image, conception, or notion].

Ideal: ai-dī'əl¹; i-dē'al². So also its relatives **i-de'al-ism**, **i-de'al-ist**, **i-de'al-is'tic**, **i-de'al-ize**, etc.

Ideality: ai'di-al'i-ti¹; i'dē-āl'i-ty² [Ideal character or condition].

Ideographic: ai'di-o-graf'ik¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-o-graf'ik¹, *E. & M.*; i'de-o-grāf'ic² or id'e-o-grāf'ic²; *I. & St.* id'i-ō-graf'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to characters or figures as symbolic of ideas].

Ideology: ai'di-əl'o-jī¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-əl'o-jī¹, *E. & St.*; i'de-əl'o-gy² or id'e-əl'o-gy²; *I. & St.* id-i-əl'o-jī¹ [The science of human ideas].

Ides: aidz¹; iḏz² [Certain days in the ancient Roman calendar].

Idida: id'i-də¹; i'di-də² [Douai Bible].

Idiosyncrasy: id'i-o-sin'krə-sī¹; i'di-o-syn'era-sy² [An individual peculi-
[arity].

Idithun: id'i-thūn¹; i'di-thūn² [Douai Bible].

Ido: i'do¹; i'do² [An artificial language].

Idocrase: id'o-krēs¹, *Standard & St.*, or ai'do-krēs¹, *C., I., M., & W.*; i'd'o-crās² or i'do-crās². The first approximates to the Fr. *idocrase*; the second may be traced to the Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krās*, mixing [A vitreous mineral allied to the lime-alumina garnet].

Idol: ai'dəl¹; i'dol² [A graven image or false god].

Iduel: id'yu-el¹; i'dyū-əl² [Apocrypha].

Idumæa: ai'diu-mī'ə¹; i'dū-mē'a² [Bible].

2; wəlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **grēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rûle**; but, **bûrn**;

Idyl, Idyll: ai'dil¹; i'dýl². Walker (1834) erroneously says, "Ash (1775), Barclay (1774), and Fenning (1760) do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idiot*," but they accent the word *i'dyl* as they do *i'dol*, as did Johnson (1755) also, which shows clearly that they indicated the diphthongal ai sound as heard in "aisle."

Ieddias: ai'e-dai'as¹; i'ē-di'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Iezer:** ai-i'zəi¹; i-ē'zər² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezerite:** ai-ez'i-rai¹; i-ē'z-e-rít² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezias:** ai'i-zai'as¹; i'ē-zí'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

If: if¹; if² [The conditional particle in Eng. used chiefly to indicate supposition and condition].

If: if¹; if² [An islet in the Gulf of Marseilles, France].

Igaal: ig'i-əl¹; i'g'a-al² [Douai Bible].—**Igal:** ai'gal¹; i'gál² [Bible].—**Igdallah:** ig'da-lai'ai¹; i'g'da-lí'a² [Bible].—**Igeal:** ai'g-el¹ or ai'j-el¹; i'g'e-al² or i'g'e-al² [Bible].

Ightham: ai'təm¹; i'tam² [Eng. parish and village]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Ignatius: ig-nē'shi-us¹; i'g-nā'shi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. D. ig-nā'si-us¹; i'g-nā'si-ūs²; F. **Ignace:** i'nyās¹; i'nyāc²; G. **Ignaz:** ig-nāts¹; i'g-nāts²; or **Ignatius:** ig-nā'tsi-us¹; i'g-nā'tsi-ūs²; Gr. **Ignatios;** It. **Ignazio:** i-nyā'dzi-ō¹; i-nyā'dzi-ō²; or **Ignacio:** i-nyā'chi-ō¹; i-nyā'chi-ō²; Pg. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'si-ō¹; i'g-nā'ci-ō²; Sp. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'thi-ō¹; i'g-nā'thi-ō²; or **Iñigo:** i-nyí'go¹; i-nyí'go².

Ignitible: ig-nai'ti-bl¹; i'g-ní'ti-bl². Sheridan (1780) ig'ni-ti-bl¹.

Ignominious: ig'no-min'i-us¹; i'g'no-mín'i-ūs², Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Craig (1849). Pronounced as four syllables by Worcester (1859) and before him by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—ig-no-min'yas¹ [Entailing public disgrace].

Ignoramus: ig'no-rē'mus¹; i'g'no-rā'mūs² [An uneducated person].

Iguana: i-gwā'nə¹; i-gwā'na². E. & I. ig-wā'nə¹; St. ig-wē'nə¹ [A lizard-like creature].

Iguanodon: i-gwā'no-dən¹; i-gwā'no-dōn², Standard, E., I., & St.; C., M., W., & Wt i-gwan'o-dən¹ [A giant fossil lizard that resembled the iguana].

Ihelom: ai-hí'ləm¹; i-hē'lom² [Douai Bible].

Ihelon: ai-hí'lən¹; i-hē'lon² [Douai Bible].

[of a Malayan tree].

Ihlang-ihlang: i-lāŋ'í-lāŋ¹; i-läng'í-läng² [A perfume from the flowers]

Iim: ai'im¹; i'im² [Bible].—**Ije-abarim:** ai'jī-ab'a-rim¹; i'jī-āb'a-rim² [Bible].—**Ijon:** ai'jen¹; i'jon² [Bible].—**Ikkes:** ik'esh¹; ik'esh² [Bible].

-il, -ile: -il¹, -ail¹ or -il¹; -il², -il² or -il² [These suffixes are used as adjectival terminations to denote condition, suitability, capability, etc.; as *civil*, *docile*, *fossil*, *fertile*. The Latin words which were adapted in Old French took *-il* for the masculine ending, as *civil*, and *-ile* for the feminine, as *civile*. The ending gradually became *-ile* and later, in both English and French, *-ile* became common. Words ending in *-ile* have exceptions with *i* long, but in Eng. the tendency is to extend the *-il* pronunciation to all words. While Standard says "to pronounce *fertile*, *hostile*, etc., otherwise than fer'til, hos'til, etc., is antiquated, Dr. Murray indicates the pronunciations fer'til and hos'til as his respective preferences."

Ila: ai'h-ai¹ or ai'lai¹; i'la-i² or i'li² [Bible].—**Iladun:** i-lai'ə-dun¹; i-lí'a-dūn² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōp,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Iliaqueate: i-lē'kwī-ēt¹ or i-lak'wī-ēt¹; ɪ-lā'kwe-āt² or ɪ-lāk'we-āt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage favors il-lak'wī-ēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) favored the first, while Ash (1775), Perry (1805), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) supported the second [To catch as in a noose].

Illative: il'ə-tiv¹ or i-lē'tiv¹; ɪ'l-a-tiv² or ɪ-lā'tiv². *M.* i-lē'tiv¹ [Derived by inference].

Illicit: i-lis'it¹; ɪ-lɪç'it²; not il'ɪ-sit¹ [Unlawful].

[States].

Illinois: il'ɪ-nei¹ or il'ɪ-neiz¹; ɪ'l'i-nōi² or ɪ'l'i-nōiʒ² [A State of the United

Illusion: i-liū'zən¹; ɪ-lū'zhon². *St.* il-lū'zən¹ [A deceptive mental image].

Illusive: i-liū'siv¹; ɪ-lū'siv²; frequently mispronounced il-liū'ziv¹. Compare **ILLUSION**. [ing to deceive].

Illusory: i-liū'so-rɪ¹; ɪ-lū'so-ry²; frequently mispronounced -zo-ry¹ [Tend-

Illustrate: i-lus'trēt¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.,* or il'us-trēt¹, *M. & W.*; ɪ-lūs'trāt² or ɪ'lūs-trāt². The pronunciation indicated by Dr. Murray predominates over England to-day [To provide drawings or engravings for (a book); to explain by means of figures or examples].—**illustrated:** i-lus'trēt-ed¹ or il'us-trāt-ed¹; ɪ-lūs'trāt-əd² or ɪ'lūs-trāt-əd². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England.—**illustration:** il'us-trē'shən¹; ɪ'lūs-trā'shon² [A picture of any kind inserted in a book or periodical or printed with the text].—**illustrative:** i-lus'trə-tiv¹ or il'us-trə-tiv¹; ɪ-lūs'trā-tiv² or ɪ'lūs-trā-tiv².—**illustrator:** il'us-trē'tər¹ or ɪ-lūs-trā-tor².

Illustrious: i-lus'tri-us¹; ɪ-lūs'tri-ūs² [Greatly distinguished].

Illyricum: i-lir'ɪ-kum¹; ɪ-lȳr'ɪ-eŭm² [Bible].

[thing].

Image: im'ɪj¹; ɪm'æg²; not im'ēj¹ [A visible representation of a person or

Imagery: im'ɪj-rɪ¹; ɪm'æg-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.*—the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., St., & W.* im'ɪj-ər¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *Stormonth* im'ə-jer¹ [1. Images collectively. 2. Descriptive presentation of ideas].

Imalcue: ai-mal'kiu-rɪ¹; i-mäl'eŭ-e² [Apocrypha].

Imam: i-mām'¹; i-mām'² [In a Mohammedan mosque, the leader in the devotions and prayers]. Variant **Imaum** pronounced the same way or i-mēm'¹; i-mām'².

Imaret: i-mā'ret¹; i-mā'rēt², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & E.* im'ə-ret¹ [A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims].

Imbecile: im'bi-sil¹; im'be-çil², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* im'be-sil¹; *Wr.* im-bes'il¹, the pronunciation also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). The stress was placed on the ultima by Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—im-bə-sil¹, but by careful speakers in America and in England the stress is placed on the first syllable [A person of feeble mind].

Imbroglio: im-brō'lyo¹; ɪm-brō'lyo², *Standard & M.; C., I., St., & W.* im-brō'lyō¹; *E.* im-brō'li-ō¹; *Wr.* im-brō'lyi-ō¹ [A misunderstanding attended by ill feeling].

Imla: im'lə¹; ɪm'la² [Bible].—**Imlah:** im-lā¹; ɪm'lā² [Bible].—**Immah:** im'ā¹; ɪm'ā² [Bible].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, çūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

immanent: im'ə-nent¹; im'a-nēnt² [Dwelling or remaining within]. Compare IMMINENT.

Immanuel: i-man'yū-el¹; ĩ-măn'yū-əl² [Bible: God with us].

immediate: i-mī'di-t¹; ĩ-mē'di-at²; *not* i-mī'jēt¹. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), im-mī'dyit¹. Jameson (1827) im-mī'di-ēt¹ [Done or occurring at once].

immensurable: im-men'siur-ə-bl¹; ĩm-mēn'sūr-a-bl², *C. & M.*; *Standard & W.* im-men'shur-ə-bl¹; *E. & W.* im-mens'yū-rə-bl¹; *I. & S.* im-men'siur-a-bl¹. By Perry (1777) and Wright (1855) im-men'siur-ə-bl¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), im-men'shur-ə-bl¹; Knowles (1835) im-mens'yur-ə-bl¹ [That cannot be measured].

Immer: im'ər¹; ĩm'ēr² [Bible].

immerse: i-mūr¹; ĩ-mērs² [To plunge entirely under water]. — **immersion:** i-mūr'shən¹; ĩ-mēr'shən².

immigrant: im'i-grənt¹; im'i-ġrant². Compare EMIGRANT. [NENT.]

imminent: im'i-nent¹; im'i-nēnt² [Liable to happen]. Compare IMMA-

Imna: im'nə¹; ĩm'nə² [Bible].

Imnah: im'nā¹; ĩm'nā² [Bible]. [conjugal felicity].

Imogen: im'o-jen¹; im'o-ġen² [In Shakesepare's "Cymbeline," a model of

Impartiality: im-pār'shu-al'i-ti¹; ĩm-pār'shi-āl'i-ty². *I.* im-pār'shal'i-ti¹ [Freedom from bias].

impasse [Fr.]: aŋ'pās¹; ăŋ'pās² [An insurmountable obstacle]. The word is of recent introduction into English, being first used by Henry Greville in his *Diary* (1851), and has been of such infrequent use since that it is not yet Anglicized either in orthography (*impass*) or pronunciation. Compare ENNUY.

Impasto: im-pas'to¹; ĩm-pās'to². See ASK.

imperativ: im-per'ə-tai'vəl¹; ĩm-pēr'a-ti'val², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; *Standard* im-per'ə-tiv-ai¹ [Pert. to the imperative model].

Imperceptible: im-pər-sep'ti-bl¹; ĩm-pēr-ċep'ti-bl²; *not* im-pūr'sep-ti-bl¹.

Imperseverant: im-pūr'si-vir'ənt¹; ĩm-pēr'se-vēr'ant², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & W.* im-pūr-sev'ər-ənt¹ [Wanting in perseverance].

impetigo: im'pi-tai'go¹; ĩm'pe-ti'ġo² [A skin-disease-caused by fungus].

impetuous: im-pet'yū-us¹; ĩm-pēt'yū-ūs²; *not* im-peċh'u-us¹ [Characterized by impetus].

impetus: im'pi-tus¹; ĩm'pe-tūs² [Impulsive force].

Impious: im'pi-us¹; ĩm'pi-ūs²; *not* im-pai'us¹ [Not reverent].

implacable: im-plē'kə-bl¹; ĩm-plā'ea-bl². *E.* im-plak'ə-bl¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. He points out that by Spenser and Longfellow the word was stressed on the first or third syllable [That can not be reconciled].

Import: im-pōrt¹; ĩm-pōrt², but more frequently heard im-pōrt¹ [1. That which is signified by words, actions, or events. 2. Anything brought into one country from another].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Important: im-pər'tənt¹; ɪm-pôr'tant², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; *E. & St. im-pôr'tant¹*; *I. im-pert'ant¹*, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) [Of great consequence].

Importune: im'per-tiün'¹; ɪm'pör-tün'². *C. & E. im-për-tiün'¹*. *I. indicates im-per'tiün¹*, and *E., M., & W.* note im-për'tiün¹ as alternatives [To urge persistently].

Imposthume: im-pes'tiüm¹; ɪm-pös'tüm²—the pronunciation indicated by the chief modern dictionaries and by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), im-pes'thiüm¹, and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), im-post'hium¹ [An abscess]. The form **impostume** is now obsolete.

Impostor: im-pes'tor¹; ɪm-pös'tör² [One who deceives by false pretenses].

Imposture: im-pes'tiur¹; ɪm-pös'tür²; *not* im-pes'chur¹ [Deception by false pretenses].

Impotence: im'po-tens¹; ɪm'po-těŋç²—stress the first syllable in this word and its relatives **im'po-ten-cy** and **im'po-tent** (*n.*) [The state or quality of lacking strength; weakness].

Imprecatory: im'pri-kə-to-ri¹; ɪm'pre-ea-to-ry². In Great Britain im'pri-kə-tər-i¹ is more frequently heard, but there im-pri-kə'tər-i¹ and im'pri-ku-tür'¹ are often used, especially in England. In Scotland im'pri-kə'to-ri¹ is preferred. Among the earlier lexicographers there was no unanimity in regard to the position of the stress. Bailey (1732) and Enfield (1807) recorded *im-pre-cə-to-ry*; while Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated im'pri-kə-tər-i¹. By Fenning (1760) and Sheridan (1780) the stress was put on the second syllable—*im-prek'a-tər-i¹* [Invoking evil].

Impregn: im-prīn'¹; ɪm-prēn'²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries and also by Nares (1784) and Walker (1791), but by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) noted im'pren¹. Altho the word is recorded by Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, and Ash, none indicates the pronunciation, Barclay alone noting that the *g* is silent. Compare **EXPUNGE**, **IMPUGN** [To render fruitful; impregnate].

Impregnate: im-preg'nē¹; ɪm-prĕg'nāt² [To render productive].

Impresario: im'pri-sē-ri-ō¹ or (*It.*) ɪm'prē-zā-rī-ō¹; ɪm'pre-sā-ri-ō² or (*It.*) ɪm'pre-gā-rī-ō² [A manager or conductor of an opera company].

Impress (*v.*): im-pres'¹; ɪm-prĕs'². Compare **ABSENT**. [To fix or form by pressure; produce a marked effect upon].

Impress (*n.*): im'pres¹; ɪm'prĕs².

Formerly stressed *impress'*; so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 109 [Oxford, 1901].

Bailey (1732) stressed *im'press* (a print, stamp), but *impress'* (money paid to soldiers pressed into public service). There are some words of which I doubt: as *benzoïn* accented by Johnson on the first . . . *impress* (subst.) accented on the first by him, but now, I think, spoken otherwise. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 159 [1784].

Imprimatur [*L.*]: im'pri-mē'tur¹; ɪm'pri-mā'tūr² [Let it be printed].

Improbative: im-prēb'a-tiv¹; ɪm-prōb'a-tiv², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* (1890-1908) im'pro-ba-tiv¹; *W.* (1909) im-prēb'a-tiv¹ [That disproves].

Improbatory: im-prēb'a-to-ri¹; ɪm-prōb'a-to-ry². *E. im-prōb'a-tūr-i¹*; *I. im-prō'ba-tō-ri¹*. See **IMPROBATIVE**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

Impropiator: im-prō'pri-ē'ter¹; im-prō'pri-ā'tör². The principal stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). It was placed on the antepenult by Ash (1775), and on the preantepenult (im-prō'pri-ē-ter¹) by Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) [One who controls ecclesiastical property].

Impropiatrix: im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹; im-prō'pri-ā'triks², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *Wr.* im-prō-pri-ē'triks¹; *E.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹; *I.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹ [A woman who holds a benefice].

Improvisation: im-prōv'i-sē'shən¹ or im-prōv'i-zē'shən¹; im-prōv'i-sā'shən¹ or im-prōv'i-gā'shən². *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first; *E.* & *M.* note the second, which represents English usage; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'shən¹; *St.* im-prō'vai-sē'shən¹. Yet another pronunciation, im'pro-vai-zē'shən¹, has wide vogue and may ultimately displace all of the foregoing because it is based on that of the parent word IMPROVISE (which see).

Improvisator: im-prōv'i-sē'ter¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *W.*, or im-prōv'i-zē'ter¹, *E.* & *M.*; im-prōv'i-sā'tor² or im-prōv'i-gā'tor²; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'ter¹; *Wr.* im'pro-viz-ā-ter¹ [One who improvises].

Improvise: im'pro-vaiz'¹; im'pro-viz'²—the accepted standard pronunciation in America and in England. The Scottish pronunciation is indicated by *I.* im-prō-viz'¹, and *St.* im'pro-viz'¹ [To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment].

Improvise: im'pro-vaiz'ər¹; im'pro-viz'ər².

Impugn: im-piūn'¹; im-pūn'². Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) indicated the *g* silent, but the *u* short as in "but" [To call in question].

Imrah: im'rā¹; im'ra² [Bible].—**Imrl:** im'rai¹; im'ri² [Bible].

Inamorata: in-am'o-rā'tā¹; in-ām'o-rā'ta². *E.* in-a'mē-rā'tā¹; *I.* in-ā"-mo-rā'tā¹ [It., a woman with whom one is enamored].

Inamorato: in-am'o-rā'tō¹; in-ām'o-rā'tō². Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), in-am-o-rē'tō¹ [A man who is enamored].

Inane: in-ēn'¹; in-ān'² [Wanting in intellect; silly; pointless].

Inanly: in-an'i-ti¹; in-ān'i-ty² [The state of being inane].

Inca: in'kə¹; in'ea² [An emperor or chief of Peru].

Incendary: in-sen'di-ē-ri¹; in-ġen'di-ā-ry². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in-sen'd'yər-i¹ [One who maliciously sets fire to a building].

Incense¹ (*v.*): in-sens¹; in-ġens² [To burn incense].—**In'cense** (*n.*) is pronounced the same way [An odoriferous resin used for fumigation].

Incense² (*v.*): in-sens¹; in-ġens² [To exasperate].

Incensory: in'sen-so-ri¹; in-ġen-so-ry², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *St.* in-sen'sər-i¹; *I.* in-sen'so-ri¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory* have generally the accent on the root of the word; which if it consists of three syllables must necessarily be accented on the first.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 512 [London, 1828].

Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated in'sen-sur-i¹ [A vessel for burning incense].

Inchoate: in'ko-ēt¹; in'eo-āt². *Wr.* in'ko-ēt¹ [Existing in an incipient state]. See CH- in English speech (4), p. 252.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Inchoative: in-kō'ə-tiv¹; in-eō'a-tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* in'ko-ə-tiv¹; *Smart* (1840) & *Reid* (1844), in'kō-ē-tiv¹. See CH- in English speech (4), p. 252.

Incise: in-saiz¹; in-çis² [To cut into].

Incisive: in-sai'siv¹; in-çi'siv² [Cutting].

Incisor: in-sai'sər¹, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; in-çi'sor²; E., I., St., & W.* in-sai'zər¹. *Standard & M.* note in-sai-sər¹ as alternative [A front or cutting tooth].

Incisure: in-si'z'ur¹; in-çizh'ur² [An incision].

Incitant: in-sai'tənt¹ or in'si-tənt¹; in-çi'tant² or in'çi-tant². *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *E., I., & M.* note the second, which reflects the usage of Great Britain [Stimulating].

Inclivism: in'si-vizm¹ or in-siv'izm¹; in'çi-vizm² or in-çiv'izm², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I., M., & Wr.* in-siv'izm¹; *St.* in-sai'vizm¹ [Wanting in civic qualities].

Inclinator: in-klai'na-to-r¹; in-elī'na-to-ry², the pronunciation indicated by *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840). By *Walker* (1791), *Jameson* (1827), *Wright* (1855), and *Cooley* (1863), in-klin'a-tur-¹ [Characterized by inclination or leaning].

Incline: in-klain¹ or in'klain¹; in-elīn² or in'elīn² [A slope or that which slopes from the horizontal].

Incline (v.): in-klain¹; in-elīn² [1. To slope or bend downward. 2. To be disposed (to)].

Include: in-klūd¹; in-elūd²; not in-kliūd¹, which is an affectation [To comprise as a part].

Inclusa: in-klū'sə¹; in-elū'sə². *I. & Wr.* in-kliū'sə¹ [A division of shell-^[fish]].

Inclusive: in-klū'siv¹; in-elū'siv², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.* (1909), and *Sheridan* (1780); *I., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* in-kliū'siv¹, which was indicated also by *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1791) [Comprehended in a sum or number].

Incognita: in-kөг'ni-ta¹; in-eөг'ni-tä²; not in-kөг'ni-tē¹ [It., unknown: said of a woman].

Incognito: in-kөг'ni-tō¹; in-eөг'ni-tō² [It., unknown: said of a man].

Incognizable: in-kөг'ni-zə-bl¹; in-eөг'ni-za-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by the modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-kөн'ni-za-bl¹ as alternative [That can not be recognized]. Compare COGNIZABLE.

Incognizant: in-kөг'ni-zənt¹; in-eөг'ni-zant²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-kөн'ni-zənt¹ [Without knowledge of].

Incommensurable: in'kө-men'shu-rə-bl¹ or in-kө-men'siur-a-bl¹; in'eө-mөн'shu-rə-bl² or in-eө-mөн'siur-a-bl². The first represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, usage in England as indicated by *M.* Scottish usage is noted by *I.* as in-kө-men'siur-a-bl¹. *Worcester* recorded in-kө-men'siur-a-bl¹. By *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Jameson* (1827), *Smart* (1840), and *Reid* (1844), in-kө-men'shu-rə-bl¹; by *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), and *Fulton & Knight* (1802), in-kө-men'shu-rə-bl¹; *Knowles* (1835), in-kө-men'siur-a-bl¹ [Not measurable].

Incommensurate: in'kө-men'shu-rit¹; in'eө-mөн'shu-rat², *Standard; C.* in'kө-men'shiu-rit¹; *E.* in'kө-men'syu-rat¹; *I.* in-kө-men'siur-rēt¹; *M.* in'kө-men'siur-rit¹; *St.* in'kө-men'siur-rēt¹; *Wr.* in-kө-men'syu-rit¹ [Having no common measure].

2: wöf, dө; böök, bööt; füll, rüle, cüre, бүт, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; inк; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Incommodious: in¹kə-mō'di-us¹; in¹eō-mō'di-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kom-mō'dyus¹ [Not affording sufficient accommodation].

Incomparable: in-kəm'pə-rə-bl¹; in-eöm'pə-rə-bl²—the pronunciation indicated by the majority of lexicographers since Bailey (1732), who recorded the same stress as is shown here. Its root-word *com'parable* was stressed on the same syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), and others, but by Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the antepenult, *compar'able*.

The great Standard Dictionary marks with favor the fashion of throwing the main accent upon the preantepenult; for example, in-com'pə-rə-ble, tr-rep'a-rə-ble, tr-rev'o-ca-ble. This deplorable fashion tends to accenting particles instead of root-syllables, thereby sadly weakening the words, and also tends to slurring all the latter part of the word into an inarticulate gobble. The English language is difficult enough without this needless vulgarity and obscurity. The root-syllable is to be mainly emphasized (that is, lengthened) wherever possible; as in the above words, thus in¹com-pare'a-ble, tr¹re-patr'a-ble, tr¹re-vo'ca-ble. This stressing indicates the meaning of the words and preserves the natural rhythm of the language.

HENRY C. PITNEY, JR., in letter to Author, Morristown, N. J., July, 1916.

Incomplex: in-kəm'pleks¹; in-eöm'plëks². *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.* in¹kəm-pleks¹ [Simple; not complex].

Incomposite: in¹kəm-pəz'it¹; in¹eöm-pōs'it²; *M.*, Webster (1828), & Wright (1855), in-kəm'pə-zit¹ [Not compounded].

Inconclusive: in¹kən-klū'siv¹; in¹eön-ely'siv². *I.* in¹kən-klū'siv¹; *St.* in¹kən-klū'ziv¹ [Not reaching any conclusion].

Incondite: in-kən'dit¹ or in-kən'dait¹; in-eön'dit² or in-eön'dit². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Smart* (1840), and *Craig* (1849) indicate the first; *E.* & *I.* note the second, which was given by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855); *W.* in¹kən-dait¹, which was recorded also by Jameson (1827), while Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) registered in-kən-dit¹ [Poorly put together]. Compare RECONDITE.

Incongruent: in-kən'gru-ent¹; in-eön'gru-ënt² [Ill-fitted or mismatched].—**Incongruity:** in¹kən-grū'i-ti¹; in¹eön-grū'i-ty².—**Incongruous:** in-kən'gru-us¹; in-eön'gru-üs².

Inconvenience: in¹kən-vi'nyens¹; in¹eön-vē'nyēnç², *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* in-kən-vi'niens¹; *E.* in-kun-vi'ni-enz¹; *I.* & *St.* in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; *W.* in¹kən-vin'yens¹; *W.* in-kən-vin'yans¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kən-vi'nyans¹ [The state or quality of being inconvenient].

Inconvenient: in¹kən-vi'nyent¹; in¹eön-vē'nyēnt². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ent¹ [Not suited to comfort or purpose].

Incorporal: in-kēr'pə-rəl¹; in-eör'pə-rəl² [Incorporeal].

Incorporate: in-kēr'pə-rēt¹; in-eör'pə-rāt². Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797), in-kēr'pə-rēt¹ [To form into or unite with a body]. [body].

Incorporeal: in¹kər-pō'rī-əl¹; in¹eör-pō're-əl² [Not having a material

Increase (*v.*): in-kris¹; in-erēs² [To make greater, as in quantity].

Increase (*n.*): in¹kris¹; in¹erēs². The word is not in Bailey as a noun. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), in-kris¹. By Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and modern lexicographers as first given above. Murray erroneously cites Walker (1791) in¹kris¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɲ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Increate: in'kri-ēt¹ or in-kri-ēt¹; in'ere-āt² or in-ere-āt². *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *I. & M.* note the second, which is standard in Great Britain [Not created as divine beings].

Incredulous: in-kred'yū-lus¹; in-erəd'yū-lūs², *Standard* (1893-1912) and the majority of the old and the modern dictionaries. *I. & St.* in-kred'yū-lus¹. *Standard* (1913) in-krej'u-lus¹, which is noted as an alternative (*not* as a preferred pronunciation) by Walker (1791), is the result of careless enunciation [Not inclined to accept as true].

Incremate: in'kri-mēt¹; in'ere-māt². *C.* in-kri'mēt¹; *I.* in'kri-mēt¹ [To burn up].

Increment: in'kri-ment or in'kri-mənt¹; in'ere-mənt². *I.* in'kri-ment¹; *Wr.* in'kri-mənt¹ [The act or process of growing larger].

Incroyable [Fr.]: an'krwā'yā'bl¹; ɔn'erwā'yā'bl² [A Royalist who affected a fantastic ("incredible") costume during the French Directorate (1795-99)].

Incubate: in'kiu-bēt¹; in'eū-bāt². *I. & St.* in'kiū-bēt¹ [To sit for hatching, as a hen].

Incubus: in'kiu-bus¹; in'eū-būs². *I.* in'kiū-bus¹; *M.* in'kiu-bus¹ [An en-cumbrance; a mental burden].

Inculcate: in-kul'kēt¹; in-eūl'eāt². *M.* in'kəl-kēt¹ [To teach].

Inculpate: in-kul'pēt¹; in-eūl'pāt². *M. & W.* in'kul-pēt¹ [To accuse of wrong-doing].

Indecision: in'di-siz'ən¹; in'de-ɕizh'on² [Lack of resolution].

Indecisive: in'di-sai'siv¹; in'de-ɕi'siv²; *not* -ziv¹ [Not carried to conclusion].

Indecorous: in'di-kō-rus¹ or in-dek'o-rus¹; in'de-eō-rūs² or in-dē'e'o-rūs². Modern dictionaries all indicate the first, which was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), notwithstanding that preponderance of usage to-day favors the second, which was indicated by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Compare DECOROUS [Not decorous].

Indian: in'di-ən¹; in'di-an². *Wr.* ind'yən¹. Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'dyən¹ [1. A native of India. 2. An American aborigine].

Indicative: in-dik'ə-tiv¹; in-dī'e'a-tiv². Smart (1840), in'di-kē-tiv¹ [Serving to point out].

Indicatory: in'di-kə-to-rī¹; in'di-ea-to-ry², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C.* in'di-kē-tər-ī¹; *E.* in-dik'ə-tūr-ī¹; *I.* in'di-ka-te-rī¹; *M.* in'di-kə-tər-ī¹; *St.* in'di-kē'tūr-ī¹ [Serving to show].

Indices: in'di-siz¹; in'di-ɕēs²; *not* in-dai'siz¹ [Plural of *index*, an alphabetical table as to the contents of a book; also, a pointer or guide].

Indict: in-dait¹; in-dīt²—the *c* is silent here and in its relatives **Indictable**, **indicter**, and **indictment**. The form of the parent word is a survival of a practise, which dates from 1600, of spelling the Anglo-French and Middle English *endite* after a Latin model. Cowell notes "*Enditement* (Indictamentum) cometh from the French or from the Greeke ενδικτυμα, because M. Lamberd will have it so. . . . An *Inditement* is a Bill or declaration made in forme of Lawe of an accusation for some offence." JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Indigene: in'di-jin¹; in'di-gēn² [A person, animal, or thing native to the soil].

Indigenous: in-dij'i-nus¹; in-dīg'e-nūs² [Originating in a country].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

I: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Indigent: in'di-jent¹; in'di-gēnt² [In need; poor]. [not be digested].

Indigestible: in'di-jest'ī-bl¹; in'di-gēst'ī-bl²; not in'dai-jest'ī-bl¹ [That can

Indigestion: in'di-jes'chən¹; in'di-gēs'chən²; not in'dai-jes'chən¹.

Indisputable: in-dis'piu-tə-bl¹; in-dis'pū-ta-bl². *C. & E.* in'dis-piūt'ə-bl¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. The stress was indicated on the antepenult, *in-dis-pu'ta-ble*, by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). It was shifted to the preantepenult by Entick (1764), and was retained there by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the majority of the modern lexicographers.

Indissoluble: in-dis'o-liu-bl¹ or in-di-sol'yu-bl¹; in-dis'o-lū-bl² or in-di-sōl'yū-bl² [That can not be dissolved].

Individual: in'di-vid'yu-al¹; in'di-vīd'yu-al²—the pronunciation indicated by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by *Standard* as alternative. The pronunciation in'di-vij'yu-al¹, noted by *Standard* as preferred, may be traced to Walker (1791), who suggested it as preferable to the pronunciation first noted, but none of his contemporaries or successors accepted the suggestion as representing the usage of their times.

Indocile: in-des'ī-bl¹; in-dōç'ī-bl². Perry (1777), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828), in-dō'si-bl¹ [Indocile].

Indocile: in-des'īl¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, or in-dō'sail¹, *E., I., & M.*; in-dōç'īl² or in-dō'çil². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Among the earlier lexicographers there were advocates of a third form. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), in-dō'sil¹ was preferred, the spelling *indocil* being indicated by Johnson, Fenning, and Ash. But Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted in-des'īl¹ [Not easily instructed].

Indonesian: in'do-nī'shən¹; in'do-nē'shan², *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-do-nī'si-ən¹; *M.* in-do-nī'shən¹. *W.* gives in'do-nī'zən¹ as alternative [Relating to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago].

Indusium: in-diū'shi-um¹; in-dū'shi-ūm²; *C.* in-diū'zi-um¹; *I.* in-diū'si-um¹ [An outer growth or covering].

Industry: in'dus-trī¹; in'dūs-try². Fenning (1760), *in-dus'try*, condemned by Worcester as a vulgarism [Constant application to some occupation or pursuit].

Inebriate: in-ī'bri-ēt¹; in-ē'bri-āt². Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827), in-eb'ri-ēt¹ [To make drunk].—**Inebriety:** in'ī-brai'ī-tī¹; in'e-bri'e-ty² [State of being drunk]. [or just].

Inequitable: in-ek'wi-tə-bl¹; in-ēk'wi-ta-bl²; not in'ī-kwit'ə-bl¹ [Not fair

Inertia: in-ūr'shi-ə¹; in-ēr'shi-a²; not in-ūr'shə¹ [Inactivity]. [AGNES].

Ines [Sp. & Pg.]: ī-nes¹; ī-nēs² [A feminine personal name. Same as **Inexhaustible:** in'egz-ōst'ī-bl¹; in'ēgz-ast'ī-bl², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* in'egz-hōst'ī-bl¹—the *h* is silent [That can not be consumed].

Inexhaustive: in'egz-ōs'tiv¹; in'ēgz-as'tiv², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* in'egz-hōs'tiv¹ [Inexhaustible]. [persuaded or moved].

Inexorable: in-eks'o-rə-bl¹; in-ēks'o-ra-bl²; not in-eks'ō-ra-bl¹ [Not to be

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; l = habit; alsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ʊ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Inexpedient: in'eks-pi'di-ent¹; In'ɛks-pē'di-ənt². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-eks-pi'dyənt¹ [Not advisable].

Inexpiable: in-eks'pi-a-bl¹; In'ɛks'pi-a-bl² [That can not be atoned for].

Inexpugnable: in'eks-pug'nə-bl¹; In'ɛks-pūg'nə-bl², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. & I.* in'eks-piū'nə-bl¹ [That can not be successfully assailed].

Inez: ai'nez¹; i'nēz². Same as AGNES; INES.

Infamous: in'fə-mus¹; In'fa-mūs². Its antithesis, **famous**, is stressed on the penult, fē'mus¹. Compare FAME [Notoriously wicked].—**infamously:** in'fə-mus-lī¹; In'fa-mūs-ly².

Infantile: in'fən-tīl¹; In'fan-tīl², *Standard & C., Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); E., M., St., W., & Wr., Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), in'fan-tail¹. By Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), in-fan'tīl¹; I. in'fant-aīl¹. Recently in New York the pronunciation in'fan-tail¹ has had wide usage in relation to the scourge poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis [Pertaining to infants or infancy].*

Infantine: in'fən-tin¹; In'fan-tīn², *Standard, C., & Smart; E., M., St., W., & Wr. in'fən-tain¹; I. in'fant-ain¹ [Infantile].*

Infatuate: in-fat'yū-ēt¹ or in-fach'u-ēt¹; In-fāt'yū-āt² or in-fäch'u-ēt². The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), but Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), who preceded him, recorded the first, which is noted by *C., I., M., St., & Wr.; E. & W. in-fat'yū-it¹ [To inspire with an extravagant passion].*

Infecund: in-fek'und¹; In-fēe'ünd². *C. in-fī-kund¹; I. in-fe-kund¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), in-fe-kund¹; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-fek'und¹ [Not productive; unfruitful].*

Inferable: in-fūr'ə-bl¹; In-fēr'a-bl². *Wr. in-fer'ə-bl¹; M. as alternative in-fēr-i-bl¹ [That may be drawn as a conclusion].*

Inference: in'far-ens¹; In'fēr-əng². Fenning (1760), in-fer'ens¹; Sheridan (1780), in'fe-rens¹ [The drawing of a conclusion from facts].

Inferrible: in-fūr'i-bl¹; In-fēr'i-bl². Same as INFERABLE.

Infidel: in'fi-del¹; In'fi-dēl²; not in-fid'el¹ [An unbeliever].

Infinite: in'fi-nīt¹; In'fi-nit²; not in-fai'nait¹. See FINITE [Without bounds [or limits].

Infinitesimal: in-fin'i-tes'i-məl¹; In-fln'i-tēs'i-mal². The s in this word is frequently mispronounced z [Very minute; too small for consideration].

Infinitival: in-fin'i-tai'vəl¹ or in-fin'i-tiv-əl¹; In-fln'i-tī'val² or In-fln'i-tīv-al². *C., E., M., & W. indicate the first; Standard records the second, which C. & W. give as alternative [Belonging to the infinitive model].*

Inflatus: in-flē'tus¹; In-flā'tūs² [L., inspiration]. Compare AFFLATUS.

Infusoria: in'fii-sō'ri-ə¹; In'fū-sō'ri-ə² [A division of the animal kingdom].

-Ing (suffx): -in¹; -Ing²—pronounce the g (see Introductory, pp. xii, xiii, and xix). According to Walker's "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a parent verb, as *bring, ring, sing*, ends in -ing, the g of the present participle must not be heard. But when the parent verb, as *begin, bin, din, grin*, etc., ends in -in, the g of the present participle must be pronounced. This absurd distinction, drawn more than a century ago, is largely responsible for the clipping of final g in English speech to-day.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Ingelow (Jean): in'ji-lō¹; in'ge-lō² [Eng. poet (1820-97)].

ingenious: in-jin'yus¹; in-gēn'yūs², *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-jī'nious¹; *E., I., St.* in-jī'n-us¹; *M.* in-jī'nies¹; *Wr.* in-jin'yas¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the *e*; by Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) it was placed on the second *n*. The word was pronounced in three syllables by Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Knowles, and in four by Perry, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Smart, and Wright [Apt in contriving].

Ingénue [Fr.]: aň'ʒē'nū¹; äň'zhē'nū² [An ingenuous woman].

ingenuity: in'ji-nū¹-i-ti¹; in'ge-nū¹-i-ty² [The quality of being ingenious].

ingenuous: in-jen'yu-us¹; in-gēn'yū-ūs² [Candid, frank, or open in character].

Ingham: in'əm¹; in'əm²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name]. See *H*.

Ingrain (*v.*): in-grēn¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr.*, or in'grēn¹, *W.*; in-grān² or in'grān² [To dye with "grain," or scarlet dye from the cochineal].

ingrain (*a. & n.*): in'grēn¹; in'grān² [*I. a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture. *II. a.* A yarn or wool so dyed].

ingrate: in'grēt¹ or in-grēt¹; in'grāt² or in-grāt². *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* indicate the first; *M., St., & Wr.* note the second [*I. a.* Ungrateful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful].

ingratiate: in-grē'shi-ēt¹; in-grā'shi-āt² [To gain grace with].

ingredient: in-grī'di-ent¹; in-grē'di-ēt²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), in-grī'di-ent¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-grī'dyent¹ [A component part as of a mixture].

Ingres: aň'gr¹; äň'gr² [Fr. painter (1780-1867)].

ingress: in'gres¹; in'grēs² [Power of entrance].

inhospitable: in-hos'pi-tə-bl¹; in-hōs'pi-tə-bl²; frequently mispronounced in'hos-pit'a-bl¹.

inimical: in-im'i-kəl¹; in-īm'i-eal². *C.* i-nim'i-kəl¹; *E. & I.* in-im'ik-əl¹; Smart (1857), in'i-mai'kal¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Knowles. In his work Walker (1791) states that "this word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago," but Elisha Coles, who published "An English Dictionary" (1677), defined the word "*Inimical, -cital*, like an enemy." Phillips (1678) listed it as "a barbarous word," but defined it "having an enmity against."

initial: in-ish'al¹; in-īsh'al² [The first letter of a word].

initiate: in-ish'i-ēt¹; in-īsh'i-āt² [To introduce or originate].

inlaid: in-lēd¹; in-lād². *M.* in'lēd¹. See *INLAY*.

inlay (*v.*): in-lē¹; in-lā² [To lay within; insert].

inlay (*n.*): in'lē¹; in-lā², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & Wr.* in'lē¹; *E., I., & St.,* in-lē¹ [Something inserted or inlaid].

innate: in'nēt¹; in'nāt², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* in-nēt¹—the stress indicated by all the earlier lexicographers except Fulton & Knight (1802) and Webster (1828) [Inborn].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud, chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Innes: in'es¹; ɪn'əs² [Scottish family name].

Innoxious: in-nək'shʊs¹; ɪn-nɔk'shʊs² [Harmless].

Innsbruck: ins'bruk¹ or ins'pruk¹; ɪns'brʊk² or ɪns'prʊk² [Austrian city].

Innumerable: in-niū'mər-ə-bl¹; ɪn-nū'mēr-a-bl²; not in-nū'mər-ə-bl¹ [That can not be counted].

Ino: ai'no¹; i'no² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia].

Inopportune: in-ɒp'ər-tiūn¹; ɪn-ɒp'or-tūn² [Not seasonable or appropriate].

Inosite: in'o-sait¹; ɪn'o-sīt². *I.* in'es-ait¹; *M.* ai'no-sait¹ [A saccharine compound].

Inquiry: in-kwair¹; ɪn-kwīr'y². Perry (1777) in'kwi-rɪ¹—a pronunciation still occasionally heard [Investigation of facts].

Insatiable: in-sē'shi-ə-bl¹; ɪn-sā'shi-a-bl². *C.* in-sē'shiə-bl¹; *W.* in-sē'shə-bl¹ as alternative [Not to be satisfied].

Insatiate: in-sē'shi-ēt¹; ɪn-sā'shi-āt². *Standard, I., & St.; C.* in-sē'shiēt¹; *M., W., & Wr.* in-sē'shi-īt¹ [Insatiable].

Insatiety: in'sa-tai'ɪ-tɪ¹; ɪn'sa-ti'e-ty² [Unsatisfied desire].

Insclence: in'shi-ens or in'shens¹; ɪn'shi-ɛŋc or ɪn'shɛŋc². *C.* in'siəns¹; *E.* in'si-əns¹; *I.* in'si-ens¹; *M. & W.* in'shi-əns¹; *Wr.* in-sai'ens¹ [Want of knowledge].

Insert (n.): in'sūrt¹; ɪn'sērt² [An addition made by insertion]. [a book].

Insert (v.): in-sūrt¹; ɪn'sērt² [To place among others; as, to insert leaves in].

Insidious: in-sid'ɪ-us¹; ɪn-sīd'ɪ-ūs²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-sīd'yəs¹. Walker (1791) noted in-sīd'jɪ-us¹ as alternative [Working harm or ill stealthily].

Insignia: in-sig'nɪ-ə¹; ɪn-sīg'ni-a²; frequently mispronounced in-sin'yə¹.

Insociable: in-sō'shə-bl¹; ɪn-sō'sha-bl². *Standard, M., & W.; C.* in-sō'shiə-bl¹; *E., I., & St.* in-sō'shi-a-bl¹ [Not sociable].

Insouciance [Fr.]: ən'sū'syŋs¹ or (*Anglicc*) in-sū'si-əns¹; ʌn'sy'gyāŋc' or ɪn-sy'ci-āŋc². *E. & I.* ʌn-sū-syāns¹ [Indifference].

Insouciant [Fr.]: ən'sū'syān¹ or in-sū'si-ənt¹; ʌn'sy'gyān² or ɪn-sy'ci-ənt². *E. & I.* ʌn-sū-syān¹ [Without concern; heedless].

Inspiratory: in-spai'r-ə-to-rɪ¹; ɪn-spīr'a-to-ry². *Standard, C., & W.; E.* in-spai'r-ə-tūr-ɪ¹; *I.* in-spai'r-a-to-rɪ¹; *M.* in-spai'r-ə-tər-ɪ¹; *Wr.* in'spi-rə-tə-rɪ¹. As alternative *C.* gives in'spi-rɪ-to-rɪ¹, *M.* in'spi-rē-tər-ɪ¹, and *Wr.* in-spai'r-a-tə-rɪ¹ [Pert. to inspiration].

Inspissate: in-spis'ēt¹; ɪn-spīs'āt². *E.* in-spis'set¹; *M.* in'spi-sēt¹ as alternative [To thicken].

Instead: in-sted¹; ɪn-stēd² [In the place of].

Instinct (a.): in-stɪŋkt¹; ɪn-stīnet². Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in-stɪŋkt¹ [Moved by inward impulse].

Instinct (n.): in-stɪŋkt¹; ɪn-stīnet². Stressed on the penult and on the ultima by Shakespeare:

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

But beware *In'stinct*,
The Lion will not touch the true Prince:
In'stinct is a great matter.
I was a Coward on *In'stinct*.

I Henry IV, act II, sc. 4 (1596).

The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,
As if by some *instinct*' the wretch did know
His rider lov'd not speed, being made from thee.

Sonnet 50.

institute (v. & n.): in'sti-tiüt¹; in'sti-tüt². Compare ABSENT.

institution: in'sti-tiü'shän¹; in'sti-tü'shon²—note the position of the primary (') and the secondary (") stress in this word. ["rule."

instrument: in'stru-ment¹; in'stru-mënt²; the *u* as in "full," not as in

insular: in'siu-lär¹; in'sü-lär², *Standard* (1893-1912). *Standard* (1913), *C.*, *Walker* (1791), and *Fulton & Knight* (1802), in'shu-lär¹. So also its relatives **in'sular-ism**, **in'su-lar'i-ty**, **in'su-late** [Pert. to an island]. [isolation].

insulation: in'siu-lē'shän¹; in'sü-lä'shon² [Separation from other objects;

insulator: in'siu-lē'ter¹; in'sü-lä'tör², *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) in'shu-lē'ter¹ [One who or that which produces insulation].

insult (n.): in'sult¹; in'sült². Fenning (1760) indicated the position of the stress on the last syllable in both the noun and the verb.

insult (v.): in-sult¹; in-sült² [To treat with gross discourtesy].

insure: in-shür'¹; in-shür'² [To protect, as life or property, against a given contingency by the payment of a specified sum of money].

intaglio [It.]: in- or (It.) in-tä'lyö¹; in- or (It.) in-tä'lyö², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* in-tal'yö¹; *I.* in-täl'yö¹; *M.* in-tal'yo¹; *Standard* (1913) in-tä'lyo¹ [Incised carving; a design cut in a gem-stone, plate, etc.].

integer: in'ti-jär¹; in'te-gēr²; frequently mispronounced in-teg'är¹ [A whole].

[Constituting a completed whole].

integral: in'ti-gräl¹; in'te-gräl²—the *e* as in "valley" not as in "eel"

integrity: in-teg'ri-ti¹; in-tēg'ri-ty² [Honesty].

intercalary: in-tür'kə-lä-rä¹; in-tēr'ea-lä-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) in-tür'kə-lä-rä¹; *C.* & *W.* in-tür'kə-lä-rä¹; *I.* in-tür'ka-lä-rä¹; *St.* in-tür'ka-lür-l¹. The stress was indicated *intercalary* by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), and this seems to be a reasonable place for it to simplify its pronunciation, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) it was placed on the third syllable—*intercalary* [Inserted between, as days added to a month or a year].

intercalation: in-tür'kə-lē'shän¹; in-tēr'ea-lä'shon².

interdict (n.): in'tär-dikt¹; in'tēr-dīet² [A restraining decree].

interdict (v.): in'tär-dikt¹; in'tēr-dīet² [To forbid by law]. See ABSENT.

interest (v.): in'tär-est¹; in'tēr-ēst² [To awaken the attention of].

interested: in'tär-est-ed¹; in'tēr-ēst-ēd². *M.* in'tär-ist-id¹.

interesting: in'tär-est-īn¹; in'tēr-ēst-ing². *M.* in'tär-ist-īn¹

Interlaken: in'tär-lä'ken¹; in'tēr-lä'kēn² [Swiss village].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

interlocutor: in'tər-lək'yū-tər¹; in'tēr-lōe'yū-tōr². Nares (1784) in-tər-lo-kiū'tər¹ [One who takes part in a discussion].

interloper: in'tər-lō'pər¹; in'tēr-lō'pēr², *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908); *E.* in'tər-lōp-ər¹; *I. & W.* in-tər-lōp'ər¹; *M.* in-tər-lōp'ər¹; *St.* in'tər-lō'pər¹; *W.* (1909) in'tər-lōp'ər¹ [One who intrudes].

intermedial: in'tər-mi'di-əl¹; in'tēr-mē'di-al². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-tər-mi'dyəl¹. Walker (1791) gives in-tər-mi'jū-əl¹ as alternative [Serving as a medium].

intermezzo: in'tər-med'zō¹; in'tēr-mēd'zō², *Standard & W.; C. & W.* in-tər-med'zō¹; *E.* in-tər-metz'ō¹; *I.* in-tər-met'zō¹; *M.* in-tər-med'zō¹ [It, a song, chorus, operetta, or other short performance between the acts of a play].

international: in'tər-nāsh'ən-əl¹; in'tēr-nāsh'on-al²; *not* -nē'shən-əl¹. Compare NATION; NATIONAL.

internecine: in'tər-ni'sin¹; in'tēr-nē'cin², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.* *I.* in-tər-ni'sain¹; *St.* in'tər-ni'sain¹ [Involving slaughter of fellow citizens: frequently misused for *internal* and *intestinal*].

interpolate: in-tūr'po-lēt¹; in-tēr'po-lāt². Bailey (1732) *interpo'late*; Webster (1828) in'tər-po-lēt¹ [To insert, as new matter, in a writing].

interpolation: in-tūr'po-lē'shən¹; in-tēr'po-lā'shon².

interpolator: in-tūr'po-lē'tər¹; in-tēr'po-lā'tōr². Webster (1828) in'tər-po-lē-tər¹ [One who interpolates].

interposition: in'tər-po-zish'ən¹; in'tēr-pō'sh'ōn², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.*; *I.* in-tūr'pō-zish'ən¹; *St.* in-tūr'pō-zish'ən¹ [The act of coming between].

interstice: in'tər-stis¹; in'tēr-stiç², *Standard, C., W., & Cooley; E., I., M., St., W., & Cull*, in-tūr'stis¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated. It was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828), and on the second by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), but on the first in his edition of 1806, Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A narrow space between things that are close together].

intestine: in-tes'tin¹; in-tēs'tin²; *not* in-tes'tain¹. [The alimentary canal].

Intricacy: in'tri-kə-si¹; in'tri-ea-çy² [The quality of being involved].

Intricate: in'tri-kit¹; in'tri-eat²; *not* in-trik'it¹.

Intrigue (*n. & v.*): in-trīg'¹; in-trīg'². Compare ABSENT [A plot].

Introl: in-trō'it¹; in-trō'it²; frequently mispronounced in-trōit'¹ [Entrance: a psalm chanted at the beginning of service].

Inundate: in'un-dēt¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* in-un'dēt¹, *C., E., I., St., & W.*; in'ün-dāt² *or* in-ün'dāt² [To cover by overflowing; flood].

Invalid (*a.*): in-val'id¹; in-väl'id² [Not good; void]. Compare the noun.

Invalid (*n.*): in'və-lid¹, *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & W.* in-və-lid'¹; *I. & St.* in'və-lid¹. The influence of the Fr. *invalid* (whence the word was derived) on the last syllable is still marked in Great Britain. Dr. Murray notes in'və-lid¹ merely as an alternative, but this is the standard pronunciation in the United States. These remarks apply also to **invalid** *adjective*, enfeebled by ill-health, and *verb*, to enroll on a list of invalids [One who is disabled by illness or injury].

Inveigh: in-vē'¹; in-ve'² [To reproach with denunciation].

2: wōlī, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġō, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Inveigle: in-vī'gl¹ or -vē'gl¹; in-vē'g² or -vē'g², the latter being in wide use in England [To entice to wrong-doing].

Inventory: in'ven-tō'rī¹; in'ven-tō'ry². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), *in-vent'o-ry* [A list, as of the property of a deceased person].

Inverse: in-vürs¹; in-vērs², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, of which *C., M., St., & W.* indicate in'vərs¹, the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732) and Sheridan (1780), as alternative [Opposite in order or relation]. [as z.]

Inversion: in-vūr'shən¹; in-vēr'shon²—the s is frequently mispronounced

Invidious: in-vid'ī-us¹; in-vid'ī-ūs²; *M. & W.* in-vid'ī-əs¹. Sheridan (1780) in-vi'us¹; Walker, as alternative (1791), in-vid'jī-us¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-vid'yəs¹ [Unpleasant]. [pany].

Invitation: in'vi-te'shən¹; in'vi-tā'shon² [A requesting of another's com-

Invitatory: in-vai'ta-to-rī¹; in-vī'ta-to-ry². Compare INVITATION.

Invite: in-vait¹; in-vīt². Compare INVITATION.

Invocatory: in-vek'a-to-rī¹; in-vōe'a-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* in'vō-kē-tər-ī¹; *I.* in'vō-kēt-o-rī¹; *Wr.* in'vō-kē'ta-rī¹ [Having the nature of a supplication]. [part of a flower].

Involucel: in-vol'yu-sel¹; in-völ'yū-çel²; *Wr.* in'vo-liū-sel¹ [A rosette-like

Involucellate: in-vol'yu-sel'ēt¹; in-völ'yū-çel'āt², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & M.* in-vol-yu-sel'it¹; *I.* in'vō-liū-sel-lēt¹; *Wr.* in'vo-liū'se-lit¹.

Involucral: in'vo-liū'krāl¹; in'vo-lū'eral², *Standard*; *C.* in'vo-liū-krāl¹; *E.* in-vō-liū'krāl¹; *I.* in-vō-liū'krāl¹; *M. & Wr.* in-vō-liū'krāl¹; *St.* in'vō-lū'krāl¹; *W.* in'vo-liū'krāl¹ [Pert. to an involucre].

Involucre: in'vo-liū'kər¹; in'vo-lū'eēr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* in'vo-liū-kər¹; *E.* in-vō-liū'kər¹; *I.* in-vō-liū'kər¹; *M.* in'vo-lū-kər¹; *St.* in'vō-lū'kr¹ [A ring or rosette of bracts around a flower-cluster]. [rolled inward].

Involute: in'vo-liūt¹; in'vo-lūt². *M. & St.* in'vo-lūt¹ [Having the edges

Io: ai'o¹; i'o² [In class. myth, a maiden turned into a heifer by Juno].

Iob: yōb¹; yōb² [Bible (R. V.)].

Iodid, iodide: ai'o-did¹, *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908), or ai'o-daid¹, *E., I., M., St., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; i'o-did² or i'o-did². *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), ai'o-did¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodide* [A compound of iodine].

Iodin, iodine: ai'o-din¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or ai'o-dain¹, *E., I., & St.*; i'o-din² or i'o-din². Foster Med. Dict. indicates ai'o-din¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodine* [A chemical element used as an antiseptic].

Iodoform: ai-ō'do-fōrm¹, *Standard, M., & W.*; i-ō'do-fōrm²; *C.* ai'o-do-fōrm¹; *E.* ai-ēd'ō-fōrm¹; *I. & St.* ai-ēd'ō-fōrm¹; *Wr.* ai-ēd'ō-fōrm¹ [A chemical compound analogous to chloroform].

Ion: ai'en¹; i'ōn² [In Gr. myth, the ancestor of the Ionians and hero of Euripides's tragedy of the same name].

Ion: ai'en¹; i'ōn² [In chemistry, a compound of an atom].

Iona: ai-ō'nā¹; i-ō'nā² [Scot. island].

Ione: ai-ō'nī¹; i-ō'nē² [In Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," a maiden converted to Christianity].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Ionia: ai-ō'ni-a¹; i-ō'ni-a² [Ancient name of west coast of Asia Minor and islands off it].

Iowa: Concerning the pronunciation of the name of this State of the American Union, the following contribution has been received by the author:

In a recent issue of *The Literary Digest* a humorous item was reprinted, apparently from a small country paper, under the caption "In Ioway." The final *y* gives it a touch of provincialism.

I was born in Iowa. My father was a pioneer of the state. Being to the manner born, I have always pronounced the name of the state *Ioway*. This may be provincial, but it is correct. *Iowuh* is the pronunciation of the uitlanders.

In such books as the journal of Lewis and Clark, and Washington Irving's "Bonnevillie" and "Astoria," you will find Iowa often spelled with a final *y*. This is illustrated by the following passage from Noah Brooks' recent condensation of the Lewis and Clark journal, entitled "First Across the Continent" (page 16):

"By the tenth of June, the party had entered the country of the *Ayaway* nation. This was an easy way of spelling the word now familiar to us as *Iowa*. But before that spelling was reached, it was *Ayaway*, *Ayahwa*, *Iawat*, *Iaway*, and so on."

The legislature of Arkansas passed a law some years since prescribing the correct pronunciation of the name of that state as "Arkansaw." Iowa might follow suit with a similar law, but is not likely to do so. As the influence of the pioneers dies out, the horde of newcomers saying *Iowuh* will sweep over their graves, and the correct Indian pronunciation of the word will probably be as extinct as the dodo.

EDWARD B. HOWELL in letter to author Dec. 1915.

The dictionaries and gazetteers of the day uniformly indicate the pronunciation ai'o-wə¹; i'o-wa².

Ipecac: ip'i-kak¹; ip'e-əcə². See the next word.

Ipecacuanha: ip'i-kak'yu-an'ə¹; ip'e-əcə'yu-ān'a². Walker (1791) ip-i-kak-yu-ē'nə¹; Jameson (1827) ip-i-kak-yu-ā'nə¹ [A South-American plant or an extract from its root].

Iphedelah: if'i-dī'yā or if'i-dai'a¹; if'e-dē'yā or if'e-dī'ā² [Bible]. **Iph-dei'ah** (R. V.).

Iphigelia: if'i-ji-nai'a¹; if'i-ge-nī'a² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra].

Iphtah: if'tə¹; if'ta² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iphtah-el:** if'tə-el'¹; if'tā-ēl'² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ir:** ūr or ir¹; ir or ır² [Bible].—**Ira:** ai'ra¹; i'ra² [Bible].—**Irad:** ai'rad¹; i'rad² [Bible].—**Iram:** ai'ram¹; i'ram² [Bible].

Iran: i-rān'¹; i-rān'² [Persia].

Iranian: ai-rē'ni-ən¹; i-rā'ni-an² [Belonging to Iran].

Irrascible: ai-ras'i-bl¹; i-rās'i-bl² [Of irritable temper].

Irate: ai-rēt'¹ or ai'rēt¹; i-rāt'² or i'rāt². *I. i-rēt'¹* [Provoked to anger].

Irawadi, Irrawaddy: ir'wā-wā'di¹; ır'ā-wā'di² [Burmese river and division].

Irenæus: ai'ri-nī'us¹; i're-nē'ūs² [Gr. Christian Father (—202)].

Irene: ai-rin'¹ or (Gr.) ai-rī'nī¹; i-rēn'² or (Gr.) i-rē'ne² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Irène:** i'rēn'¹; i'rēn'²; Ger. **Irene:** i-rē'nə¹; i-rē'ne²; It. **Irene:** i-rē'nə¹; i-rē'ne².

Irenic: ai-ren'ik¹ or ai-rī'nīk¹; i-rēn'ie² or i-rē'nie². Dr. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 474 [1901]) points out that the first pronunciation of this and the next word is in accord with the analogy of the language, as in *euphonic*, *Platonic*, but that the Eng. academic pronunciation of the Gr. *Εἰρηικός*, *Eirenicon*, in frequent use in British universities, affects the derivatives.

2: wɒlf; dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

Irenical: ai-ren'i-kəl¹ or ai-rī'mi-kəl¹; i-rēn'i-eal² or i-rē'ni-eal².

Irenicon: ai-ren'i-kən¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or ai-rī'ni-kən¹, M., St., & W.; i-rēn'i-cōn² or i-rē'ni-cōn²; Wr. i-ren'i-kən¹. See IRENIC [A writing designed to promote or restore peace].*

Iri: ai'rai¹; i'ri² [Bible].

Iridal: ai'ri-dəl¹; i'ri-dal². *E. & I. ai'rid-əl¹ [Like the iris or the rainbow].*

Iridesence: ir'i-des'ens¹; i'r'i-dēs'ēnc², *Standard, M., & W.; C. ir-i-des'ens¹; E. ir-id-es'sens¹; I. ai-rid-es'ens¹; St. & Smart, ai'ri-des'sens¹; Wr. ir-i-des'sens¹ [The intermingling of brilliant colors, as in mother-of-pearl, soap-bubbles, etc.].*

Iridium: ai-rid'i-ūm¹; i-rīd'i-ūm² [A metallic element].

Iriyah: ai-rai'jā¹; i-rī'jā² [Bible].

[of Juno and the gods].

Iris: ai'ris¹; i'ris² [In Gr. myth, the rainbow personified as the messenger]

Iris: ai'ris¹; i'ris² [A thin colored curtain before the eye].

Iritis: ai-rai'tis¹ or ai-rī'tis¹; i-rī'tis² or i-rī'tis² [Inflammation of the iris].

Iri-nahash: ūr'[or ir']-nē'hash¹; i'r'[or i'r']-nā'hāsh² [Bible].

Iron: ai'ərn¹; i'ērn² [Bible].

Iron: ai'ərn¹; i'ērn²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and also of Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864). Compare APRON.

-ron, in . . . tron . . . is sometimes also corruptly and carelessly pronounced like *urn*.
NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 120 [London, 1784].

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ai'ərn¹.

In the standard Eng. *iren*, *iron*, syncopation apparently did not take place until after diphthongation of the *i*, whence through a phonetic series i'ərn, ai'ərn, ai'ə-rən, ai'ə-r'n, ai'ərn, came the existing ai'ərn.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 478, col. 2 [Oxford, 1901].

Irony (n.): ai'ro-mi¹; i'ro-ny², *Standard & W.; C., M., & Wr. ai'rə-mi¹; E. ai'run-i¹; I. & St. ai'rən-i¹ [Covert satire].*

Irony (a.): ai'ərn-i¹; i'ērn-y² [Consisting of or like iron].

Iroquois: ir'o-kwei¹; i'r'o-kwōi² [Am.-Indian stock].

Irpeel: ūr'[or ir']pi-el¹; i'r'[or i'r']pe-ēl² [Bible].

Irradiate: i-rē'di-ēt¹; i-rā'di-āt². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), i-rē'dyēt¹ [To emit rays; make luminous].

Irrecognizable: i-rek'əg-naiz'ə-bl¹; i-rē'e'og-niz'a-bl², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. ir-rek-ug'naiz-ə-bl¹; Wr. ir-ri-kog'mi-zə-bl¹ [That can not be recognized].*

Irreconcilable: i-rek'ən-sail'ə-bl¹; i-rē'e'on-čil'a-bl², *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., W., & Wr. i-rek'ən-sail'ə-bl¹; St. ir-rek'ən-sail'ə-bl¹ [That can not be reconciled].*

Irrefragable: i-ref'rə-gə-bl¹; i-rēf'ra-gā-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by all modern dictionaries and that noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). But the position of the stress was in dispute until about 1860, and was indicated on the penult—ir-ri-frag'ə-bl¹

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǎll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

—by Bailey (1727), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [That can not be broken; inviolable; also, irrefutable].

Irrefutable: ir¹i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; ir¹e-fū¹ta-bl², *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) ir¹i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; ir¹e-fū¹ta-bl²; C. ir¹i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; E. ir-re-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; I. ir-ri-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; M. ir-i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; St. ir-re-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; W. ir¹i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹; Wr. ir-ri-fiūt¹ə-bl¹.

Notwithstanding Walker's claim that "all our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word," which applies to Bailey (1727), it may be pointed out that Bailey (1732), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849)—of whom the first three were contemporaries—indicated *ir-ref'u-ta-ble*. The stress was placed on the antepenult—*ir-re-fu'ta-ble*, by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), but by Perry (1777), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) it was indicated ir¹i-fiūt¹ə-bl¹ [That can not be disproved].

Irrelevant: i-rel¹i-vənt¹; i-rē¹e-vant². Dr. Murray notes that *irrevalent* is a frequent blunder for this word [That does not apply].

Irremeable: i-ri¹mi-ə-bl¹; i-rē¹mi-a-bl², *Standard*, W. (1890-1908), & Wr.; C. i-rem¹i-ə-bl¹; E. ir-re-mi¹ə-bl¹; I. ir-ri-mi¹ə-bl¹; M. & W. (1909) i-rem¹i-ə-bl¹; Wr. ir-ri¹mi-ə-bl¹ [Admitting no return].

Irremediable: ir¹i-mi¹di-ə-bl¹; ir¹e-mē¹di-a-bl². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1806) indicated ir-i-med¹i-ə-bl¹.

Irreparable: i-rep¹ə-rə-bl¹; i-rēp¹ə-ra-bl²; not ir-i-pār¹ə-bl¹. Formerly sometimes confused with *ir-re-pair'ə-ble*, now rarely used [That can not be rectified or made good]. Compare INCOMPARABLE.

Irresolvable: i-rez¹o-liu-bl¹; i-rēs¹o-lū-bl²; not ir-i-sel¹iu-bl¹ [Not resolvable].

Irrespirable: ir¹i-spai¹ə-bl¹; ir¹e-spī¹ra-bl², *Standard*; C. ir-i-spai¹ə-bl¹; E. ir-res¹pi¹ra-bl¹; I. & St. ir-res¹pi¹ra-bl¹; M. ir-i-spai¹ə-bl¹; W. ir¹i-spai¹ə-bl¹; Wr. ir-res¹pi¹ra-bl¹ [Unfit for respiration].

Irrevocable: i-rev¹o-kə-bl¹; i-rēv¹o-ea-bl²; frequently mispronounced i-ri-vō¹kə-bl¹ [That can not be revoked or repealed¹. See INCOMPARABLE.

Irshemesh: ūr-shī¹mesh¹; ir-shē¹mēsh² [Bible].—**Iru:** ai¹rū¹; i¹ry² [Bible].—**Isaac:** ai¹zək¹; i¹sæ² [Bible].—**Isaar:** is¹i-ar¹; is¹a-ār² [Douai Bible].—**Isaarites:** is¹i-ar-ai¹; is¹a-ār-its² [Douai Bible].

Isabel: iz¹ə-bel¹; is¹a-bē² [A feminine personal name]. Variants **Isabella**, **Isabelle**. D., Ger. **Isabelle:** i¹sa-bel¹la¹; i¹sä-bē²le²; F. **Isabelle:** i¹za¹bel¹; i¹gä¹-bē²l²; It., Sw. **Isabella:** i¹sa-bel¹la¹; i¹sä-bē²lā²; L. **Isabella:** iz¹ə-bel¹ə; is¹a-bē²la²; Pg., Sp. **Isabel:** i¹sa-bel¹; i¹sä-bē²l².

Isabella: iz¹ə-bel¹ə; is¹a-bē²la². See ISABEL.

Isabey: i¹zā¹bē¹; i¹gā¹bē² [Two Fr. painters (1. 1804-86; 2. 1767-1855)].

Isal: ai¹sai¹ or ai¹si-ai¹; i¹si² or i¹sa-i² [Douai Bible].—**Isala:** ai¹sē¹yā¹ or ai¹zai¹ə; i¹sā¹yā² or i¹si¹ā² [Douai Bible].—**Isalah:** ai¹zē¹yā¹ or ai¹zai¹ə; i¹sā¹yā² or i¹si¹ā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Isalas:** ai¹sē¹yās¹; i¹sā¹yās². Same as ISALAH.—**Isari:** is¹ə-rai¹; is¹a-ri² [Douai Bible].

Isatis: ai¹sə-tis¹, *Standard*, M., W., or ai¹sē¹tis¹, *St. & Wr.*; i¹sa-tis² or i¹sā¹-tis²; C. ai¹si¹-tis¹; E. ais¹ə-tis¹; I. ais¹a-tis¹ [An Old World genus of plants of the cabbage family].

Isbaab: is¹bi¹ab¹; is¹ba¹āb² [Douai Bible].—**Isboseth:** is¹bō¹sefh¹; is¹bō¹-sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Iscah:** is¹kā¹; is¹cā² [Bible].—**Ischariot:** is¹kar¹i-ot¹; is¹cār¹-i-ot² [Bible].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Ischia: is'k₁-a¹; is'ei-ä² [It. island and city].

ischiatie: is'k₁-at'ik¹; is'ei-ät'ie² [Sciatic].

Isdael: is'di-el¹; is'da-ël² [Apocrypha].

Iser: i'zör¹; i'sēr². In Eng. a'zör¹ [Austr. river].

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of *Iser* rolling rapidly.

CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 1.

Isault: i-sült¹; i-sült² [In medieval legend, an Irish princess beloved by Tristan].

Ishbaal: ish-bē'al¹; ish-bā'al² [Bible].—**Ishbah:** ish'bā¹; ish'bā² [Bible].—**Ishbak:** ish'bak¹; ish'bāk² [Bible].—**Ishbi-benob:** ish'bai-bi'nob¹; ish'bi-bē-nōb² [Bible].—**Ish-bosheth:** ish'bo'sheth¹, besh'efh¹, or ish'bo'sheth¹; ish'bo'shēth², bōsh'ēth², or ish'bo'shēth² [Bible].—**Ish-Hai:** ish'hē'ai¹; ish'hā'i² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ishi:** ai'shai¹ or ish'ai¹; i'shī² or ish'i² [Bible].—**Ishiah:** ai-shai'ā¹; i-shī'ā² [Bible].—**Ish-hod:** ish'hōd¹; ish'hōd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishijah:** ai-shai'ja¹; i-shī'jā². Same as **ISHIAH**.—**Ishma:** ish'ma¹; ish'ma² [Bible].—**Ishmael:** ish'ma-el¹; ish'ma-ēl² [Bible].—**Ishmaelite:** ish'mu-el-ait¹; ish'ma-ēl-it² [Bible].—**Ishmaiah:** ish-mē'yā or ish-mai'ā¹; ish-mā'yā or ish-mī'ā² [Bible].—**Ishmeelite:** ish'mi-el-ait¹; ish'me-ēl-it². Same as **ISHMAELITE**.—**Ishmerai:** ish'm-rai¹; ish'me-rī² [Bible].—**Ishod:** ai-shod¹ or ish'ed¹; i'shōd² or ish'ōd² [Bible].—**Ishpah:** ish'pā¹; ish'pā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishpan:** ish'pan¹; ish'pān² [Bible].—**Ish-sechel:** ish'sek'el¹; ish'sē'el² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ish-tob:** ish'teb¹; ish'tōb² [Bible].—**Ishuah:** ish'yū-ā¹; ish'yū-ā² [Bible].—**Ishuai:** ish'yū-ai¹; ish'yū-i² [Bible].—**Ishul:** ish'yū-ai¹; ish'yū-i² [Bible].—**Ishvah:** ish'vā¹; ish'vā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishvi:** ish'vai¹; ish'vī² [Bible (R. V.)].

Isidore: iz'i-dōr¹; is'i-dōr² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Isidorus:** i'zi-dō'rus¹; i'si-dō'rus²; F. **Isidore:** i'zi'dōr¹; i'si'dōr²; It. **Isidoro:** i'zi-dō'ro¹; is'i-dō'ro²; L. **Isidorus:** is'i-dō'rus¹; is'i-dō'rūs².

Isinglass: ai'ziŋ-glas¹; i'siŋ-glās² [A gelatinous substance used in cookery].

Isis: ai'sis¹; i'sis² [Egypt. goddess].

Islam: is'lām¹; is'lām²; colloquially, and thus less correctly, is'lām¹; is'-lām², but nevertheless the pronunciation indicated by *M. & W.*; *E. & W.*, iz'lām¹; *I. & St.* iz'lām¹ [The Mohammedan religion].

Island: ai'länd¹; i'land²—the *s* is silent.

Isle: ail¹; il²—the *s* is silent. Compare **AISLE**.

Islet: ai'let¹; i'lēt²—the *s* is silent.

Islip¹: iz'hp¹; is'lip² [Eng. prelate (—1366)].

Islip²: ai'shp¹; i'slip² [Village in N. Y.].

-ism (suffix): -izm¹; -ism². In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -ize, indicating (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act; as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) The conduct or condition of a class; as, heroism, seoundrelism, deaf-mutism. (3) A religious, social, or philosophical system, frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) The class name of certain doctrines or principles; as, altruism, hedonism, scepticism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, specif., of a language; as, Brownism, Hebraism, Americanism. (6) The inherent quality or character of anything, in numerous nonces-words; as, know-nothingism, anti-saloonism, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērŋ; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nót, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; ou = out; öll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ismachlah: is'mə-kai'ā¹; is'ma-ei'ä² [Bible].—**Ismael:** is'mi-el¹; is'ma-ël². Same as ISHMAEL.—**Ismaelites:** is'mi-el-ait¹; is'ma-ël-its². Same as ISHMAELITES.—**Ismaerus:** is'mi'rus¹; is-mē'rūs² [Apocrypha].—**Ismael:** is'ma-hel¹; is'ma-hël² [Douai Bible].—**Ismaiah:** is-mē'yā¹ or is-moi'ā¹; is-mā'ya² or is-mi'ā² [Bible].

Ismail: is'ma-il¹; is'mā-il² [Rus. town].

Ismaila: is'ma-il'ya¹; is'mā-il'yā². In Eng. frequently heard is'mēl'ya¹ [Egypt. town on Timsah Lake, Suez Canal].

Ismiel: is'mi-el¹; is'mi-ël² [Douai Bible].

iso-: ai'so-¹; i'so-² [A combining form from the Gr. *isos*, *isos*, equal, indicating equality or sameness].

isobar: ai'so-bār¹; i'so-bār² [A line joining points where barometric pressure is the same].

isobarism: ai'so-bar-izm¹, *Standard*; i'so-bār-izm²; *C.* ai'so-bār-izm¹; *E.* ai'sə-bār-izm¹; *I.* ai-seb'ar-izm¹; *M.* ai-seb'a-riz'm¹; *St.* ai'sō-bā'rizm¹; *W.* ai'so-bār-iz'm¹ [Equality of weight].

isochronal: ai-sek'ro-nāl¹; i-sōe'ro-nal²; *not* ai'so-krō'nāl¹ [intervals of time].

isochronic: ai'so-kron'ik¹; i'so-erōn'ie².

Isocrates: ai-sek'rə-tiz¹; i-sōe'ra-tēs² [Gr. orator (436–338 B. C.)].

isolable: is'o-lə-h¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1875–1889), or ai'so-lə-bl¹, *W.* (1890–1909); is'o-lə-bl² or i'so-lə-bl²; *E.* ai'sul-ə-bl¹; *I.* ai'sō-lə-bl¹; *M.* ai'sə-lə-b'l¹; *W.* ai'z'o-lə-bl¹ [Capable of being isolated].

isolate: is'o-lēt¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1828–1889), or ai'so-lēt¹, *St.* & *W.* (1890–1909); is'o-lāt² or i'so-lāt²; *E.* ai'sul-ēt¹; *I.* & *Knowles* ai'sō-lēt¹; *M.* ai'sə-lēt¹; *W.* i'z'o-lēt¹. Altho Walker (1791) noted that he had "not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries," it was included by Perry in his "Royal Standard English Dictionary" (1777), and pronounced is'o-lēt¹, a pronunciation noted also by Enfield (1807). Formerly i'z'o-lēt¹ was the favored pronunciation and it was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [To set apart or alone].

isolation: is'o-lē'shən¹ or ai'so-lē'shən¹; is'o-lā'shon² or i'so-lā'shon²

Isolde: i-söld¹; i-söld². Same as ISEULT.

isomer: ai'so-mār¹; i'so-mēr² [A substance having different chemical and physical properties].

isomere: ai'so-mir¹; i'so-mēr² [A part of a limb of one animal that corresponds to a part in another].

isomerism: ai-sem'er-izm¹; i-sōm'er-izm². See ISOMER.

isosceles: ai-sēs'i-liz¹; i-sōs'e-lēs² [Having two sides equal].

isotherm: ai'so-thūrm¹; i'so-thērm² [A line, as on a chart, indicating places that have the same temperature].

Ispah: is'pā¹; is'pā² [Bible].

Ispahan: is'pa-hān¹; is'pā-hān² [Pers. town].

Israel: iz'ri-el¹; is'ra-ël² [Bible].—**Israelite:** iz'ri-el-ait¹; is'ra-ël-it² [Bible].—**Israelitic:** iz'ri-el-it'ik¹; is'ra-ël-it'ie².—**Israelitish:** iz'ri-el-ait'ish¹; is'ra-ël-it'ish².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; öll, böy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Israfel: iz'ra-fel¹; Is'ra-fël² [In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection].

In Heaven a spirit doth dwell
"Whose heart-strings are a lute;"
None sings so wildly well
As the angel *Israfel*.*

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Israfel* st. 1.

* And the angel *Israfel* whose heart-strings are a lute and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures. Prelim. Discourse to *The Koran* iv.

Isreela: is'ri-i'lo¹; Is're-ē'la² [Douai Bible].

Issachar: is'ə-kār¹; Is'a-eār² [Bible].

Isshiah: i-shai'ā¹; I-shi'ā² [Bible].

Issue: ish'iu¹; Ish'ū², *M.*; *C.* ish'ū¹; *E. & W.* ish'yu¹; *I.* ish'yū¹; *Standard* ish'ū¹; *St.* ish'shiū¹; *Wr.* ish'sha¹ [To send forth officially; also, to flow out].

Istalcurus: is'tal-kiū'rus¹; Is'tal-eū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Istemo: is'ti-mō¹; Is'te-mō² [Douai Bible].

Isthmian: is'mi-ən¹, *Standard & W.*, or is'fh'mi-ən¹, *E. & M.*; Is'mi-an² or Isth'mi-an²; *C. & Wr.* ist'mi-ən¹; *I. & St.* ist'mu-an¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England, and the third the usage of the Scots [Pert. to an isthmus].

Isthmus: is'mus¹, *Standard & W.*, or is'fh'mus¹; *C., St., & Wr.* ist'mus¹; *E. & M.* is'fh'mus¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated is'fh'mus¹; Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) ist'mus¹; Sheridan (1780) is'mus¹ [A neck of land connecting two larger bodies].

Isuah: is'yu-ā¹ or ai-siū'ā¹; Is'yu-ä² or i-sū'ā² [Bible].—**Isuhafa**: is'yu-hai'ā¹ or is'yu-hi-ai'ā¹; Is'yu-hi'ā² or Is'yu-ha-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Isui**: is'yu-ai¹ or ai-siū'ai¹; Is'yu-i² or i-sū'i² [Bible].

Italian: i-tal yən¹; I-tāl'yan². Formerly frequently mispronounced ai-tal'yən¹. See the following.

Italic: i-tal'ik¹; i-tāl'ie². Goodrich (1847) indicated the initial letter of this word, and those of its relatives **italicize**, **italicized**, **italicizing**, and **italics**, as diphthongal i, as in "isle" or "aisle." Perhaps the illiterate pronunciation of *Italy*, formerly in wide vogue, may be traced to this idiosyncrasy of some ignorant printers [A variety of printing type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice].

Italy: it'ə-lī¹; It'a-ly² [Country in Europe].

itch: ich¹; Ich²—the i as in "hit." See CH (2).

Ithal: ai'fhē¹ or ich'i-ai¹; I'thā² or Ith'a-i² [Bible].—**Ithamar**: ich'ə-mār¹; Ith'a-mār² [Bible].—**Ithiel**: ich'i-el¹; Ith'i-ēl² [Bible].—**Ithlah**: ich'lā¹; Ith'lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ithmah**: ith'mā¹; Ith'mā² [Bible].—**Ithnan**: ich'nān¹; Ith'nān² [Bible].—**Ithra**: ich'rē¹; Ith'ra² [Bible].—**Ithran**: ich'ran¹; Ith'rān² [Bible].—**Ithream**: ich'rī-am¹; Ith're-ām² [Bible].—**Ithrite**: ith'rait¹; Ith'rit² [Bible].

Ithuriel: i-thiū'ri-el¹; I-thū'ri-ēl² [In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan].

Itinerant: ai-tin'er-ənt¹; I-tīn'ēr-ant². Dr. Murray notes it-in'er-ənt¹ as alternative, which was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Traveling from place to place].

Itinerary: ai-tin'er-ē-rī¹; I-tīn'ēr-ā-ry². *M.* indicates it-in'ə-rē-rī¹ as alternative.

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oll*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

-itis: -ai'tis or -ī'tis¹; -ī'tis or -ī'tis²—the first, which accords with the rules governing the English method of pronouncing Latin, is widely used in England; the second is favored by the medical profession of the United States, perhaps in imitation of the Germans. [A suffix used especially in pathology to denote inflammation; as, *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *neuritis*.]

Ito: i'to¹; i'to² [Jap. statesman (1840-1909)].

Ittah=Kazlu: it'ā-kē'zin¹; It'ā-kā'zin² [Bible].

Ittal: it'ī-ai¹, it'ai¹, or i-tē'ai¹; It'a-ī², It'ī², or i-tā'ī² [Bible].

Ituræa: ai'tu-rī'ā¹ or it'yu-rī'ā¹; i'tu-rē'a² or It'yu-rē'a² [District of Syria].

Iturbide: i'tūr-bī'thē¹; i'tūr-bī'thē² [Mex. liberator (1783-1824)].

Iu: A diphthongal sound which in English is composed of *i* in "hit" or "police," and *u* in "full" or "rule." It is heard in *mute*, *duty*, etc. Beginning a syllable, it generally appears in the respelling as *yū* (accented) or *yu* (unaccented), as *useful* (yūsful), *casual* (kazhyual), etc. It is represented by: (1) *ieu*, *iew*, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, *view*, etc. (2) *eu*, *ew*, *ui*, not after *l*, *j*, or *r*, as in *feud*, *dew*, etc., *suit*, *nuisance*, etc., so *beauty* < *beuty*, etc. (3) *u*, before a vowel, or medial consonants capable of beginning a syllable, as *imbuing*, etc., *mute*, *musings*, etc., and before *gn*, as *impugn*, etc.; except after *r*, *l*, *j*, and sometimes *s*. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxviii, and compare under *U*.

Iulus: ai-yū'lūs¹; i-yū'lūs² [In Rom. legend, Ascanius or his eldest son].

Ivah: ai'vā¹; i'vā² [Bible].

Ivan: ai'vən¹ or (Rus.) i-vān¹; i'van² or (Rus.) i-vān² [A masculine personal name. See JOHN].

Ivanhoe: ai'vən-hō¹; i'van-hō² [The hero of a romance of the Third Crusade, bearing the same name, and written by Sir Walter Scott].

Iveagh: ai'va¹ or ai-vī'a¹; i'vā² or i-vē'ā² [Welsh family name].

Ivory: ai'vo-rī¹; i'vo-ry²; frequently mispronounced ai'vrī¹ [The substance of which elephants' tusks are made].

Ivry: i'vrī¹; i'vrī² [Fr. town; battle, 1590].

Ivrah: iv'ā¹; iv'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ixcaxtla: iks'ka-kiks'tla¹; iks'eā-kiks'tlā² [Ancient Mexican town].

Ixion: iks-ai'ōn¹; iks-ī'ōn² [In Gr. myth, father of the Centaurs].

Ixtlilxochitl: ist'lil-ho-čitl¹; ist'lil-ho-čitl² [Mex. historian (1568?-1648?)].

Iyeabarin: ai'yī-ab'ā-rim¹; i'ye=āb'a-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyim**: ai'yim¹; i'yim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyob**: ai'yōb¹; i'yōb² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Izchar**: iz'ī-hār¹ or ai'zi-hār¹; iz'e-hār² or i'ze-hār² [Bible].—**Izcharites**: iz'ī-hār-ait¹; iz'e-hār-its² [Bible].—**Izhar**: iz'har¹; iz'hār² [Bible].—**Izharites**: iz'har-ait¹; iz'hār-its² [Bible].—**Izlah**: iz-lai'a¹; iz-lī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Izrahia**: iz'ra-hai'a¹; iz'ra-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Izrahiah**: iz'ra-hai'a¹; iz'ra-hī'a² [Bible].—**Izrahite**: iz'ra-hait¹; iz'ra-hit² [Bible].—**Izreel**: iz'ri-el¹; iz're-ēl² [Bible].—**Izri**: iz'rai¹; iz'ri² [Bible].

Iztaccihuatl: is'tak-sī-wā'tl¹; is'tāe-qi-wā'tl² [Mex. volcano].

Izziah: i-zai'a¹; i-zī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**; burn;

J

j: **jē**; **jā**². In English the sound of this letter is indicated phonetically by the consonantal diphthong *dʒ*. As used in this book the sound is indicated by *j* in Key 1 and by *j*, *ǰ*, or *zh* in Key 2.

In the vocabulary of this book it is represented by: (1) *j*, initial and medial, as in *jam*, *ajar*, etc. (2) *ǰ*, *ge*, *gi*, *gg*, as in *gender*, *gill*, etc., *age*, *college*, etc., *pigeon*, *religion*, *exaggerate*, etc. (3) *dʒ*, as in *judge*, *ridge*, etc. (4) *di*, *de*, as in *soldier*, *grandeur*, and so in *verdure* (*vūr'diur*, *vūr'jur*), etc. See INTRODUCTORY, page xxix.

Jaakan: **jē'a-kan**¹; **jā'a-kān**² [Bible].—**Jaakobah**: **jē'a-kō'bā**¹; **jā'a-kō'**-**bā**² [Bible].—**Jaala**: **jē'a-la**¹ or **jē'a-lā**¹; **jā'a-lā**² or **jā'a-lā**² [Bible].—**Jaalah**: **jē'a-lā**¹ or **jē'a-lā**¹; **jā'a-lā**² or **jā'a-lā**². Same as **JAALA**.—**Jaalam**: **jē'a-lam**¹ or **jē'a-lam**¹; **jā'a-lam**² or **jā'a-lam**² [Bible].—**Jaana**: **jē'a-nā**¹; **jā'a-nā**² [Bible].—**Jaar**: **jē'a-r**¹; **jā'a-r**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaareogin**: **jē'a-rī-ōr**¹; **jā'a-rī-ōr**² [Bible].—**Jaare-shiah**: **jē'a-rī-shai**¹; **jā'a-rī-shā**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasai**: **jē'a-sai**¹; **jā'a-sā**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasau**: **jē'a-sā**¹; **jā'a-sā**² [Bible].—**Jaasia**: **jē'a-sai**¹; **jā'a-sā**² [Douai Bible].—**Jaasiel**: **jē'a-si**¹; **jā'a-sī**² [Bible].—**Jaasu**: **jē'a-sū**¹; **jā'a-su**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaazaniah**: **jē'a-zā-nai**¹; **jā'a-zā-nā**² [Bible].—**Jaazer**: **jē'a-zā**¹ or **jē'a-zā**¹; **jā'a-zā**² or **jā'a-zā**² [Bible].—**Jaaziah**: **jē'a-zā**¹; **jā'a-zā**² [Bible].—**Jaaziel**: **jē'a-zā**¹; **jā'a-zā**² [Bible].—**Jabal**: **jē'bā**¹; **jā'bal**² [Bible].—**Jabbok**: **jē'bā**¹; **jā'bak**² [Bible].—**Jabel**: **jē'bā**¹; **jā'bal**² [Douai Bible].—**Jabesh**: **jē'besh**¹; **jā'besh**² [Bible].—**Jabesh-Gilead**: **jē'besh-gil**¹; **jā'besh-gil**² [Bible].—**Jabez**: **jē'bez**¹; **jā'bez**² [Bible].—**Jabin**: **jē'bin**¹; **jā'bin**² [Bible].—**Jabneel**: **jā'neel**¹; **jā'neel**² [Bible].—**Jabneh**: **jā'neh**¹; **jā'neh**² [Bible].—**Jabnia**: **jā'ni**¹; **jā'ni**² [Douai Bible].

jabot: **zā'bō**¹ or **jā'bō**¹; **zhā'bō**² or **jā'bō**² [A lace frill for the neck].

Jacan: **jē'kan**¹; **jā'can**² [Bible (R. V.)].

jacana: **jā'cā-nā**¹; **jā'e'a-nā**²; *C.* **ya-kē'nā**¹; *E. & M.* **jā'cā-nā**¹; *I.* **jā'cā-nā**¹; *St.* **ja-kā'nā**; *W.* **jā'cā-nā**; *W.* **jā'cā-nā** [A bird related to the plovers].

Jachan: **jē'kan**¹; **jā'can**² [Bible].—**Jachanan**: **jā'cā-nā**¹; **jā'e'a-nā**² [Douai Bible].—**Jachin**: **jē'kin**¹; **jā'ein**² [Bible].—**Jachinites**: **jē'kin-its**¹; **jā'ein-its**² [Bible].

jacinth: **jē'smth**¹; **jā'cinth**²; *E. & M.* **jas'inth**¹ [A hyacinth].

jackal: **jā'kāl**¹; **jā'qāl**². The stress was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), *jack'al*; but upon the second by Johnson (1755), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827), *jack'al*. In later editions Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) reversed themselves [A dog-like flesh-eating quadruped].

Jacob: **jē'kōb**¹; **jā'eōb**² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Pol. Sw.* **Jakob**: **yā'kōb**¹; **yā'eōb**²; *D. Ger.* **Jacob**: **yā'kōp**¹; **yā'eōp**²; *F.* **Jacob**: **so'kōb**¹; **zhā'eōb**²; *Hung.* **Jakōb**: **yā'kōb**¹; **yā'eōb**²; *It.* **Giacobbe**: **ja-kōb**¹; **jā'eōb**²; *L.* **Jacobus**: **ja-kō'bū**¹; **ja'eō'bū**²; *Sp.* **Jacobo**: **ha-kō'bo**¹; **hā'eō'bo**².

Jacoba: **ja-kō'bā**¹; **ja'eō'ba**² [Douai Bible].

Jacobean: **jā'cō-bi-an**¹; **jā'e'o-bē'an**², *Standard & W.*; *C.* **ja-kō'bi-an**¹; *E.* **jā'cō-bi-an**¹; *I.* **ja-kō'bi-an**¹; *M.* **jā'cō-bi-an**¹ [Pert. to King James I and II of England].

Jacobi¹: **ya-kō'bi**¹; **yā'eō'bi**² [German family name].

Jacobi²: **ja-kō'bi**¹; **ja'eō'bi**² [Am. family name of Teutonic origin].

Jacobian: **ja-kō'bi-an**¹; **ja'eō'bi-an**² [Pert. to Jacobi].

Jacobin: **jā'cō-bin**¹; **jā'e'o-bin**² [Fr. revolutionary].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǰll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jacobite: jak'o-bait¹; jā'e'o-bit² [An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender].

Jacobitism: jak'o-bait-izm¹; jā'e'o-bit-izm²; *E.* jak'u-bit-izm¹; *I.* jak'ō-bit-izm¹; *Wr.* jak'ə-bit-izm. See -ISM.

Jacquard (*a.*): jā-kārd¹; ja-kārd², *Standard, M., & W.; E., I., & St.* jak-kārd¹ [Pert. to Joseph Jacquard and his loom]. [loom (1752-1834)].

Jacquard (*n.*): zā"kar¹; zhā"kar² [Fr. weaver and inventor of Jacquard].

Jacquerie: zāk"ri¹; zhāk"re² [Fr. peasant insurrection of 1358].

Jacques: jēks¹, jē'kwiz¹, or (*Fr.*) zūk¹; jaks², jā'kwēs², or (*Fr.*) zhāk². According to traditional stage usage this name, spelt as here indicated in the first folio edition of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," is pronounced jē'kwiz¹ or jē'kwiz¹, but inasmuch as the melancholy one is repeatedly referred to as "Monsieur Jacques" throughout the play, Shakespeare himself may have intended that the French pronunciation be used. [Fr., James.]

Jada: jē'də¹; jā'də² [Bible].—**Jadala:** jā-dē'ya¹; ja-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].

—**Jadason:** jad'a-sən¹; jād'a-son² [Douai Bible].—**Jadai:** jā-dē'yū¹ or jē'dā¹; ja-dā'yū² or jā'dā² [Bible].—**Jaddua:** jā-diū'a or jad'yū-ai¹; ja-dū'a or jād'yū-a² [Bible].

—**Jaddus:** jad'us¹; jād'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jadiah:** jā-dai'as¹; ja-dī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jadihel:** jad'i-hel¹; jād'i-hē² [Douai Bible].—**Jadon:** jē'dən¹; jād'on² [Douai Bible].

Jaeger: yē'gər¹; yā'gēr² [1. A gull-like marine bird. 2. A huntsman; also, a sharpshooter].

Jael: jē'el¹; jā'ē² [Bible].

Jaghir, jaghire: jā'gīr¹; jā'gīr², *Standard & E.; C.* ja-gīr¹; *I.* jag-hūr¹; *M. & W.* ja-gīr¹; *St.* jag-ir¹; *Wr.* jag'gīr¹ [Anglo-Ind., the government revenues of a tract of land granted with right of administration].

Jaguar: jag'war¹ or jā-gwār¹; jā'gwar² or ja-gwār². *C.* jag-wūr¹; *E. & I.* ja-gwār¹; *M. & W.* jag'wūr; *St.* jag'yū-ār, which is noted also by *C. & M.*, but as alternative; *Wr.* jag-yū-ār¹ [A leopard-like mammal].

Jagur: jē'gur¹; jā'gūr² [Bible].—**Jah:** jā¹ or yā¹; jā² or yā² [Bible].—**Jahaddai:** jā-had'āi¹; ja-hād'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Jahala:** ja-hē'lā¹; jā-hā'la² [Douai Bible].—**Jahath:** jē'hath¹; jā'hāth² [Bible].—**Jahazi:** jē'haz¹; jā'hāz² [Bible].—**Jahaza:** jā-hē'zā¹; ja-hā'zā². Same as JAHAZ.—**Jahaziah:** jā-hā-zī'āi¹; jā-hā-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jahaziel:** jā-hē'zi-el¹; ja-hā'zi-ē² [Bible].—**Jahdai:** jā'd-ai¹ or jād'ai²; jā'd-ai² or jād'ai² [Bible].—**Jahdiel:** jā'di-el¹; jād-i-ē² [Bible].—**Jahdo:** jā'dō¹; jādō² [Bible].—**Jahel:** jē'ha-el¹; ja'ha-lē² [Bible].—**Jahiel:** ja-hai'el¹; ja-hi'ē² [Douai Bible].—**Jahleel:** jā'h-el¹; jā'le-ē² [Bible].—**Jahleelites:** jā'h-el-ai¹; jā'le-ē-its² [Bible].—**Jahmal:** jā'm-ai¹ or jām'ai¹; jā'ma-i² or jām'i² [Bible].

Jahveh: yā'vē¹; yā'vē² [Jehovah].—**Jahvism:** yā'vizm¹; yā'vīzm².—**Jahvist:** yā'vist¹; yā'vīst².

Jahzah: jā'zā¹; jā'zā² [Bible. Same as JAHAZ].—**Jahzeel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'ze-ē² [Bible].—**Jahzeelites:** jā'zi-el-ai¹; jā'ze-ē-its² [Bible].—**Jahzeiah:** ja-zī'yā¹; jā-zē'yā² [Bible. Same as JAHZIAH].—**Jahzerah:** jā'zi-rā¹; jā'ze-rā² [Bible].—**Jahziel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'zi-ē² [Bible. Same as JAHZEEL]. [in Cuba].

Jai alai: hai ā-lai¹; hī ā-lī² [A Basque-Spanish game of handball popular

Jail: jē¹; jā² [A place of confinement]. Compare GAOL.

Jain: jain¹ or (*Eng.*) jēn¹; jīn² or (*Eng.*) jān² [An adherent of Jainism, a religious system held by certain Hindus].

Jaipur: jāi-pūr¹; jī-pur² [State and city in Brit. India].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Jair: jē'ər¹; jā'ir² [Bible].—**Jairite:** jē'ər-ait¹; jā'ir-it² [Bible].—**Jairus:** jē'i-rus¹ or jī-ai'rus¹; jā-i-rūs² or ja-i'rūs²; more frequently heard jai'rus¹ [Bible].—**Jakan:** jē'kən¹; jā'kan² [Bible].—**Jakeh:** jē'kə¹; jā'ke² [Bible].—**Jakim:** jē'kim¹; jā'kim² [Bible].

Jalabert: zā'lā'bār¹; zhā'lā'bēr² [Fr. artist (1819-1901)].

[BAD.]

Jalalabad: jā-lā'la-būd¹; ja-lā'la-bād² [Afghan city]. Compare **JELALA-**

Jalaleel: jā-lē'h-el¹; ja-lā'le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Jalam: jē'lam¹; jā'lam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Jalap: jal'ap¹; jā'ap². Nares (1784), Sheridan (1787), and Knowles (1835) jē'ap¹, now illiterate [The dried root of a plant used as a purge].

Jalon: jē'lon¹; jā'lon² [Bible].

Jamblichus: yam'bl-kus¹; yām'bli-eūs². Same as **IAMBlichus**.

Jambres: jam'briz¹; jām'brēs² [Bible].

Jambri: jam'brui¹; jām'brī² [Apocrypha].

[Ind. cotton cloth].

jamdani: jam-dā'nī¹; jām-dā'nī², *Standard & C.*; *M. & St.* jēm-dā'nī¹ [East-

James: jēmz¹; jāms² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Jacques:** zāk¹; zhāk²; Gr. **Iakobos:** yā'ko-bos¹; yā'ko-bōs²; It. **Giacomo:** ja-kō'mo¹; gā-eō'mo²; **Jachimot, Jacopo:** jai'mē¹; zhī'mē²; **Diogo:** di-ō'go¹; di-ō'go²; Rus. **Yakof:** yā'kof¹; yā'kof²; Sp. **Diego:** di-ē'go¹; di-ē'go²; **Jago:** hā'go¹; hā'go²; **Jaime:** hai'mē¹; hī'mē².

Jamesonite: jēm'sən-ait¹; jām'son-it², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I.* jē'mī-sen-ait¹; *Wr.* jam'ə-sen-ait¹ [A mineral].

Jamin: jē'min¹; jā'min² [Bible].—**Jamintes:** jē'min-aits¹; jā'min-its² [Bible].—**Jamlech:** jam'lek¹; jām'lēe² [Bible].—**Jamnia:** jam'mi-ai¹; jām'ni-ai² [Apocrypha].—**Jamnites:** jam'nait¹; jām'nits² [Apocrypha].—**Jamuel:** ja-miū'el¹; jamū'ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Janai:** jē'm-ai¹; jā'na-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Janauscheck: yā'nau-shēk¹; yā'nou-shēk² [Bohem. actress (1830-1904)].

Jane: jēn¹; jān² [A feminine personal name; variant form of **JOAN**].

Janet: ja-net¹ or jan'et¹; jā-nēt² or jān'ēt² [A feminine personal name; diminutive of **JANE**].

[cient Rome].

Janiculum: jā-nik'yu-lum¹; ja-nīe'yū-lūm² [One of the Seven Hills of An-

Janim: jan'im¹; jān'im² [Bible].

[fantry].

Janizary: jan'i-zē-ri¹; jān'i-zā-ry² [One of an ancient body of Turkish in-

Janna: jan'a¹; jān'a² [Bible].—**Jannal:** jan'i-ai¹; jān'a-i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jannes:** jan'iz¹; jān'ēs² [Bible].—**Janoah:** ja-nō'a¹; ja-nō'a² [Bible].—**Janoe:** ja-nō'a¹; ja-nō'e² [Douai Bible].—**Janohah:** ja-nō'hā¹; ja-nō'hā² [Bible].

Janty: jān'ti¹; jān'ty²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jan'ti¹; Sheridan (1780) jēn'ti¹; Nares (1784) jan'ti¹ [Variant of **JANTY**].

January: jan'yu-ē-ri¹; jān'yū-ā-ry²; not jan'yu-ā-ri¹ [The first month of the year].

Janum: jē'num¹; jā'nūm² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊ = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Japanese: jap"ə-niz¹; jǎp"a-nēs², *M. & W.*; *Standard* jap"ə-nīs¹; *C. jap-*ə-nīs¹; *E.*, *L.*, & *St.* jap"an-iz¹; *Wr.* jap-ən-iz¹. The third and fourth pronunciations indicated above are now seldom or never heard [Belonging or relating to Japan].

Japheth: jē'feth¹; jǎ'fēth² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Japhia:** jə-fai'ə¹ or jaf'i-ə¹; ja-fi'ə² or jǎf'i-a² [Bible].—**Japhie:** jə-fai'1; ja-fi'e² [Douai Bible].—**Japhlet:** jaf'let¹; jǎf'lēt² [Bible].—**Japhleti:** jaf'h-tai¹ or jaf-li'tai¹; jǎf'le-tū² or jǎf-lē'tū² [Bible].—**Japhletites:** jaf'h-taits¹; jǎf'le-tūts² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Japho:** jē'fo¹; jǎ'fo² [Bible].

Jaquay: jē'kwē¹; jǎ'kwā² [Am. family name of Norman origin].

Jaques: See JACQUES.

Jarah: jē'rə¹; jǎ'ra² [Bible].—**Jaramoth:** jar'ə-meth¹; jǎ'r'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Jareb:** jē'reb¹ or jar'eb¹; jǎ'rēb² or jǎ'rēb² [Bible].—**Jared:** jē'red¹; jǎ'rēd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jarephel:** jar'i-fel¹; jǎ'r'e-fēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jaresiah:** jar'i-sai'ā¹; jǎ'r'e-sā'ā² [Bible].—**Jarha:** jār'hā¹; jǎ'r'ha² [Bible].—**Jarib:** jē'rib¹ or jar'ib¹; jǎ'rib² or jār'ib² [Bible].—**Jarithmoth:** jar'i-meth¹; jǎ'r'i-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Jarl: yār¹; yār². *C.* jār¹, properly yār¹ [In Scandinavian history, a leader or chieftain next in rank to the king].

Jarmuth: jār'muth¹; jǎ'r'mūth² [Bible].

Jarndyce: jār'n'dis¹ or -dis¹; jār'n'dyc² or -dyc² [In Dickens's "Bleak House," a shrewd and amiable philanthropist].

Jaroah: jə-rō'ā¹; ja-rō'ā² [Bible].

Jarosite: jə-rō'sait¹; ja-rō'sit². *C.* ja-rō'sait¹; *E.* jār'es-ait¹; *M. & W.* jar'o-

Jasael: jē'si-el¹ or jas'i-el¹; jǎ'sa-ēl² or jǎ's'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Jasaelus:** jas'ā'l'us¹; jǎs'a-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jashar:** jash'ar¹ or jē'shar¹; jǎsh'ar² or jǎ'shar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jashen:** jē'shen¹ or jash'en¹; jǎ'shēn² or jǎsh'ēn² [Bible].—**Jasher:** jash'ar¹ or jē'shar¹; jǎsh'ēr² or jǎ'shēr² [Bible].

Jashobeam: jə-shō'bi-əm¹; ja-shō'be-am² [Bible].—**Jashub:** jē'shub¹ or jash'ub¹; jē'shūb² or jǎsh'ūb² [Bible].—**Jashub-lehem:** jə-shū'bai-l'hēm¹; ja-shū'b-lē'hēm² [Bible].—**Jashubites:** jē'shub-aits¹ or jash'ub-aits¹; jǎ'shūb-its² or jǎsh'ūb-its² [Bible].—**Jasiel:** jē'si-el¹ or jas'i-el¹; jǎ'si-ēl² or jǎ'si-ēl² [Bible].

Jasmine: jas'min¹; jǎs'min²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), and by most modern lexicographers. Worcester, Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) jaz'min¹ [A fragrant climbing shrub].

Jason: jē'sən¹; jǎ'son² [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the leader of the Argonauts, who secured the golden fleece].

Jasper: jas'pər¹; jǎs'pēr² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Jesper:** yes'pər¹; yēs'pēr²; D. **Jasper:** yās'pər¹; yās'pēr²; F. **Gaspard:** gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; G. **Caspar** or **Kaspar:** kas'pər¹; kās'pār²; It. **Gasparo** or **Gasparro:** gās'pa-rō¹; gās'pā-rō²; L. **Gaspar:** gas'pər¹; gās'pār²; Pg. Sp. **Gaspar:** gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; Sw. **Kasper:** kās'pər¹; kās'pār².

Jasponyx: jas'po-niks¹; jǎs-po-nyks², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* jas'p-u-niks¹; *I.* jas'pō-niks¹; *Wr.* jas'pa-niks¹ [Jasper resembling onyx].

Jasub: jē'sub¹; jǎ'sūb² [Douai Bible].—**Jasubus:** jə-sū'būs¹; ja-sū'būs² [Apocrypha].—**Jatal:** jē'tal¹; jǎ'tal² [Apocrypha].—**Jathan:** jē'than¹; jǎ'than² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jathanael:** jə'than'i-el¹; ja-thān'a-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jathniel:** jath'n-i-el¹; jǎth'ni-ēl² [Bible].—**Jattir:** jat'ər¹; jāt'ir² [Bible].

jauder (vi.): jūn'dər¹; jǎn'dēr², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jǎn'dūr¹; *E.* jēn'-dūr¹ [To talk in an idle way].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rōle*; but, *börn*;

jaundice: *jän'dis*¹ or *jën'dis*¹; *jän'dic*² or *jan'dic*². *E., I., & St. jën'dis*¹, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, C., M., & W.* [A morbid condition due to the obstructed excretion of bile. Three varieties, yellow, black, and green, are distinguished according to the color of the skin of the patient].

jaunt: *jünt*¹ or *jönt*¹; *jänt*² or *jänt*². *St. jönt*¹, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative [A pleasure trip or a tedious journey].

jaunty: *jünt*¹ or *jönt*¹; *jänt*² or *jänt*². Compare **JANTY**.

Jaurès: *zō'rēs*¹; *zhō'res*² [Fr. philosopher and statesman (1859-)].

Java: *jā'və*¹; *jā'va*² [A Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago].—**Javanese:** *jav'a-niz*¹; *jäv'a-nēs*². *Standard & C. jav'a-nis*¹ [A native of Java].

Javan: *jē'vən*¹; *jā'van*² [Bible].—**Jazar:** *jē'zər*¹; *jā'zar*² [Apocrypha].—**Jazer:** *jē'zər*¹; *jā'zēr*² [Bible].—**Jaziz:** *jē'ziz*¹; *jā'ziz*² [Bible].—**Jeabarim:** *ji-ab'a-rim*¹; *je-āb'a-rim*² [Douai Bible].

Jeaffreson: *jel'ər-sən*¹; *jē'ər-son*² [Eng. novelist (1831-1901)]. [other].

jealous: *jel'us*¹; *jēl'ūs*² [Troubled by suspicions and resentful toward an-]

jean: *jīn*¹; *jēn*², notwithstanding that all the dictionaries examined which contain the word pronounce it *jēn*¹; *jān*², for usage has prevailed over lexicographic notation. Introduced into the language as *jeane* in 1495, it took the form *jeen* in 1524, then went through the following forms: *jene* (1567), *geane* (1575), *jennes* and *gene* (1589), *teine* (1607), *jean* (1622), *jane* (1662), *jean* (1766)—the form that survives to-day. The word is traced to the city of Genoa (Fr. *Gênes*), whence, perhaps, the cotton goods first came. An early lexicographic reference to the Fr. name may be found in Cole's "English Dictionary," 1717.

Jearim: *jī'a-rim*¹; *jē'a-rim*² [Bible].—**Jeateral:** *ji-at'i-rai*¹; *je-āt'e-rī*² [Bible].—**Jeathari:** *ji-ath'i-rai*¹; *je-āth'e-rī*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jebaar:** *jeb'i-arī*¹; *jēb'a-ār*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebahar:** *jeb'a-har*¹; *jēb'a-hār*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebania:** *jeb'a-na-i'a*¹; *jēb'a-nī'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeberechiah:** *ji-bēr'i-kai'a*¹; *je-bēr'e-ēl'ā*² [Bible].—**Jeblaam:** *jeb'i-a-am*¹; *jēb'a-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebnael:** *jeb'i-n-el*¹; *jēb'a-nēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebneel:** *jeb'i-n-el*¹; *jēb'a-nēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Jebus:** *ji'bust*¹; *jē'būs*² [Bible].—**Jebusi:** *jeb'yū-sūb*¹; *jēb'yū-sī*² [Bible. Same as *JEBUS*].—**Jebusite:** *jeb'yū-zai*¹; *jēb'yū-sīt*² [Bible].

Jecamia: *jek'a-mai'a*¹; *jē'a-mī'a*² [Bible].—**Jecemia:** *jes'i-mai'a*¹; *jēc'e-mī'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jechelia:** *jek'i-lai'a*¹; *jēc'e-lī'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jechillah:** *jek'i-lai'a*¹; *jēc'i-lī'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jecholiah:** *jek'o-lai'a*¹; *jēc'o-lī'a*² [Bible].—**Jechoniah:** *jek'o-nai'a*¹; *jēc'o-nī'a*² [Bible. Same as *JECHONIAS*].—**Jechonios:** *jek'o-nai'a*¹; *jēc'o-nī'os*² [Bible].—**Jecmaam:** *jek'mi-am*¹; *jēc'ma-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jecmaan:** *jek'mu-am*¹; *jēc'ma-ām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jecolliah:** *jek'o-lai'a*¹; *jēc'o-lī'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeconam:** *jek'o-nam*¹; *jēc'o-nām*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeconiah:** *jek'o-nai'a*¹; *jēc'o-nī'a*² [Bible].—**Jeconias:** *jek'o-nai'a*¹; *jēc'o-nī'as*² [Apocrypha].—**Jectebel:** *jek'tu-hel*¹; *jēc'te-hēl*² [Douai Bible].

Jedai: *jed'i-nī*¹; *jēd'a-ī*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jedala:** *ji-dē'ya*¹ or *ji-dai'a*¹; *je-dā'ya*² or *je-dī'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedaiah:** *ji-dē'yā*¹ or *ji-dai'a*¹; *je-dā'yā*² or *je-dī'a*² [Bible].—**Jedala:** *ji-dē'lā*¹; *je-dā'lā*² [Douai Bible].

Jeddo¹: *yed'o*¹; *yēd'o*² [A former name of Tokyo, Japan].

Jeddo²: *jed'o*¹; *jēd'o*² [A borough in Pennsylvania].

Jeddoa: *je-dō'a*¹; *jē-dō'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jeddua:** *je-dū'a*¹; *jē-du'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedebos:** *jed'i-bes*¹; *jēd'e-bōs*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedediah:** *jed'i-dai'a*¹; *jēd'e-dī'a*² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Jedel:** *ji-dī'a*¹; *jēd'e*² [Douai Bible].—**Jedesus:** *ji-dī'us*¹; *jēd'ēs*² [Apocrypha].—**Jediæl:** *ji-dai'a-el*¹; *jēd'a-ēl*² [Bible].—**Jedidah:** *ji-dai'dā*¹; *je-dī'dā*² [Bible].—**Jedidiah:** *jed'i-dai'a*¹; *jēd'a-dī'a*² [Bible].—**Jediel:** *ji-dī-el*¹; *jēd'ī-ēl*² [Bible].—**Jedo:** *ji'dō*¹; *jēd'o*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeduthun:** *ji-diū'thun*¹; *jēdū'thūn*² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=e; i=ē; gō, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Jeell: jɪ-ɪ'laɪ¹; je-ē'li² [Apocrypha].—**Jeelus:** jɪ-ɪ'lus¹; je-ē'lus² [Apocrypha].—**Jeer:** jɪ-ɪ'zər¹; je-ē'zər² [Bible].—**Jeerites:** jɪ-ɪ'zər-ɪts¹; je-ē'zər-ɪts² [Bible].

Jeffreys: jef'rɪz¹; jef'rys² [Eng. judge (1648-89)].

Jegaal: jeg'ɪ-al¹; jēg'a-əl² [Douai Bible].—**Jegar-sahadutha:** jɪ'gər-sə'hə-diū'thə¹; jē'gər-sə'hə-diū'thə² [Bible].—**Jegbaa:** jeg'bɪ-ə¹; jēg'ba-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jegedalias:** jējɪ-di-lai'əs¹ or jēg'ɪ-di-lai'əs¹; jēg'e-de-lɪ'as² or jēg'e-de-lɪ'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jehaleiel:** jɪ'hə-lɪ'l-el¹; jē'hə-lē'le-əl² [Bible].—**Jehaleiel:** jɪ-hal'ɪ-lel¹; jē-hāl'e-lēl² [Bible. Same as JEHALELEEL].—**Jehdelah:** jə-dɪ'yā¹ or jē'dɪ-yā¹; je-dē'yā² or jē'de-yā² [Bible].—**Jehedeia:** jɪ'hɪ-dɪ'yā¹; jē'he-dē'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Jehzekel:** jɪ-hez'ɪ-kel¹; je-hēz'e-kēl² [Bible].—**Jehzeiel:** jɪ-hɪ'zɪ-el¹; je-hē'zɪ-əl² [Douai Bible].—**Jehiah:** jɪ-hai'ā¹; je-hɪ'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jchias:** jɪ-hai'ās¹; je-hɪ'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Jehiel:** jɪ-hai'el¹; je-hɪ'el² [Bible].—**Jehieli:** jɪ-hai'ɪ-lai¹; je-hɪ'e-lɪ² [Bible].—**Jehizkiah:** jɪ'hiz-kai'ā¹; jē'hiz-kɪ'ā² [Bible].—**Jehoahab:** jɪ-hō'ə-dā¹; je-hō'ə-dā² [Bible].—**Jehoaddan:** jɪ'hō'əd'ən¹; jē'hō'əd'ən² [Bible].—**Jehoaddin:** jɪ'hō'əd'ɪn¹; jē'hō'əd'ɪn² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehoahaz:** jɪ-hō'ə-haz¹; je-hō'ə-hāz² [Bible].—**Jehoshaphat:** jɪ-hō'ə-shāp'ə-thət¹; jē'hō'ə-shāp'ə-thət² [Bible. Same as JOASH].—**Jehohanan:** jɪ'hō'hə'nən¹; jē'hō'hə'nən² [Bible].—**Jehoiachin:** jɪ-hei'ə-kɪn¹; je-hō'ɪ'ə-kɪn² [Bible].—**Jehoiada:** jɪ-hei'ə-dā¹; je-hō'ɪ'ə-dā² [Bible].—**Jeholakim:** jɪ-hei'ə-kɪm¹; je-hō'ɪ'ə-kɪm² [Bible].—**Jehoiarib:** jɪ-hei'ə-rib¹; je-hō'ɪ'ə-rɪb² [Bible].—**Jehonadab:** jɪ-hən'ə-dab¹; je-hōn'ə-dāb² [Bible].—**Jehonathan:** jɪ-hən'ə-thən¹; je-hōn'ə-thən² [Bible].—**Jehoram:** jɪ-hō'rəm¹; je-hō'rəm² [Bible].—**Jehoshabeath:** jɪ'hō-shab'ə-thə¹ or jɪ-hōsh'ə-bē'āth² [Bible].—**Jehoshaphat:** jɪ-hōsh'ə-fat¹; je-hōsh'ə-fāt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehosheba:** jɪ-hōsh'ə-bə¹; je-hōsh'ə-bə² [Bible].—**Jehoshua:** jɪ-hōsh'yu-ə¹; je-hōsh'yu-ə² [Bible].—**Jehoshuah:** jɪ-hōsh'yu-ā¹; je-hōsh'yu-ā² [Bible. Same as JEHOASHUA].

Jehovah: jɪ-hō'vā¹; je-hō'vā² [Bible].—**Jehovah-jireh:** jɪ-hō'vā-jai'rə¹; je-hō'vā-jɪ're² [Bible].—**Jehovah-nissi:** jɪ-hō'vā-nɪs'ɪ¹; je-hō'vā-nɪs'ɪ² [Bible].—**Jehovah-shalom:** jɪ-hō'vā-shē'ləm¹; je-hō'vā-shā'lom² [Bible].—**Jehovah-shammah:** jɪ-hō'vā-sham'ā¹; je-hō'vā-shām'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehovah-tsikenu:** jɪ-hō'vā-tsɪd'ke-niū¹ or tsɪd'ki-niū¹; je-hō'vā-tsɪd'kē-nū² or tsɪd'kē-nū² [Bible].—**Jehozabad:** jɪ-hez'ə-bad¹; je-hōz'ə-bād² [Bible].—**Jehozadak:** jɪ-hez'ə-dak¹; je-hōz'ə-dāk² [Bible].—**Jehu:** jɪ'hū¹; jē'hū² [Bible].—**Jehubbah:** jɪ-hub'ā¹; je-hūb'ā² [Bible].—**Jehucal:** jɪ-hiū'kal¹; je-hū'cal² [Bible].—**Jehud:** jɪ'hud¹; jē'hūd² [Bible].—**Jehudi:** jɪ-hiū'dai¹; je-hū'dɪ² [Bible].—**Jehudijah:** jɪ'hū-dai'jā¹; jē'hū-dɪ'jā² [Bible].—**Jehuel:** jɪ-hiū'el¹; je-hū'el² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehush:** jɪ'hush¹; jē'hūsh² [Bible].—**Jeiel:** jɪ-ai'el¹; je-ɪ'el² [Bible].

Jejune: jɪ-jūn¹; je-jūn². *E.* je-jūn¹; *I. & St.* jɪ-jūn¹. By Perry (1777) jɪ-jūn¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jɪ-jūn¹; Knowles (1835) ʒə-jūn¹; Smart (1840) jed'jūn¹ [Lacking life, point, or interest].

Jekabzeel: jɪ-kab'zɪ-el¹; je-kāb'ze-əl² [Bible].—**Jekameam:** jek'ə-mi'əm¹; jēk'ə-mē'am² [Bible].—**Jekamiah:** jek'ə-mai'ā¹; jēk'ə-mɪ'ā² [Bible].—**Jekuthiel:** jɪ-kū'thɪ-el¹; je-kū'thɪ-əl² [Bible].

Jekyll (Doctor): jɪ'kil¹ or jek'ɪl¹; jē'kyl² or jēk'yl² [Chief character in R. L. Stevenson's dual-personality story "The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"].

Jemai: jem'ɪ-ai¹; jēm'a-ɪ² [Douai Bible].

Jemima: jɪ-mai'mə¹; je-mi'mə² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Jemimah: jɪ-mai'mā¹; je-mi'mā² [Bible. Same as JEMIMA].—**Jemini:** jem'ɪ-nai¹; jēm'ɪ-nɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Jemnaan:** jem'nɪ-an¹; jēm'na-ən² [Apocrypha].—**Jemuel:** jɪ-miū'el¹; je-mū'el² [Bible].

Jena: yē'nə¹; yē'na² [Ger. city; battle, 1806].

jenite: yen'ait¹; yēn'it². *Wr.* jen'ait¹ [A mineral].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

jeopardize: jep'ard-aiz¹; jëp'ard-ize² [To expose to loss or injury].

Jephthah: jef-dë'ya¹; jëf-dä'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthah:** jef'li-tai¹; jëf'-le-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Jephone:** jef'o-ni¹; jëf'o-në² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthah:** jef'-tə-hel¹; jëf'tə-hël² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthah:** jef'thi¹; jëf'thë² [Bible. Same as JEPHTHAH].—**Jephthah:** jef'thā¹; jëf'thā² [Bible].—**Jephunne:** ji-fun'ə¹; jë-fün'ə² [Apocrypha].—**Jephunneh:** ji-fun'ə¹; jë-fün'ə² [Bible].—**Jeraa:** jer'i-ə¹; jër'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jerah:** ji-rā¹; jër-rā² [Bible].—**Jerahmeel:** ji-rā-mi-el¹; jër-rā-me-ël² [Bible].—**Jerameel:** ji-rē-mi-el¹; jër-rē-me-ël² [Douai Bible].

jerboa: jər-bō'ə¹; jër-bō'a², *Standard & M.*; *C. & Wr.* jūr'bo-a¹; *E., I., St., & W.* jūr-bō'a¹ [A mouse-like, jumping quadruped with long hind legs].

Jercaam: jūr'kī-am¹; jër'e-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jerechu:** jer'i-kū¹; jër'-e-ū² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jerechus:** jer'i-kus¹; jër'e-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jered:** jī-red¹; jër-rē² [Bible].—**Jeremai:** jer'i-mā'ai¹; jër'e-mā'i² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].

Jeremiad, jeremiade: jer'i-mai'ad¹; jër'e-mī'ad² [A tale of grief or la-
[ment].

Jeremiah: jer'i-mai'ā¹; jër'e-mī'ā [1. A Hebrew prophet or the Book of the Bible that bears his name. 2. A masculine personal name]. *Dan. D. G. Sw.* **Jeremias:** yē're-mi'as¹; yēr-rē-mī'ās²; *F. Jérémie:* zē'rē'mī'ā¹; zhē'rē'mē²; *It. Geremia:* jē'rē-mī'ā¹; gē'rē-mī'ā².

Jeremias: jer'i-mai-as¹; jër'e-mī-as² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].—**Jeremiel:** jer'i-mai-el¹; jër'e-mī-ël² [Apocrypha].—**Jeremoth:** jer'i-meth¹ or -mōth¹; jër'e-mōth² or -mōth²—**Jeremy:** jer'i-mi¹; jër'e-my² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].

Jerez de la Frontera: hē-rēth' dē la fron-tē-ra¹; hē-reth' dē lā fron-tē-rā² [Sp. town, noted as a sherry-wine center].

jerfalcon: jūr'fē'kn¹ or -fal'kən¹; jēr'fā'en² or -fāl'eon² [The gerfalcon].

Jerla: ji-rai'ə¹; je-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriah:** ji-rai'ā¹; je-rī'ā² [Bible].—**Jerias:** ji-rai'as¹; je-rī-as² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriau:** ji-rā-yū¹; jēr-rā-yū² [Douai Bible].—**Jeribai:** jer'i-bai¹ or jer'i-bē'at¹; jēr-i-bi² or jēr-i-bā'it² [Bible].—**Jericho:** jer'i-kō¹; jēr'i-eo² [Bible].—**Jeriel:** jer'i-el¹ or ji'n-el¹; jēr-i-ël² or jēr-i-ël² [Bible].—**Jerijah:** ji-rai'jā¹; je-rī'jā² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jer'i-moth¹ or -mōth¹; jēr-i-mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].—**Jerimuth:** jer'i-muth¹; jēr-i-mūth² [Douai Bible].—**Jerioth:** jer'i-eth¹ or -ōth¹; jēr-i-ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Jermal:** jūr'mai-ai¹ or -mai¹; jēr'mā-i² or -mī² [Douai Bible].—**Jerobaal:** ji-reb'at¹; je-rōb'a-āl² [Douai Bible].—**Jeroboam:** jer'o-bō'am¹; jër'o-bō'am² [Bible].—**Jeroham:** ji-rō'ham¹ or jer'o-ham¹; je-rō'hām² or jër'o-hām² [Bible].

Jerome: ji-rōm'¹ or jer'əm¹; je-rōm'² or jër'om²; *Dan. Hieronymus:* yē-rō-ni-mūs¹; yē-rō-ni-mus²; *D. G. Sw. Hieronymus:* i'ē-rō-ni-mus¹; i'ē-rō-ni-mus²; *F. Jérôme:* zē'rōm'¹; zhē'rōm'²; *It. Geronimo:* i'ē-rō-ni-mō¹; gē-rō-ni-mō²; *Giro-lamo:* jī'ro-lā'mo¹; gī'ro-lā'mo²; *L. Hieronymus:* hai'ron'i-mus¹; hī'e-rōn'i-mus²; *Pg. Hieronimo:* i'ē-rō-ni-mō¹; i'ē-rō-ni-mō²; *Jeronimo:* zē-rō-ni-mō¹; zhē-rō-ni-mō²; *Sp. Jeronimo:* hē-rō-ni-mō¹; hē-rō-ni-mō² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Father of the Church (340?-420)].

[(1859-)].

Jerome: ji-rōm'¹; je-rōm'²; *not* jer'um¹, *nor* jer'a-mi¹ [Eng. humorist

Jersey: jūr'zī¹; jër'sy². In the 17th century (1634-1688) spelt *Jarsey*, and then pronounced jār'zī; jār'sy² [Channel island].

Jersla: jər-sai'ə¹; jër-sī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Jerubbaal:** jer'u-bē'ā¹; jër'ū-bā'ā² [Bible].—**Jerubbesheth:** jer'u-bē'she-th¹ or ji-rub'i-she-th¹; jër'ū-bē'shēth² or je-rūb'e-shēth² [Bible].—**Jeruel:** ji-rū'el¹ or jer'u-el¹; je-ry'el² or jër'ū-ël² [Bible].—**Jerusa:** ji-rū'sā¹; je-ry'sā² [Douai Bible].

Jerusalem: ji-rū'sā-lem¹; je-ry'sā-lēm² [Bible city].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jerusalem²: yē-rū'za-lem¹; yē-ru'šā-lēm² [Ger. divine (1709-89)].

Jerusha, Jerushah: jī-rū'shā¹, jī-rū'shā¹; je-ru'shā², je-ru'shā² [Bible].

Jervaulx: jēr'vis¹; jēr'vis² [Eng. hamlet in Yorkshire; site of ruins famous Cistercian monastery of 12th century]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Jervis: jūr'vis¹ or jār'vis¹; jēr'vis² or jār'vis² [Eng. family name].

Jervois: jerv'is¹; jerv'is² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Jesaarites: jes'ī-ar-aits¹; jes'a-ar-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesala**: jī-sē'ya¹; je-sā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Jesajah**: jī-sē'yā¹; je-sā'yā² [Bible].—**Jesamari**: jī-sam'ā-rai¹; je-sām'a-ri² [Douai Bible].—**Jesana**: jes'a-nā¹; jes'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaam**: jes'bi-am¹; jes'ba-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshabam**: jes'ba-ham¹; jes'ba-hām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshibenob**: jes'bi-bī-nēb¹; jes'bi-bē-nōb² [Douai Bible].—**Jesboam**: jes'bo-am¹; jes'bo-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jescias**: jī-sī'yas¹; je-sē'yas² [Douai Bible].—**Jesema**: jes'ī-mā¹; jes'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesesi**: jī-sī'sai¹; je-sē'si² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshaiah**: jī-shē'yā¹ or -shai'ā¹; je-shā'yā² or -shi'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshanah**: jesh'ā-nā¹ or jī-shē'nā¹; jesh'a-nā² or je-shā'nā² [Bible].—**Jesharelah**: jesh'ā-ri'lā¹; jesh'a-rē'lā² [Bible].

Jeshebeab: jī-sheb'ī-ab¹; je-shēb'e-āb² [Bible].—**Jesher**: jī'shar¹; jē'shēr² [Bible].—**Jeshimon**: jī-shai'men¹ or jesh'ī-men¹; je-shī'mon² or jesh'ī-mōn² [Bible].—**Jeshishai**: jī-shish'ī-ai¹ or jī-shai'shē¹; je-shish'a-ī² or je-shī'shā² [Bible].—**Jeshohaiah**: jī'sho-hē'yā¹ or -hai'ā¹; jē'sho-hā'yā² or -hā'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshua**: jesh'yū-ā¹; jesh'yū-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeshuah**: jesh'yū-ā¹; jesh'yū-ā² [Bible. Same as JESHUA].—**Jeshurun**: jesh'yū-run¹ or jī-shū'rūn¹; jesh'yū-rūn² or je-shū'rūn² [Bible].

Jesla: jī-sai'ā¹; je-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeslah**: jī-sai'ā¹; je-sī'ā² [Bible].—**Jesias**: jī-sai'as¹; je-sī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jesiel**: jes'ī-el¹; jēs'ī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jesielites**: jes'ī-el-aits¹; jēs'ī-ēl-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesimiel**: jī-sim'ī-el¹; je-sim'ī-ēl² [Bible].—**Jesmachias**: jes'ma-kai'as¹; jēs'ma-cī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jesmalas**: jes'ma-ai'as¹; jēs'ma-ī'as² [Douai Bible].

Jesse: jes'ī¹; jēs'e² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Jessica: jes'ī-kā¹; jēs'i-ea² [A feminine personal name].

Jessua: jes'yū-ā¹; jēs'yū-ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jessue**: jes'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Jessui**: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Jessuites**: jes'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Douai Bible].

Jesu: jī'sū¹; jē'sū² [Apocrypha. Same as JESUS].

Jesua: jes'yū-ā¹; jēs'yū-ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesue**: jes'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Jesui**: jes'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Bible].

Jesult: jez'yū-it¹ or jez'ū-it¹; jēs'yū-it² or jēzh'ū-it² [Religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534].

Jesuites: jes'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Bible].

Jesurun: jes'yū-run¹; jēs'yū-rūn² [Bible].

Jesus: jī'zus¹; jēs'ūs² [The founder of Christianity].

jet: jet¹; jēt² [1. A black mineral. 2. A spurt of water].

jet d'eau [Fr.]: zā dō¹; zhē dō² [A jet of water].

Jeteba: jet'ī-bā¹; jēt'e-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Jetebatha**: jī-teb'ā-thā¹; je-tēb'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Jethela**: jeth'ī-lā¹; jēth'e-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Jether**: jī'ther¹; jē'thēr² [Bible].—**Jetheth**: jī'theth¹; jē'thēth² [Bible].—**Jethlah**: jeth'lā¹; jēth'lā² [Bible].—**Jethraam**: jeth'rā-am¹; jēth'ra-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jethrahem**:

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɒle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rûle**; but, **börn**;

Jech'ra-hem¹; **jéth'**ra-hém² [Douai Bible].—**Jethral**: jī'fhn-ai¹ or -fhnai¹; jē'thra-i² or -thri² [Douai Bible].—**Jethro**: jēth'ro¹ or jī'fthro¹; jēth'ro² or jē'thro² [Bible].—**Jetur**: jī'tur¹; jē'tūr² [Bible].

Jeu d'esprit [Fr.]: zū dās"prī'¹; zhū dēs"prī'² [A play of wit].

Jeuel: jī-ū'el¹ or jiū'el¹; je-ū'el² or jū'el² [Bible].

Jeune: jūn¹; jūn² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

jeunesse dorée [Fr.]: jū'nes' dō"rē'¹; zhū'nēs' dō"rē'² [Gilded youth].

Jeush: jī'ush¹; jē'ūsh² [Bible].—**Jeuz**: jī'uz¹; jē'ūz² [Bible].

Jevons: jēv'anz¹; jēv'onz² [Eng. logician (1835-82)].

Jew: jū¹; jū², *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* jiū¹. The first was indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849); the second by Walker (1797), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) [A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race].

jewel: jū'el; jū'el², *Standard, C., E., & St.; I.* jiū'el¹; *M.* jū'el¹; *W. & Wr.* jiū'el¹ [A precious stone used as for ornament].—**Jeweler, jeweller**: jū-el-er¹; jū'el-ēr²; not jū'ler¹.

jewelry: jū'el-ri¹; jū'el-ry² [Jewels collectively].

jewellery: jū'el-er-ri¹; jū'el-ēr-y². Same as JEWELRY.

[JURY.]

Jewry: jū'ri¹; jū'ry²; not jiū'ri¹ [The Jewish people collectively]. Compare

Jews: jūz¹ or jiūz¹; jūz² or jūz²; not jūz¹, nor jiūs². See JEW.

Jeyes: jēz¹; jēs² [Eng. family name.] See BEAUCHAMP.

Jeypoor: jai-pūr¹; jī-pōor². Same as JAIPUR.

Jezabad: jēz'a-had¹; jēz'a-bād² [Douai Bible].—**Jezabel**: jēz'a-bel¹; jēz'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezaniah**: jēz'a-nai'ā¹; jēz'a-nā'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jezathah**: jēz'a-tha¹; jēz'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Jezebel**: jēz'i-bel¹; jēz'e-bēl² [Bible].—**Jezelus**: jī-zī'lus¹ or jēz'i-lus¹; jē-zē'lūs² or jēz'e-lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jezer**: jī-zar¹; jē-zēr² [Bible].—**Jezerites**: jī-zar-aits¹; jē-zēr-its² [Bible].—**Jezia**: jī-zai'ā¹; jē-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeziah**: jī-zai'ā¹; jē-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jeziel**: jī-zi-el¹ or jī-zai-el¹; jē-zi-ēl² or jē-zī-ēl² [Bible].—**Jezila**: jēz-lai'ā¹; jēz-lī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jezliah**: jēz-lai'ā¹; jēz-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezoar**: jī-zō'ar¹; jē-zō'ar² [Bible].—**Jezonias**: jēz'o-nai'as¹; jēz'o-nī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrael**: jēz'ri-el¹; jēz'ra-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahel**: jēz'ra-hel¹; jēz'ra-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahelitic**: jēz'ra-hel-ai¹; jēz'ra-hēl-it² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahiah**: jēz'ra-hai'ā¹; jēz'ra-hī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezraia**: jēz'ra-ai'ā¹; jēz'ra-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jezeel**: jēz'ri-el¹; jēz're-ēl² [Bible].—**Jezeelitic**: jēz'ri-el-ai¹; jēz're-ēl-it² [Bible].—**Jezielus**: jēz'ri-ē'lūs¹; jēz'ri-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

jibe: jaib¹; jīb² [To swing from one side to the other, as the sails of a ship]. Compare GIBE.

Jibsam: jib'sam¹; jīb'sām² [Bible].—**Jidlaph**: jid'laf¹; jīd'lāf² [Bible].—**Jimna**: jīm'na¹; jīm'nā² [Bible].—**Jimnah**: jīm'nā¹; jīm'nā². Same as JIMNA.—**Jimnites**: jīm'nait¹; jīm'nīts² [Bible].

[mounted musket].

jingal: jīn'gōl¹; jīn'gāl². *E., I., & St.* jīn-gōl¹; *Wr.* jīn'gōl¹ [A heavy

jinnce: jīn'ti¹; jīn'ē² [In Moham. myth, a preadamite being].

jīnrikisha: jīn-rik'i-shā¹; jīn-rīk'i-sha² [A two-wheeled Japanese conveyance].

[Bible].

Jiphtah: jīf'tā¹; jīf'tā² [Bible].—**Jiphtah-el**: jīf'thā-el¹; jīf'thā-ēl²

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jlu-jutsu: jīū¹=jūt/sū¹; jū²=jūt/sy². Same as JU=JUTSU.

Joab: jō'ab¹; jō'āb² [Bible].—**Joachaz:** jō'ə-kaz¹; jō'ə-əz² [Apocrypha].

—**Joachim:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'ə-əim²; D. **Joachim:** yō'ə-kim¹; yō'ə-əim²; F. **Joachim:** zō'ə'kañ¹; zhō'ə'cāñ²; G. **Jochim:** yō'him¹; yō'him²; **Joachim:** yō'ə-him¹; yō'ə-him²; It. **Joachino:** ja-ki'no¹; jā-ēi'no²; **Joachimo:** ja-ki'mo¹; jā-ki'mo²; Sp. **Joachin, Joaquin:** hwa-kim¹; hwā-ēim²; **Joachim, Joaquin:** hwa-kim¹; hwā-kim² [1. A Bible and Apocryphal name. 2. A masculine personal name].—**Joachin:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'ə-ēim² [Douai Bible].—**Joacim:** jō'ə-sim¹; jō'ə-ēim² [Apocrypha].—**Joad:** jō'ə-da¹; jō'ə-da² [Douai Bible].—**Joadan:** jō'ə-dan¹; jō'ə-dān² [Douai Bible].—**Joadanus:** jō'ə-dē'nus¹; jō'ə-dā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Joah:** jō'ā¹; jō'ā² [Bible].—**Joaha:** jō'ə-hə¹; jō'ə-ha² [Douai Bible].—**Joahaz:** jō'ə-haz¹ or jo-ē'haz¹; jō'ə-hāz² or jo-ā'hāz² [Bible].—**Joabe:** jō'ə-hī¹; jō'ə-hē² [Douai Bible].—**Joakim:** jō'ə-kim¹; jō'ə-kim² [Bible (R. V.)].

Joan: jōn¹; jōn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Johanne:** yo-hā'nē¹; yo-hā'ne²; D. **Hanna:** hā'na¹; hā'nā²; F. **Jeanne:** zōn¹; zhān²; G. Sw. **Johanna:** yo-hā'nē¹; yo-hā'nā²; It. **Giovanna:** jo-vā'nā¹; go-vā'nā²; L. **Johanna:** jo-han'ā¹; jo-hān'ā²; **Joanetta:** jō'ə-net'ā¹; jō'ə-nēt'ā²; Pg. **Jovanna:** zo-vā'nā¹; zho-vā'nā²; Sp. **Juaña:** hū-ā'nyā¹; hu-ā'nyā².

Joanan: jo-ē'nān¹; jo-ā'nān² [Bible (R. V.); Apocrypha].—**Joanes:** jō'ə-niz¹; jō'ə-nēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joanna:** jo-an'ā¹; jo-ān'ā² [Bible].—**Joannan:** jo-an'ān¹; jo-ān'ān² [Apocrypha].—**Joarib:** jō'ə-rib¹; jō'ə-rib² [Apocrypha].—**Joash:** jō'āsh¹; jō'āsh² [Bible].—**Joatham:** jō'ə-tham¹; jō'ə-thām² [Bible].—**Joazabudus:** jō'ə-zab'dus¹; jō'ə-zāb'dūs² [Apocrypha].

Job¹: jēb¹; jēb² [A piece of work; colloquially, one's employment].

Job²: jōb¹; jōb² [Bible].—**Jobab:** jō'bab¹; jō'bāb² [Bible].—**Jobania:** jēb'ə-nai'ā¹; jēb'ə-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jochabed:** jēk'ə-bed¹; jē'ə-bēd² [Douai Bible].—**Jochebed:** jēk'ā-bed¹; jē'ə-bēd² [Bible].

Jocone: jo-kōs¹; jo-eōs² [Of the nature of a joke].

Jocund: jēk'und¹; jē'und². *M. & Wr.* jēk'end¹. Murray notes jō'kund¹ as alternative [Marked by gay or happy disposition].

Joda: jō'dā¹; jō'dā² [Apocrypha].—**Jodala:** jo-dē'ya¹ or jo-dāi'ā¹; jo-dā-ya² or jo-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Joed:** jō'ed¹; jō'ēd² [Bible].—**Joel:** jō'el¹; jō'ēl² [Bible].—**Joela:** jo-i'lā¹; jo-ē'lā² [Douai Bible].—**Joelah:** jo-i'lā¹; jo-ē'lā² [Bible].—**Jozer:** jo-i'zār¹; jo-ē'zēr² [Bible].

Joffre: zōfr¹; zhōfr² [Fr. general (1853-)].

Jogbehah: jēg'bi-hā¹; jēg'be-hā² [Bible].—**Jogli:** jēg'lai¹; jēg'li² [Bible].—**Joha:** jō'hā¹; jō'ha² [Bible].—**Johanan:** jo-hē'nān¹; jo-hā'nān² [Bible].

Johanna: jo-han'ā¹; jo-hān'ā² [A feminine personal name]. See JOAN.

Johannean: jō'hān-i'ān¹; jō'hān-ē'ān², *Standard*; C. & W. jo-han'i-ān¹ [Pertaining to John]. See JOHN.

Johannes: jo-han'iz¹; jo-hān'ēs² [Apocrypha].

John: jēn¹; jēn² [A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type]. D. G. Sw. **Johann:** yō'hān¹; yō'hān²; **Hans:** hāns¹; hāns²; G. **Johannes:** yo-hān'ēs¹; yo-hān'ēs²; D. Pol. **Jan:** yān¹; yān²; F. **Jean:** zōn¹; zhān²; Hung. **János:** yā'nēsht¹; yā'nēsht²; It. **Giovanni:** jo-vā'nī¹; go-vā'nī²; L. **Joannes:** jo-an'iz¹; jo-ān'ēs²; **Johannes:** Pg. **João:** zo-ānū¹; zho-ānū²; Rus. **Ivan:** i-vān¹; i-vān²; Sp. **Juan:** hu-ān¹; hu-ān². [1489].

John o' Groat: jēn o grōt¹; jōn o grōt² [A Dutch settler in Scotland in

2: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle. cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

Josias

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rôle; but, bŭn;

Johnstone: jən'stən¹ or jən'sən¹; jən'ston² or jən'son²; not jən'stōn¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Johnson is irretrievably confused with the place-name *Johnstone*, in Scotland. We may rest assured that nine-tenths of the numerous clan *Johnstone* are really Johnsons.

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Jolada: jei'a-da¹; jōi'a-da² [Bible].—**Jolakim:** jei'a-kim¹; jōi'a-kim² [Bible].—**Jolarib:** jei'a-rib¹; jōi'a-rib² [Bible].

Join: jēin¹; jōin²; not join¹; jin², formerly common in Eng. verse of the 17th and 18th centuries, and rimed by Dryden with "sign," by Holyday with "vine," and by Pope with "line," etc., but now illiterate or dialectal. See BOIL; COIN (To bring together; unite).

Jolner: jēin'ər¹; jōin'ēr²; not jain'ər¹, as sometimes still heard in England. See JOINT.

Joint: joint¹; jōint²; not joint¹, formerly heard commonly but now only dialectically in England. See JOY.

Joinville (de): də ʒwān'vil¹; də zhwān'vil² [Fr. naval officer (1818-1900)].

Jolst: joist¹; jōist² [A beam or other horizontal timber used to support a floor].

Jokdeam: jək'di-am¹; jək'de-ām² [Bible].—**Jokkim:** jō'kim¹; jō'kīm² [Bible].—**Jokmeam:** jək'nū-əm¹; jək'me-am² [Bible].—**Jokneam:** jək'nū-əm¹; jək'ne-am² [Bible].—**Jokshan:** jək'shān¹; jək'shan² [Bible].—**Joktan:** jək'tān¹; jək'tan² [Bible].—**Joktheel:** jək'thū-el¹ or -thil¹; jək'the-ēl² or -thēl² [Bible].

Jollet¹: ʒō'li'ē¹; zhō'li'ē². Sometimes Anglicized jō'li-et¹ [Fr. explorer (1645-1700) of the Mississippi river]. See the following word.

Jollet²: jō'h-et¹; jō'li-ēt² [A city in Illinois named for Joliet]. See above.

Jollette: ʒō'li'ēt¹; zhō'li'ēt² [A district and city in Quebec province, Canada].

[(1777-1862)].

Jomard: ʒō'mūr¹; zhō'mār²—the *d* is silent [Fr. geologist in Egypt

Jomini: ʒō'mī'nī¹; zhō'mī'nī² [Fr. general (1779-1862)].

Jona: jō'nā¹; jō'na² [Bible].—**Jonadab:** jən'a-dab¹; jōn'a-dāb² [Bible].—**Jonah:** jō'nā¹; jō'nā² (Hebrew prophet and a Book of the Bible bearing his name).—**Jonam:** jō'nām¹; jō'nām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jonan:** jō'nān¹; jō'nān² [Bible].—**Jonas:** jō'nēs¹; jō'nās² [Bible. Same as JONAH].—**Jonathan:** jən'a-thān¹; jōn'a-thān² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Jonathas:** jōn'a-thās¹; jōn'a-thās² [Apocrypha].—**Jonath-elem-rechokim:** jō'nath-i'lem-re-kō'kim¹; jō'nāth-ē'lēm-re-cō'kim² [Bible].

[strel].

Jongleur: ʒōn'glūr¹; zhōn'glūr² [A Fr. Provençal or Anglo-Norman min-

Jönköpings: yūn'chū-ping¹; yūn'chū-ping² [Sw. province].

Jonquill: jən'kwil¹; jōn'kwil². *M. jun'kwil¹*, which indicates usage in England and was noted also by Smart (1840). Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Furlon & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded *jun-kwil¹*; Sheridan (1780) *jun-kil¹*; Knowles (1835) *jen-kil¹*; Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *jen-kil¹*. In Fr. **jonquille:** ʒōn'kil¹; zhōn'kil² [A flowering plant].

Joppa: jōp'ā¹; jōp'ā² [Bible].—**Jorah:** jō'rā¹; jō'rā² [Bible].—**Joral:** jō'r-ā¹; jō'r-ā² [Bible].—**Joram:** jō'rām¹; jō'rām² [Bible].

Jordaens: yōr'dāns¹; yōr'dāns² [Flem. painter (1593-1678)].

Jordan: jōr'dān¹; jōr'dān² [River in Palestine].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Jordan²: ʒɔr'dān¹; zhōr'dān² [Fr. family name].

Jordan³: jēr'dən¹; jōr'dan² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Jordan is from the Norman Jourdain, a Christian name adopted after the Crusades had begun, and Crusaders returned with a bottle of Jordan water, wherewith their sons were baptized, and at the same time were called after the river.

BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* p. 250. [L. & co., 1910.]

Jörgenson: yūr'gen-sən¹; yūr'gēn-son² [Dan. adventurer (1779–after 1825)].

Joribas: jēr'ɪ-bəs¹; jōr'ɪ-bas² [Apocrypha].—**Joribus:** jēr'ɪ-bus¹; jōr'ɪ-būs² [Bible. Same as JORIBAS].—**Jorim:** jō'rim¹; jō'rim² [Bible].—**Jorkeam:** jēr'kɪ-am¹; jōr'kə-əm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jorkoam:** jēr'kə-am¹; jōr'kə-əm² [Bible].

Jorullo: hō-rū'lyo¹; hō-rū'lyo². "Lippincott's Gazetteer" notes, "often pronounced hō-rū'yo¹" [Mex. volcano, formed by eruption, Sept., 1759].

Josaba: jēs'ə-ba¹; jōs'a-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Josabad:** jēs'ə-bad¹; jōs'a-bād² [Bible].—**Josabeth:** jēs'ə-beth¹; jōs'a-bēth² [Douai Bible].—**Josabhesed:** jōs-sab-hī'sed¹; jō'sāb-hē'sēd² [Douai Bible].—**Josabla:** jēs'ə-bai'ə¹; jōs'a-bī'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Josachar:** jēs'ə-kar¹; jōs'a-cār² [Douai Bible].—**Josaia:** jēs'ɪ-ai'ə¹; jōs'a-fə² [Douai Bible].—**Josaphat:** jēs'ə-fat¹; jōs'a-fāt² [Bible. Same as JEHOSHAPHAT].—**Josaphias:** jēs'ə-fai'əs¹; jōs'a-fī'as² [Bible].

José: ʒo-sē'1 or (Sp.) hō-sē'1; zho-sē'2 or (Sp.) hō-sē'2 [1. In Byron's "Don Juan," Juan's father. 2. A Jewish-Portuguese dramatist (1700–45)].

Josedec: jēs'ɪ-dek¹; jōs'e-dēe² [Apocrypha].

Joseffy: yo-sef'1; yo-sēf'y² [Hung.-Am. composer (1852–)].

Joseph: jō'zef¹; jō'sēf² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **F. Joseph:** ʒō'zef¹; zhō'sēf²; Ger. **Joseph:** yō'zef¹; yō'sēf²; Hun. Pol. **Jozsef:** yō'sef¹; yō'sēf²; It. **Giuseppe:** jū-sep'pē¹; gū-sēp'pē²; L. **Josephus:** jo-sī'fus¹; jo-sē'fūs²; Pg. **José:** ʒo-zē'1; zho-sē'2; **Jozef;** Sp. **José:** hō-zē'1; ho-sē'2.

Josephine: jō'zef-in¹; jō'sēf-in² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Joséphine:** ʒō'zē'fin¹; zhō'sē'fin²; **Joséphine:** ʒō'zef¹; zhō'sēf²; **G. Joseph:** yō'zef-ə¹; yō'sēf-ə²; **Josephine:** yō'zē-fi'nə¹; yō'sē-fi'nə²; It. **Giuseppa:** jū-sep'pa¹; gū-sēp'pā²; **Giuseppina:** jū-sep-pī'na¹; gū-sēp-pī'nā²; L. **Joseph:** jo-sī'fai¹; jo-sē'fai²; Pg. **Josephina:** ʒō'zē-fi'na¹; zhō'sē-fi'nā²; Sp. **Josefina:** hō'zē-fi'na¹; hō'sē-fi'nā².

Josephus: jo-sī'fus¹; jo-sē'fūs²; not jo-zī'fus¹ [Jewish historian (37–96?)].

Joses: jō'siz¹ or jō'zez¹; jō'sēs² or jō'sēs² [Bible].—**Joshabad:** jōsh'ə-bad¹; jōsh'a-bād² [Bible].—**Joshah:** jōsh'ə¹; jōshā² [Bible].—**Joshaphat:** jōsh'ə-fat¹; jōsh'a-fāt² [Bible].—**Joshaviah:** jōsh'ə-vai'ə¹; jōsh'a-vī'ā² [Bible].—**Joshebekashah:** jōsh'bi-kē'shā¹ or -kash'ā¹; jōsh'be-kā'shā² or -kash'ā² [Bible].—**Josheb-Basshebeth:** jō'sheb-bas-shī'beth¹; jō'sheb-bās-shē'bēth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joshiblah:** jōsh'ɪ-bai'ā¹; jōsh'ɪ-bī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Joshua: jōsh'yū-ə¹; jōsh'yū-ə² [1. Bible. Israelitish leader and conqueror. 2. A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Josua:** yō'su-ə¹; yō'syū-ə²; Fr. **Josué:** ʒō'zū-ē¹; zhō'sū-ē²; G. **Josua:** jō'zū-ə¹; yō'zū-ə²; It. **Giosue:** jō'zū-ē¹; gō'syū-ē²; L. **Josua:** jēs'yū-ə¹; jōs'yū-ə².

Joslah: jo-sai'ā¹; jo-sī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. **Josias:** yo-zī'as¹; yo-sī'ās²; D. **Jozias:** yo-zī'as¹; yo-sī'ās²; Fr. **Josias:** ʒō'zī'ās¹; zhō-sī'ās²; It. **Giosladi:** jo-sī'ā-dē¹; gō-sī'ā-dē²; L. **Josias:** jo-sai'as¹; jo-sī'as².

Josias: jo-sai'as¹; jo-sī'as² [Bible].—**Josiblah:** jēs'ɪ-bai'ā¹; jōs'ɪ-bī'ā² [Bible].—**Josiphiah:** jēs'ɪ-fai'ā¹; jōs'ɪ-fī'ā² [Bible].—**Josphia:** jēs-fai'ā¹; jōs-fī'ā² [Douai Bible].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **prey**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rñle**; but, **börn**;

jostle: jös'1; jös'1²—the *t* is silent [To push or crowd against].—**Jostling**: jös'1¹; jös'1²—the *t* is silent.

Josue: jös'yu-1; jös'yu-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Jotbah**: jöt'bā¹; jöt'bā² [Bible].—**Jotbath**: jöt'bāth¹; jöt'bāth² [Bible].—**Jotbathah**: jöt'bā-thā¹; jöt'bā-thā² [Bible].—**Jotham**: jō'tham¹; jō'tham² [Bible].

Joubert: zū'bār¹; zhū'bēr² [Boer general (1831-1900)].

Joule: jaul¹; joul²; frequently mispronounced jū¹, especially when referring to the electrical unit. [Eng. physicist (1818-89)].

jounce: jauns¹; joun² [To shake up and down].

Jourdain: jūr-dēn¹ or (Fr.) zūr'dān¹; jūr-dān² or (Fr.) zhūr'dān² [Norman-Fr. Christian name which later became a family name]. See JORDAN.

Jourdan: zūr'dān¹; zhūr'dān² [Fr. marshal (1762-1833)].

Journal: jūr'nāl¹; jūr'nāl² [A daily newspaper].

joust: jüst¹; jüst², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., M., & St.* jüst¹. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) noted jaust¹, which is still occasionally heard [A medieval tilting-match between mounted knights].

jovial: jō'vi-āl¹; jō'vi-āl² [Possessing good-natured mirth].

Jowl: jōl¹; jōl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The pronunciation jaul¹; jowl², noted by *E.*, and given by *Standard & M.* as alternative, is frequently heard and preferable, for it has the support of analogy with *coil*, *dowl*, *fowl*, *houl*, in which the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong. It is invariably used in the phrase **cheek by jowl** (side by side). [The cheek or jaw.]

The proper sound of *ow* is the same as that of *ou*, of which it is the substitute; as in *brow*, *now*, &c. It is frequently met with in terminations, but is to be found also in other places, as in *towel*, *tower*, *crowd*, &c. Though the above is undoubtedly the legitimate sound of *ow*, that of long *o* is given to it frequently enough to puzzle such persons as have not traced the analogy throughout. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey*, p. 81 [London, 1784].

Jowler: jōl'ēr¹; jōl'ēr²—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Walker (1791) and Smart (1840). *E.* jaul'ēr¹, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* as alternative, and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A hound with a heavy jaw]. See JOWL.

Jozabad: jöz'ə-bād¹; jöz'ə-bād² [Bible].—**Jozabdus**: jō-zab'dus¹; jō-zāb'dūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jozabad**: jöz'ə-bed¹; jöz'ə-bēd² [Douai Bible].—**Jozacar**, **Jozachar**: jöz'ə-kār¹; jöz'ə-kār² [Bible].—**Jozadak**: jöz'ə-dak¹; jöz'ə-dāk² [Bible].

Juanes: hū-ā'nēs¹; hū-ā'nes² [Sp. painter (1523-79)].

Juan Fernandez: jū'ān fār-nan'diz¹ or (Sp.) hū-ān' fēr-nān'dēth¹; jū'ān fēr-nān'dez² or (Sp.) hū-ān' fēr-nān'deth² [Group of islands 425 m. west of Chile].

Juanita: hū'ā-nī'tā¹; hū'ā-nī'tā² [Sp. feminine personal name, diminutive of *Juana*. See JOAN].

Juarez: ju-ā'rez¹ or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth¹; ju-ā'rēz² or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth² [Mex. president (1806-72)].

Jubal: jū'bāl¹; jū'bal² [Bible].

jube: jū'bī¹; jū'bē². *I.* jū'bī¹; *M. & W.* jū'bī¹; *St.* zū'bē¹ [A gallery in a church].

jubilate (*v.*): jū'bī-lēt¹; jū'bi-lāt², *Standard, C., M., E., & W.* [To shout for joy or in exultation]. This word is not noted by the *Imperial, Stormonth*, or *Worcester*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jubilate: jū¹bi-lē¹tī¹; jū¹bi-lā¹tē², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-bi-lē¹tī¹; *E.* jū¹bil-a-tē¹; *I.* jiu-bi-lē¹tē¹; *M.* jū-bi-lē¹tī¹; *Wr.* jiu-bi-lē¹tī¹. *M. & W.* note yū-bi-lā¹tē¹ as alternative [The 99th Psalm of the Vulgate and Douai Bible and the 100th Psalm of the Authorized Version].

Jubilee: jū¹bi-lī¹; jū¹bi-lē², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* jiū¹bil-e¹; *I. & Wr.* jiū¹bi-lī¹ [A season of rejoicing].

Jucadam: jū¹kā-dam¹; jū¹ea-dām² [Douai Bible].—**Jucal:** jū¹kāl¹; jū¹eal² [Bible].—**Juda:** jū¹dā¹; jū¹dā² [Bible].—**Judæa, Judea:** ju-dī¹ā¹; jū¹dē¹ā² [Bible].—**Judah:** jū¹dā¹; jū¹dā² [Bible].—**Judaia:** ju-dē¹yā¹ or ju-dā¹ā¹; jū¹dā¹yā² or jū¹dī¹ā² [Douai Bible].

Judale: ju-dē¹ik¹; jū¹dā¹ie² [Of or pertaining to the Jews].

Judaism: jū¹dā-izm¹; jū¹dā-izm²—the most frequently heard in the United States. *Standard, C., & W.* jū¹dī-izm¹; jū¹dā-izm²; *E., M., & St.* jū¹dē-izm¹; *I.* jiū¹dē-izm¹ [The Jewish religion, its doctrines and forms].

Judas: jū¹dās¹; jū¹das² [Bible].—**Jude:** jūd¹; jūd² [Bible].

Judged: ʃʊjd¹; jūdgɔd² [Tried or sentenced in a court of justice; also, decided; awarded]. See BEQUEATHED.

Judgment, judgement: ʃʊj¹ment¹; jūdg¹mēnt² [The sentence of a court of justice; also, the formation of an opinion or the opinion itself].

Judicatory: jū¹dī-kā-to-rī¹; jū¹dī-ea-to-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū¹dī-kī-to-rī¹; *E.* jū¹dīk-ē-tūr-i¹; *I.* jiū¹dīk-ē-tō-rī¹; *M.* jū¹dī-kā-tēr-i¹; *St.* jū¹dī-kē¹tūr-i¹; *Wr.* jiū¹dī-kā-to-rī¹. Murray notes jū¹dīk-ē-tēr-i¹ as alternative [A body of persons exercising jurisdiction].

Judie: zū¹dīk¹; zhū¹dīē²; not jū¹dīk¹ [Fr. actress (1850-1911)].

Judicable: jū¹dī-kā-bl¹; jū¹dī-ea-bl². *I.* jiū¹dī-ka-bl¹; *Wr.* jiū¹dī-kā-bl¹ [Such as can be judged].

Judiciary: ju-dīsh¹ī-ē-rī¹; jū¹dīsh¹ī-ā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū¹dīsh¹ī-i-rī¹; *E.* jū¹dīsh¹ī-ā-rī¹; *I.* jiū¹dīsh¹ī-ā-rī¹; *M.* ju-dīsh¹ī-ē-rī¹; *St.* jū¹dīsh¹ī-ūr-i¹; *Wr.* ju-dīsh¹ī-ā-rī¹ [The department of a government that administers the law and its officers].

Judith: jū¹dīth¹; jū¹dīth² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name]. *F.* **Judith:** zū¹dīt¹; zhū¹dīt²; *G.* **Judith:** yū¹dīt¹; yū¹dīt²; *It.* **Giuditta:** jū¹dīt¹ā¹; gū¹dīt¹tā²; *L.* **Juditha:** jū¹dī-thā¹; jū¹dī-thā².

Juel: jū¹el¹; jū¹el² [Apocrypha].

Jug: jug¹; jūg² [A receptacle for liquids].

Jugal: jū¹gāl¹; jū¹gāl². *I. & Wr.* jiū¹gāl¹ [Joining; uniting].

Juggernaut: jug¹ər-nōt¹; jūg¹ēr-nāt² [In Hinduism, "the Lord of the World," a title of Krishna or Vishnu].

Jugular: jū¹giu-lār¹; jū¹gū-lar²; not jug¹iu-lār¹. *I.* jiū¹giū-lūr¹; *Wr.* jiū¹giu-lār¹ [Pert. to the throat; as, the jugular vein].

Jugurtha: ju-gūr¹thā¹; jū¹gūr¹thā² [Numidian king (154?-104 B. C.)].

Juice: jū¹s¹; jūg². *I. & Wr.* jiūs¹ [Vegetable or animal fluid].

Jujube: jū¹jūb¹; jū¹jūb², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* jiū¹jiūb¹; *M. & St.* jū¹jūb¹ [A spiny shrub; also, its edible fruit].

Ju-jutsu: jū¹-jut¹sū¹; jū¹-jut¹su² [Jap. art of self-defense].

Jujuy: hū¹-hwī¹; hū¹-hwī² [Province and river of Argentine Republic].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrɒ; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

julep: jū'lep¹; ju'lep². *I.* jiū'lep¹; *Wr.* jiū'lep¹ [An alcoholic beverage flavored with mint].

Julcs [Fr.]: zül¹; zhül². See JULIUS.

Julia: jū'lyə¹; ju'lyə² [A feminine personal name]. **Juliet** (dim.). *D.* **Julia:** yū'li-ə¹; yū'li-ə²; *Fr.* **Julie:** zū'li¹; zhū'li²; *G.* **Julie:** yū'li-ə¹; yū'li-ə²; *It.* **Sw. Giulia:** jū'li-ə¹; gyū'li-ə²; *L.* **Julia:** Pg. **Julia:** zū'li-ə¹; zhū'li-ə²; *Sp.* **Julia:** hū'li-ə¹; hyū'li-ə².

Julian: jū'h-an¹; ju'li-an², *Standard, E., M., & St.*; *C.* jū'lyan¹; *W.* jū'lyan¹; *Wr.* jiū'lyan¹ [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Rom. emperor (331-363)]. *D.* **Julianus:** yū'li-ə-nus¹; yū'li-ə-nus²; *F.* **Julien:** zū'li'än¹; zhū'li'än²; *G.* *Sw.* **Julian:** yū'li-an¹; yū'li-an²; *It.* **Giuliano:** jū'li-ə-no¹; gyū'li-ə-no²; *L.* **Julianus:** jū'h-ē-nus¹; jū'li-ə-nus²; *Pg.* **Giulio:** zū'li-aun¹; zhū'li-oun²; *Sp.* **Julian:** hū'li-än¹; hyū'li-än²; **Juliano:** hū'li-ə-no¹; hyū'li-ə-no².

Juliana: jū'h-an-ə¹; ju'li-än-ə² [A feminine personal name]. *D.* *Sw.* **Juliana:** yū'li-ä-nä¹; yū'li-ä-nä²; *Fr.* **Julienne:** zū'li'en¹; zhū'li'en²; *G.* **Julianne:** yū'li-ä-nä¹; yū'li-ä-nä²; *It.* **Giuliana:** jū'li-ä-nä¹; gyū'li-ä-nä²; *Pg.* **Juliana:** zū'li-ä-nä¹; zhū'li-ä-nä²; *Sp.* **Juliana:** hū'li-ä-nä¹; hyū'li-ä-nä².

Julie: jū'h¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li¹; ju'li² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li² [Diminutive of JULIA].

julenne: jū-h-en¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li-en¹; ju-li-ən² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li-ən² [A clear meat soup containing vegetables].

Juliet: jū'h-et¹; ju'li-ēt² [A feminine personal name. See JULIA].

Julius: jū'yus¹; ju'yūs² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Julius:** yū'li-us¹; yū'li-us²; *Fr.* **Julcs:** zül¹; zhül²; *G.* **Julius:** yū'li-us¹; yū'li-us²; *It.* **Giulio:** jū'lyo¹; gū'lyo²; *L.* **Julius:** jū'h-us¹; ju'li-ūs²; *Pg.* **Julio:** zū'li-o¹; zhū'li-o²; *Sp.* **Julio:** hū'li-o¹; hyū'li-o².

July: ju-lai¹; ju-lý² (jū'li¹ or -lai¹; ju'ly² or -lý², Shakespeare to Cowper). Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), *Ju'ly*; Dyche & Pardon (1735), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), ju-lai¹. Dr. Murray notes that "the modern English pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained" [The seventh month of the year].

jumart [Fr.]: zū'mär¹ or (*Anglice*) jū'mart¹; zhū'mär² or (*Anglice*) ju-märt². *C., M., St., W., & Wr.* jū'mart¹; *E.* jū'mart¹; *I.* jiū'mart¹; *Wr.* jiū'märt¹ [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a bull and a mare]. [connection].

juncture: jun'k'chur¹ or -tiur¹; jun'k'chur² or -tūr² [A place, point, or line of

June: jūn¹; jūn². *I. & Wr.* jiūn¹—the pronunciation of Bryant and Lowell if their verse may be taken as their standard, for both rime it with "tune," which neither pronounced *toon*; but see quotations below.

Oh, my luve's like a red, red rose,

That's newly sprung in June:

Oh, my luve's like the melody

That's sweetly played in tune.

BURNS *A Red, Red Rose*.

And shall we own such judgment? No; as soon
Seek roses in December—ice in June:
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff;
Believe a woman or an eplaph.

BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* 1. 75 (1808).

Jungfrau: jun'frau¹; yung'frou² [Swiss mount].

Junia: jū'nī-ə¹; ju'ni-ə² [Bible].

Junias: jū'nī-əs¹; ju'ni-as² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Juniata: jū"ni-at'ə; jū"ni-ăt'a² [County and river in Pa.].

junior: jūn'yər; jūn'yor², *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St. jū'ni-ər*¹; *I. jū'ni-ər*¹; *Wr. jūn'yər*¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), jū'ni-ər¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), jū'nyər¹; Smart (1840) jū'n-ər¹ [Younger in years, service, or rank]. [crat].

Junker: yuŋ'kər; yuŋ'kēr². *I. juŋk'ūr*¹ [A reactionary Prussian aristocrat].

Junot: zū'nō'; zhū'nō'²—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal (1771-1813)].

jupon: ju-pən'; ju-pōn'², *Standard & Wr.; C. & W. jū'pen*¹; *E. jū-pen*¹; *I. ju-pen*¹; *M. jū'pən*¹ [A Fr. dress-fabric].

juratory: jū'rā-to-rī; jū'ra-to-ry², *Standard & W.; C. jū'ri-to-rī*¹; *E. jū'rā-tūr-i*¹; *I. jū'rā-to-rī*¹; *M. jū'rā-tēr-i*¹; *Wr. jū'rā-to-rī*¹ [Pertaining to or comprising an oath].

Jürgensen: yūr'gen-sen¹; yūr'gēn-sēn². Same as JORGENSON.

juriconsult: jū'ris-ken'sult¹; jū'ris-eōn'sūlt². Compare CONSULT [One learned in the law]. [who serves on a jury].

juror: jūrər¹ or jūrər¹; jūrər²; *not jūrēr*¹. *I. jū'rūr*¹; *Wr. jū'rər*¹ [One who serves on a jury].

jury: jū'ri; jū'ry²; *not jū'rī*¹ [A body of persons summoned to try a case at law]. Compare JEWRY.

Jushab=hesed: jū'shəb-hī'sed¹; jū'shab=hē'sēd² [Bible].

Jusserand: zū'sə-rān'¹; zhū'se-rān'²—the *d* is silent [Fr. diplomat and scholar (1855-)]. [1836].

Jussieu (de): də zū'syū'¹; də zhū'syū'² [Fr. family of botanists (1686-)].

just (a.): just¹; jüst² [Fair in disposition or conduct; honest; upright].

just (n.): just¹; jüst² [A tilting-match]. See JOUST.

Just: züst¹; zhüst² [In full: *Saint Just*, Fr. revolutionary (1767-94)].

Juste: züst¹; zhüst² [Belg. historian (1818-88)].

justiciable: jus-tish'a-a-bl¹; jüs-tīsh'a-a-bl². *I. & St. jus-tish'a-a-bl*¹; *Wr. jəs-tish'a-a-bl*¹ [Fit to be examined by a court of justice].

justificative: jus-tif'i-kə-tiv¹ or jus'ti-fi-kē'tiv¹; jüs-tīf'i-ea-tiv² or jüs'ti-fi-cā'tiv². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Capable of being shown to be just].

justificatory: jus-tif'i-kə-to-rī; jüs-tīf'i-ea-to-ry², *Standard, E., & I.; C. jus'ti-fi-ki-to-rī*¹; *E. jus-tif'i-kē-tūr-i*¹; *I. jus-tif'i-kē-to-rī*¹; *M. jus'ti-fi-kē-tēr-i*¹; *St. jus'ti-fi-kē'tūr-i*¹; *W. jus'ti-fi-kə-to-rī*¹; *Wr. jəs-tif'i-kə-to-rī*¹ [Same as JUSTIFICATIVE].

Justin: jüs'tin¹; jüs'tin² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Justin:* züs'tān¹; zhüs'tān²; *Ger. Justin:* yüs'tin¹; yüs'tin²; *It. Giustino:* jüs'ti'no¹; güs'ti'no²; *Sp. Justino:* hüs'ti'no¹; hüs'ti'no².

Justina: jüs'tai'nə; jüs'ti'nə² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Justine:* züs'tin¹; zhüs'tin²; *Ger. Justine:* yüs'ti'nə; yüs'ti'ne²; *It. Giustina:* jüs'ti'nə; güs'ti'nā²; *Sp. Justina:* hüs'ti'nə; hüs'ti'nā².

Justus: jüs'tus¹; jüs'tüs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr. Juste:* züst¹; zhüst²; *G. Justus:* yüs'tus¹; yüs'tus²; *Just:* yüst¹; yüst²; *It. Giusto:* jüs'to¹; güs'to²; *Sp. Justo:* hüs'to¹; hüs'to².

2: wɒlf, dʌ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

Juta: jū'ta¹; ju'tā²; *not* jiū'ta¹ [S.=Afr. Dutch family name].

Jute: jūt¹; jut². *I. & Wr.* jiūt¹ [An Asiatic herb or its fiber].

Jutland, Ger. Jütland: jut'länd¹ or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant¹; jüt'land² or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant² [Dan. peninsula]. Compare JYLLAND.

Juttah: jut'a¹; jüt'a² [Bible].

juvenile: jū'vi-nil¹ or jū'vi-nail¹; ju've-nil² or ju've-nil². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. By the earlier lexicographers the first was noted as British usage by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840); the second by Buchanan (1766), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Characteristic of youth].

Jylland [Dan.]: yül'land¹; yül'länd² [Same as JUTLAND].

jyotishi: yō'ti-shū¹; yō'ti-shi² [A Hindu diviner].

K

k: kē¹; kâ². Because this letter became incongruous and difficult in Roman writing, it passed out of use among the Romanic peoples and the Anglo-Saxons. In modern English it is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e, i, y*, etc. It is silent before *n*, as in *knife, knowledge*, etc. As applied in key 1 of this book *k* (Key 2, *e*) is used: (1) For *k* in the common spelling, as in *brakeman* (brēk'men¹; brāk'man²); *kangaroo* (kaŋ'gə-rū¹; kăŋ'gə-rōō²); *skate* (skēt¹; skât²); *kitten* (kit'an¹; kit'en²); *Koran* (ko-rān¹; ko-rān²); *taking* (tē'kiŋ¹; tā'kiŋg²), etc. (2) For *c* when it has the sound of *k*, as in *cake* (kēk¹; cāk²); *cur* (kūr¹; cūr²); *cure* (kiūr¹; eūr²); for *ch*, as in *anarchy* (an'ər-ki¹; ān'ər-ey²); *chemistry* (kem'is-tri¹; cēm'is-try²); for *ck*, as in *black* (blak¹; blāk²). In Key 1 it is used also for *ch* or *ck* before *e, ē, æ; i, ī, ī; iu, iū*. See C. *K* is used also to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages. See KHARTUM.

Kaaba: kā'ā-bā¹, *Standard & W., or* kā'bā¹, *C.;* kā'a-bā² or kā'ba². *E.* kā'a-bā¹; *I.* kā-ē'ba¹; *St.* kō'a-bā¹ [Shrine of Mekka]. Spelt also *Caaba*, but pronounced the same way.

Kaaterskill: kā'tərz-kil¹; kā'tērş-kīl² [A creek in Greene county, N. Y.].

kab: kab¹; kăb² [Bible (R. V.). A Jewish measure].

kabala. Same as CABALA.

Kabul: kə-būl¹; ka-būl² [Afghan river, province, and capital].

Kabyle: kə-bail¹; ka-byl². *E.* kā-bil¹ [Algerian Berber].

Kabzeel: kab'ze-el¹ or kab'zil¹; kăb'ze-ēl² or kăb'zēl² [Bible].

Kadarite: kad'ə-rai¹; kăd'a-rīt². *E.* kə-dār'ait¹; *I.* kad'ār-ait¹ [Member of a Moham. sect].

Kades: kē'diz¹ or kē'des¹; kā'dēs² or kā'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Kadesh: kē'desh¹; kā'dēsh² [Bible].—**Kadesh-barnea:** kē'desh=būr'-m-ē¹; kā'dēsh=bār'ne-a² [Bible].

kadi: kā'di¹; kă'di², *Standard & W.; C. & M.* kā'di¹; *I.* kad'i¹; *Wr.* kē'di¹, which *C., I., M., & W.* note as alternative [Turk. judge or magistrate].

Kadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; kăd'mi-ēl² [Bible].

Kadmonites: kad'mon-aits¹; kăd'mon-its² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɔɦin; ɡo; ɲ = sing; ɦin, this.

kafila: kɑ'fɪ-lə¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* kɑ'fɪ-lə¹, *C., E., & I.*; kɑ'fɪ-la² *or* kɑ'fɪ-la² [A camel-train].

Kafir, Kaffir: kɑ'fɪr¹; kɑ'fɪr², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & I.* kɑ'fɪr¹; *S.* kɑ'fɪr¹; *W.* kɑ'fɪr¹ [A South Afr. people].

kahau: kɑ'hau¹; kɑ'hau², *M. & W.; Standard* kɑ-hə¹ *or* kɑ-hau¹; *E.* kɑ-hə¹; *I.* kə'hə¹; *W.* kə-hau¹ [The proboscis-monkey].

kalak, kayak: kɑi'ak¹; kɪ'æk² [Eskimo canoe].

Kain: kēn¹; kān² [Bible].

Kaiser: kɑi'zər¹; kɪ'zər² [Ger. form of Cæsar].

kalan: kɑ-lūn¹; kɑ-lān². *C.* kē'lan¹; *W.* kɑ'lān¹ [The sea-otter].

kaleidoscope: kɑ-lai'do-skōp¹; kɑ-lɪ'do-seōp² [An instrument used to suggest decorative patterns].

Kalevala: kɑ'lē-vā'la¹; kɑ'lē-vā'lā² [Finnish folk-lore and songs].

Kallai: kal'i-ai¹ *or* kal'ai¹; kāl'a-i² *or* kāl'i² [Bible].

Kamchatka, Kamtchatka: kɑm-čat'kə¹; kām-čăt'ka². By the illiterate frequently mispronounced kɑm-skət'kə¹ [Peninsula of Eastern Siberia].

Kamehameha: kɑ-mē'ha-mē'ha¹; kɑ-mē'hā-mē'hā² [Any one of five Hawaiian kings (1736-1872)].

Kames (Lord): kēmz¹; kāmz² [Scot. scholar, Henry Home (1696-1782)].

Kamon: kē'mən¹; kāmōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Kanah: kē'nā¹; kā'nā² [Bible].

Kanaka: kə-nak'ə¹ *or* kə-nā'kə¹; kɑ-nāk'a² *or* kɑ-nā'ka²; *not* kɑn'ə-kə¹ [In Bêche-de-mer, any South Sea islander; specif., a Hawaiian].

Kanawha: kə-nə'wə¹; kɑ-nə'wə² [County and river in W. Va.].

Kanchanjanga: kɑn'čun-jun'ga¹; kɑn'čūn-jūn'gā² [Peak of the Himalayas].

kangaroo: kɑŋ'gə-rū¹; kɑŋ'gə-rōō² [An Australian marsupian mammal].

Kansas: kɑn'zəs¹; kɑn'ʒəs² [State in U. S.].

Kant: kant¹ *or* (Ger.) kǎnt¹; kǎnt² *or* (Ger.) kǎnt² [Ger. philosopher (1724-1804)].

kaolin: kē'o-lin¹; kǎ'o-lin², *Standard, C., W., & W.; E.* kē'u-lin¹; *I. & St.* kē'o-lin¹; *M.* kǎ'o-lin¹ [A fine variety of clay used in making porcelain].

Kareah: kə-rɪ'ā¹ *or* kē'rɪ-ə¹; kɑ-rē'ā² *or* kǎ're-a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karl-atharius:** kē'rɪ-ath'ɪ-ē'rɪ-us¹; kǎ'rɪ-āth'ɪ-ā'rɪ-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Karka:** kār'kə¹; kār'ka² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karkaa:** kār'kə¹; kār'ka-a² [Bible].—**Karkor:** kār'kər¹; kār'kōr² [Bible].

Karlsruhe: kār'ls-rū-ə¹; kār'ls-rū-a² [Capital of Baden].

Karnaim: kər-nē'im¹; kār-nā'im² [Bible. Same as ASHTEROH KARNAIM].

—**Kartah:** kār'tā¹; kār'tā² [Bible].—**Kartan:** kār'tan¹; kār'tān² [Bible].

Kashmir: kɑsh-mɪr¹; ɛsh-mɪr² [State of British India].

Katahdin: kə-tā'dɪn¹; kɑ-tā'dɪn² [Mountain peak in Maine].

Katarina: kɑ'ta-rɪ'na¹; kǎ'tā-rɪ'nā². See CATHERINE.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; ɦɪn, ɦɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Kathleen: kath'lin¹; kăth'lēn². Same as CATHERINE.

Kattath: kat'ath¹; kăt'ăth² [Bible].

kauri: kau'ri¹; kou'ri² [Maori: the gum of a New Zealand forest-tree, the kauri-pine].

Kavanagh: kav'ə-na¹; kăv'a-nă² [Ir. family name].

kavass: kə-vūs¹; ka-vās² [A Turk. guard or military courier].

kayak: kai'ak¹; kŷ'ăk². Same as КАЯК.

Kazan: ka-zān¹; kă-zăn² [Rus. govt. and city].

kea: kē'a¹ or ki'a¹; kē'ă² or kē'a² [Maori: a New Zealand parrot].

Kearny, Kearney: kār'n¹; kār'ny² [Am. general (1815-62)].

Kearsarge: kīr'sārj¹; kēr'sārg² [A United States warship].

Keble: kī'bl¹; kē'bl² [Eng. divine (1792-1866)].

Keckskemet: kech'ke-mēt¹; kēch'ke-met² [Hung. town].

Kedar: kī'dar¹; kē'dar² [Bible].—**Kedemah:** ked'i-mā¹ or ki-dī'mā¹; kēd'e-mā² or ke-dē'mā² [Bible].—**Kedemoth:** ked'i-mōth¹ or ki-dī'mōth¹; kēd'e-mōth² or ke-dē'mōth² [Bible].—**Kedesh:** kī'desh¹; kē'dēsh² [Bible].—**Kedeshah:** ked'i-shā¹; kēd'e-shā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kedesh Naphtali:** kī'desh naf'tə-lai¹; kē'desh năf'ta-li² [Bible].

keelson: kel'sən¹; kēl'son². *E., St., & Wr.* kil'sən¹. By Sheridan and Walker two forms were noted, *keelson* and *kelson*, and pronounced according to the varying orthography [A beam used to strengthen the frame of a ship].

keel: kil¹; kēl² [The "backbone" of a ship].

keen, keep, keeve: These words are all pronounced as one syllable: kēn¹, kēn²; kīp¹, kēp²; kīv¹, kēv².

Keewatin: kī-wā'tin¹; kē-wă'tin² [A region of Canada].

Kehelathah: kī'hī-lē'thā¹ or ki-hel'ə-thā¹; kē'he-lā'thā² or ke-hēl'a-thā² [Bible].

Kehoe: kio¹; kŷo²—one syllable [Ir. family name].

Keighley: kīth'li¹ or kī'li¹; kēth'ly² or kē'ly² [Eng. family name].

Kelghtley: kit'li¹; kēt'ly² [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kellah: ki-ai'lā¹; kē-i'la² [Bible].

Kekewich: kek'wīch¹; kēk'wīch² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kekrops: kī'krōps¹; kē'krōps². Same as CECROPS.

Kelalah: kī-lē'yā¹ or ki-lai'ə¹; ke-lā'yā² or ke-lī'ə² [Bible].—**Kelita:** kel'i-tə¹ or ki-lai'tə¹; kēl'i-tə² or ke-lī'tə² [Bible].—**Kemuel:** kem'yū-el¹ or ki-miū'el¹; kēm'yū-ēl² or ke-mū'ēl² [Bible].—**Kenan:** kī'nān¹; kē'nān² [Bible. Same as CAINAN].—**Kenath:** kī'nāth¹; kē'nāth² [Bible].—**Kenaz:** kī'nāz¹; kē'nāz² [Bible].

Kenelm: ken'elm¹; kēn'ēlm²; *not* kə-nelm¹ [Eng. saint].

Kenezite: kī'nez-ūt¹; kē'nēz-īt² [Bible].—**Kenite:** kī'nait¹; kē'nīt² [Bible].—**Kenizzites:** ki-niz'īts¹; ke-nīz'īts² [Bible. Same as KENEZITES].

Kennebec: ken'i-bek¹; kēn'e-bēc²; *not* ken-ə-bek¹; *nor* ken-i-bek²—the second *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [River and county in Maine].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērñ; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ɒ = sing; chin, this.

Kenneth: ken'eth¹; kēn'eth² [A masculine personal name].

Kensington: ken'zɪŋ-tʊn¹; kēn'ŋing-tʊn² [Fashionable district of London].

Keogh, K'Eogh, Keough: kio¹; kīo²—pronounced as one syllable [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Keokuk: kī'o-kuk¹; kē'o-kūk² [County and city in Ia.].

képi: kē'pɪ¹; kē'pi² [A forage=cap].

kept: kept¹; kēpt²—pronounce the t; only illiterate speakers say kep¹ [Imp. and pp. of KEEP, to retain in one's possession].

Ker: kār¹ or kūr¹; kār² or kēr² [Scot. family name].

Keras: kī'rās¹; kē'ras² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keren-happuch: ker'en=[or kī'ren=]hap'uk¹; kēr'en=[or kē'rēn=]hāp'ue² [Bible].

Kerguelen: kūr'gi-len¹; kēr'ge-lēn² [Islands in Indian Ocean]. See the

Kerguelen-Trémarec: kār'gē'leŋ'trē'mā'rek¹; kēr'gē'lōn'trē'mā'rēe² [Fr. navigator (1745-97)].

Kerloth: kī'rɪ-əθ¹; kē'ri-ōth² [Bible].—**Keros:** kī'ros¹; kē'rōs² [Bible].

Keswick: kez'ɪk¹ or kez'wɪk¹; kēs'ɪk² or kēs'wɪk² [Eng. town, burial-place of Southey].

Ketab: kī'tab¹; kē'tāb² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keturah: kɪ-tūrā¹; ke-tū'rā² [Bible].

key: kɪ¹; kē². In this word *ey* is pronounced contrary to analogy. Whenever the stress falls on a syllable of which this diphthong forms part, the diphthong is always pronounced as in *convey* (kən-vē¹; eon-vē²); *grey* (grē¹; grē²); *obey* (o-bē¹; o-bē²). The pronunciation *kay*, which would to-day expose one to the accusation of dialectal enunciation, or of vulgarity, was standard till the close of the 17th cent., and the word was commonly rimed with *day*, *play*, *say*, etc.

The dame, who long in vain had kept the *key*,

Bold by desire explored the secret way. DRYDEN *Sitgmonda* l. 133 (1700).

Keynes: kēnz¹; kēnz² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kezla: kɪ-zai'ə¹; ke-zī'a² [Bible].—**Keziah:** kɪ-zai'ā¹; ke-zī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Keziz:** kɪ-ziz¹; kē-zīz² [Bible].

khaki: kā'kɪ¹; kā'kɪ²; *not* ka-kɪ¹ [Woven goods of the color of dead grass].
khakee†. [the Sudan (1840?-99)].

khalifa: kā'lī-fa¹; kā'lī-fā² [Abdallah Es Sayiol, Moham. false prophet in

khan¹: kūr¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I. & M.; kār² or kār². St. & Wr. kēn¹* [In Tatar countries, a sovereign ruler].

khan²: kūr¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I., M., & St.; kār² or kār². Wr. kēn¹* [In India and Turkey, a caravansary].

khanate: kan'ēt¹; kār'āt² [A principality governed by a khan].

khanjee, khanjl: kār'jɪ¹; kār'jē². *C. kan'jɪ¹* [An Oriental innkeeper].

Khartum: kur-tūm¹; kār-tūm² [Capital of Sudan]. **Khartoum†.**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪpk; thɪn, thɪs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

khedive: ke-div¹; kē-div², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M.* ki-div¹; *W.* kē-div¹; *Wr.* kâ-dī'vā¹ [The title of former rulers of Egypt].

Khiva: kī'vā¹; kī'vā² [Khanate and city in Russian Turkestan].

Khorasan, Khorassan: kō'ra-sān¹; kō'rā-sān² [Per. province and desert]. [Moham. prayer and sermon].

khutbah: kut'bā¹; kut'ba². *E. & M.* kūt'bā¹; *Wr.* (**khotbah**) ket'bā¹

klang: ki-āŋ¹; ki-āŋ², *Standard; C.* kyāŋ¹; *E.* kī'āŋ¹; *I. & W.* ki-āŋ¹; *M.* kyāŋ¹ as a monosyllable [1. [Chinese.] A river: used in compound names. 2. [Tibet.] A wild ass].

Kiangsi: ki-āŋ'sī¹; ki-āŋ'sī² [Chin. province]. [Ger. protectorate].

Kiaochow: ki-au'chāu¹; ki-ou'chou² [Chin. district and town: a former

Kibrothhattaavah: kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tē'ā-vā¹; kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tā'ā-vā² [Bible].—**Kibzaim:** kib-zē'im¹ or kib'zi-im¹; kib-zā'im² or kib'za-im² [Bible].—**Kidron:** kid'ren¹ or kai'dren¹; kid'rōn² or ki'drōn² [Bible].

Kief, Kieff, Kiev: kī-ef¹; kī-ēf² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Kiel: kil¹; kēl² [Prus. seaport and canal].

Kielce: kyel'tse¹; kyēl'tsē² [Government in Russian Poland].

Kilan: kai'lən¹; kī'lan² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Kilauea: kī'lau-ē'ā¹; kī'lou-ē'ā² [Crater of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian vol-] [cano].

Kilimanjaro: kil'i-man-jā'ro¹; kīl'i-mān-jā'ro² [Afr. mountain].

kiln: kil¹ or kiln¹; kil² or kiln². *M. & W.* note kiln¹ as alternative, a pronunciation frequently heard in southeastern England, where lime-kilns were formerly abundant [An oven or furnace, as for calcining limestone].

kilo-: kil'o-¹; kil'o-² [Derived from the Gr. χίλιαι (*chilioi*), one thousand: used as a combining form in scientific terminology, as kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt, etc.].

kimono: ki-mō'no¹ or (*Jap.*) kim'o-nō¹; ki-mō'no² or (*Jap.*) kīm'o-nō² [A loose robe].

kin: kin¹; kīn². See I [Relation by birth or marriage].

kinæsthesia. Same as KINÆSTHESIA.

Kinah: kai'nā¹; kī'nā² [Bible].

kind: kaind¹; kind². The pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), in which effort was made to soften the sound of diphthongal ai, ī, by the introduction of an e or y sound before it, was condemned by Nares—"Kind for kind is a monster of pronunciation heard only on our stage" ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 28 [1784]). See CARD, GARDEN.

Kindergarten [Ger.]: kin'dər-gār'tn¹; kīn'dēr-gār'tn²; not kin'tər-gār'tn¹, as some unobserving persons choose to call it [A school for little children].

kine: kain¹; kīn² [Archaic or poetical plural of cow].

kinemacolor: kin'i-mā-kul'ər¹; kin'e-mā-eōl'or²—the e as in "valley," not as in "eei" [A method for producing motion pictures in their original colors].

kinematic: kin'i-mat'ik¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or kai-nu-mat'ik¹, E., I., & M.;* kīn'e-mat'ic² or kī-ne-māt'ic². *St.* kīn'e-mat'ik¹ [Pert. to the motion of bodies].

1: **ə** = final; **ɪ** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **ŋ** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

kinematograph: kinⁿi-mat'o-graf¹; kĭnⁿe-măt'o-grăf² [Same as CINEMATOGRAPH].

kinesl-: kɪ-nī'sɪ-¹; ki-nē'si-² [Derived from the Gr. *κίνησις* (*kinesis*), movement: used as a combining form in scientific terminology]. See below.

kinesiatrix: kɪ-ni¹si-at'rik¹; ki-nē²si-āt'rie², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kai-ne-si-at'rik¹; *I.* kai-ni¹si-at'rik¹; *M.* kai-ni-si-at'rik¹; *St.* kin-i¹si-at'rik¹ [Pert. to kinesi-therapy].

kinesiopathic: ki-nī^hsi-path'ik¹; ki-nē^hsi-pāth'ie², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kai-ne-si-path'ik¹; *I. & M.* kai-nī^hsi-path'ik¹; *Wr.* kai-ni-si-bath'ik¹ [Pert. to kinesi-therapy].

kinesitherapy: ki-ní'si-ther'ə-pí¹; ki-nē'si-ther'a-py², *Standard, C., & W.*;
E. kai-ne-si-ther'ə-pí; I. kai-ní'si-ther'a-pi; M. kai-ni-si-ther'a-pi; St. kin'í-si-ther'-
a-pí¹ [The treating of disease by moving the muscles]. [movement].

kinesthesia: kin'es-thī'si-ə¹; kīn'ēs-thē'si-ə² [Perception of muscular movement].
kinetic: kī-net'ik¹; kī-nēt'ie² [Producing motion].

Kinetoscope: ki-net'o-skōp¹; ki-nēt'o-seōp², *Standard*; *C. & W.* ki-nī'to-skōp¹; *E., I., M., & Wr.* kai-nī'to-skōp¹. The first is recommended by 11 members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations; the second, by four; the third, by seven [A device for presenting motion pictures].

Kings: kinz¹; kīngs² [Am. county= or Canadian district=name].

kinic: kin'ík¹; kǎn'ie². *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* kai'nik¹ [Pert. to quinin].

kino: kī'no¹, *Standard & M.*, or kai'nō¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; kī'no² or kī'nō².
C. & W. kī'nō¹ [A vegetable gum used in medicine and the arts].

kiosk: ki-esk'¹; kĭ-ōsk'² [A small pavilion or ornamental summer-house].

Kir: kūr¹ or kir¹; kīr² or kĭr² [Bible].

Kirghiz: kir-gīz'¹; kīr-gīz'² [A Turkish people of the Volga region].

Kirama: kūṛ'ə-ma¹; kīṛ'a-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Kīr-haraseth:** kūṛ'ⁿhar'ə-seth¹ or ʰa-rə'seth¹; kīṛ'ⁿhār'a-sēth² or ʰa-rā'sēth² [Bible].—**Kīr-hareseth:** kūṛ'ⁿhə-rī'sēth¹; kīṛ'ⁿhə-rē'sēth² [Bible. Same as Kīr-HARASETH].—**Kīr-harēsh:** kūṛ'ⁿhē'resh¹; kīṛ'ⁿhā'rēsh² [Bible].—**Kīr-heres:** kūṛ'ⁿhē'res¹; kīṛ'ⁿhē'rēs² [Bible].—**Kīriath:** kīṛ'i-a-th¹; kīṛ'i-āth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīriathaim:** kīṛ'i-ə-thā'im¹; kīṛ'i-a-thā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīriath-arim:** kīṛ'i-a-thē'rim¹; kīṛ'i-āth-ā'rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīriath-baal:** kīṛ'i-a-thē'bā'al¹; kīṛ'i-āth-bā'al² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīriath-huzoth:** kīṛ'i-a-thē-hū'zōth¹; kīṛ'i-āth-hū'zōth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīriathiarus:** kīṛ'i-a-th'ī-e'ri-us¹; kīṛ'i-āth'ī-ā'ri-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Kīriath-jearim:** kīṛ'i-a-thē'jē'rim¹; kīṛ'i-āth-jē'rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kīrioth:** kīṛ'i-ōth¹ or -ōth²; kīṛ'i-ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Kīrjath:** kūṛ'jath¹ or kīṛ'jath¹; kīṛ'jāth² or kīṛ'jāth² [Bible. Same as KīRIATH].—**Kīrjathaim:** kūṛ'jə-thā'im¹ or kīṛ'jə-thā'im¹; kīṛ'ja-thā'im² or kīṛ'ja-thā'im² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-arba:** kūṛ'jath-ār'ba¹ or kīṛ'jath-ār'ba¹; kīṛ'jāth-ār'ba² or kīṛ'jāth-ār'ba² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-arim:** kūṛ'ja-thē'rim¹ or kīṛ'ja-thē'rim¹; kīṛ'jāth-ā'rim² or kīṛ'jāth-ā'rim² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-baal:** kūṛ'lor kīṛ'jath-bē'al¹; kīṛ'lor kīṛ'jāth-bā'al² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-huzoth:** kūṛ'lor kīṛ'jath-hū'zōth¹ or -zōth¹; kīṛ'lor kīṛ'jāth-hū'zōth² or -zōth² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-jearim:** kūṛ'lor kīṛ'jath-jē'rim¹ or -jē'rim¹; kīṛ'lor kīṛ'jāth-jē'rim² or -jē'rim² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-sannah:** kūṛ'lor kīṛ'jath-san'ā¹; kīṛ'lor kīṛ'jāth-sān'ā² [Bible].—**Kīrjath-sepher:** kūṛ'lor kīṛ'jath-sē'fēr¹; kīṛ'lor kīṛ'jāth-sē'fēr² [Bible].

Kirkcudbright: kər-kū'brī¹; kīr-eu'brī² [Scot. county and town].

2: w^olf, d^o; b^ook, b^oot; f^ull, r^ule, c^ure, b^ut, b^urn; oⁱl, b^oy; g^o, g^em; iⁿk; thⁱn, thⁱs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Kish: *kišh*¹; *kišh*² [Bible].—**Kishi**: *kišh'*^{ai}¹; *kišh'*ⁱ² [Bible].—**Kishlon**: *kišh'*^{i-on}¹; *kišh'*^{i-ön}² [Bible].—**Kishon**: *kišh'*^{on}¹; *kišh'*^{on}² [Bible. Same as Kishron].—**Kison**: *kiš'*^{en}¹; *kiš'*^{on}² [Bible].

kitchen: *kičh'*^{en}¹; *kičh'*^{en}²; *not* *kičh'*ⁿ¹, *nor* *kičh'*ⁿ¹.

kite: *kait*¹; *kīt*² [A falconoid bird].

Kithlish: *kičh'*^{lish}¹; *kīth'*^{lish}² [Bible].—**Kitron**: *kit'*^{rən}¹; *kīt'*^{rən}² [Bible].—**Kittim**: *kit'*^{im}¹; *kīt'*^{im}² [Bible].

Kissingen: *kis'*ⁱⁿ^{en}¹; *kis'*^{ing-ən}² [Bavarian town].

kistvaen: *kist'*^{vain}¹; *kīst'*^{vīn}² [A dolmen-like chamber].

kit: *kit*¹; *kīt*² [A set of tools or other appliances]. [Ore.]

Klamath: *klā'*^{mət}¹; *klā'*^{mat}² [1. Am.-Ind. tribe. 2. A river and county in

Kléber: *klē'*^{bār}¹; *klē'*^{bēr}² [Fr. general (1753-1800)].

Klucker (von): *klūk*¹; *klūk*² [Ger. general (1846-1916)].

knack, knacker, knapsack. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nak*¹, *nāk*²; *nak'*^{ər}¹, *nāk'*^{ēr}²; *nap'*^{sak}¹, *nāp'*^{sāk}². See K.

knave, knavery, knavish. In these words the *k* is silent: *nēv*¹, *nāv*²; *nēv'*^{ər}¹, *nāv'*^{ēr}²; *nēv'*^{ish}¹, *nāv'*^{ish}². See K.

knead: *nīd*¹; *nēd*²—the *k* is silent. See K [To mix, as dough].

knebelite: *neb'*^{el-ait}¹; *nēb'*^{el-it}², *Standard, C., & E.*; *I. nī'*^{bel-ait}¹; *M. neb'*^{-ait}¹; *W. nē'*^{bel-ait}¹; *Wr. nī'*^{bel-ait}¹. See K [A variously colored mineral].

knee, kneel. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nī*¹, *nē*²; *nīl*¹, *nēl*². See K. [announce a death].

knell: *nel*¹; *nēl*²—the *k* is silent [An evil omen, as the tolling of a bell to

Knickerbocker: *nik'*^{ər-bek}^{ər}¹; *nīk'*^{ər-bök}^{ər}²—the *k* is silent. See K [A descendant of the Dutch who settled New Netherlands].

knife: *naif*¹; *nif*²—the *k* is silent. See K [An implement of cutting]. Plural **knives**: *naivz*¹; *nivz*².

knight, knighthood, knightly. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nait*¹, *nīt*²; *nait'*^{hud}¹, *nīt'*^{hud}²; *nait'*^h¹, *nīt'*^{ly}². See K.

knit, knitting, knob, knock, knoll. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: *nīt*¹, *nīt*²; *nīt'*^{ing}¹, *nīt'*^{ing}²; *neb*¹, *nōb*²; *nek*¹, *nōk*²; *nōl*¹, *nōl*². See K.

Knollys: *nōlz*¹; *nōlš*²—the *k* is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

knot: *net*¹; *nōt*²—the *k* is silent. See K.

knout: *naut*¹; *nout*²—the *k* is silent. *C.* prefers *nūt*¹, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative [Fr., the Rus. *knutū*, or official form of whip or scourge].

know: *nō*¹; *nō*²—the *k* is silent [To perceive, apprehend, understand, or be acquainted with]. See KNOWLEDGE.

knowledge: *nel'*^{ej}¹; *nōl'*^{ēdg}²—the *k* is silent, and the shortening of the *o* is phonetically normal. The pronunciation *nōl'*^{ej}¹, still occasionally heard, is an attempted refinement based on the pronunciation of *know*, of comparatively recent introduction, and fathered by Johnson (1755), and supported by Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aise; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Knowles (1835). The effort to correct this was initiated by Kenrick (1773), who was upheld by Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Jameson (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all the modern dictionaries [Practical understanding and skill in anything].

Knoxville: nek's'vil¹; nōks'vīl²—the *k* is silent. See K [City in Tennessee].

knuckle: nuk'l¹; nūk'l²—the *k* is silent. See K [One of the finger-joints].

Knutsford: nuts'fərd¹; nūts'ford²—the *k* is silent. See K [Eng. town].

Kohath: kō'hath¹; kō'hāth² [Bible].—**Kohathites:** kō'hath-aits¹; kō'-hāth-its² [Bible].—**Kolaiah:** ko-lē'yā¹ or ko-lai'ā¹; ko-lā'yā² or ko-lī'ā² [Bible].

Köln: kūln¹; kûln². Same as COLOGNE.

Konæ: kō'nī¹; kō'nē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

[press (1775-1833)].

König: kū'nīn¹; kû'nīn² [Ger. inventor; first applied steam to the printing=

Königsberg: kū'nīns-ber¹; kû'nīns-bēr² [Prus. govt. and city].

koomiss, koomiss, koomys. Same as KUMISS.

[Ida.].

Kootenai: kū'ti-nē¹; koo'te-nā² [Canadian district and river; county in

kopje: kōp'1; kōp'i² [So. Afr., a small hill].

Korah: kō'rā¹; kō'rā² [Bible].—**Korahite:** kō'rā-ait¹; kō'ra-it² [Bible].

Koran: ko-rān¹, *Standard, M., & W.,* or kō'rān¹, *C. & W.*; ko-rān² or kō'-ran². *E. kō-rēn¹; I. & St. kō-rān¹* [The sacred book of the Mohammedans].

Korathites: kō'rath-aits¹; kō'rath-its² [Bible].

Kordofan: kōr'do-fān¹; kōr'do-fān²; but frequently Anglicized kōr'do-fān¹ [Country in Sudan].

Kore: kō'rī¹; kō're² [Bible; Gr. goddess].

Korhites: kōr'hoits¹; kōr'hits² [Bible].

Kosciusko: kōs'i-us'ko¹; kōs'i-ūs'ko² [Polish patriot (1746-1817)].

Kossuth: kōs'uth¹ or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt¹; kōs'uth² or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt² [Hungarian patriot (1802-94)].

Koszta: kōsh'tā¹; kōsh'tā² [Am. citizen of Hung. birth whose detention by Austria (1853) led to diplomatic controversy].

kotow [Chin.]: ko-tau¹; ko-tow², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & W. kō-tau¹; I. (kowitz) kau-tau¹* [To bow in obeisance, touching the ground with the forehead].

[2. Rus. explorer (1787-1846)].

Kotzebue (von): kōt'sə-bū¹; kōt'se-bū² [1. Ger. dramatist (1761-1819)].

Koutouzof: kū'tu-zōv¹; ky'tu-zōv² [Rus. general (1745-1813)].

Koweit: kō"wait¹ or kō"wēt¹; kō"wit² or kō"wēt². *Standard kō"wē-it¹* [Seaport on Persian Gulf].

Koz: kez¹; kōz² [Bible].

kraal: krāl¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.,* or krāl¹, *C. & St.* (perhaps after the spelling *crawl*, used by Sir Joseph Banks in his "Journal," 441 [1771]); krāl² or krāl². *Wr. krē'al* [An African native village or group of huts].

Krakau [Ger.], **Krakow** [Pol.]: krā'kau¹; krā'kow² [Same as CRACOW].

2: wolf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

kraken: krā'ken¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or krē'ken¹, E. & I.*; krā'kēn² or krā'kēn². *St. & Wr. krē'ken¹* [A fabulous sea-monster].

kreutzer: kreit'sər¹; kröit'sēr² [Austr. and Ger. coin].

krona: krō'nā¹; krō'ne². *E. krō'nā¹; I. krō'nē¹* [Scand. or Austr. coin].

Kronos: krōn'ōs¹; krōn'ōs² [In Gr. myth, the ruler of heaven and earth].

Krupp: krup¹; krup²; *not* krup¹ [Ger. gun-maker (1812-87)].

Kshatriya: kshut'ri-yā¹; kshūt'ri-ya², *Standard; C. & E. kshat'ri-yā¹; I. ksha-tri'a²; M. kshat'ri-ya¹; W. kshat'ri-ya¹; Wr. shat'ri-ya¹* [Hindu military caste].

Kubelik: kū'be-lik¹; kū'bē-lik² [Boh. violinist].

Kuklux: kiū'kluks¹; kū'klūks². *C. & M. kiū'kluks¹; W. kiū'kluks¹; Wr. kū'kluks¹* [Am. secret society].

Kulon: kiū'lān¹; kū'lon² [Bible].

kultur [Ger.]: kul-tūr¹; kul-tūr² [National efficiency].—**kulturkampf** [Ger.]: kul-tūr'kāmpf¹; kul-tūr'kāmpf² [Culture-war].

kumiss, kumys, kumyss: kū'mis¹; kū'mis² [Fermented mare's milk].

kümmel [Ger.]: küm'el¹; küm'ēl² [A liqueur flavored with aniseed, caraway, or cuminal].

kumquat: kum'kwat¹; küm'kwat², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. kum'kwat¹; I. kum-kwāt¹* [Chin. or Jap. tree].

Kurdistan: kūr'di-stān¹; kūr'di-stān² [Region in Turkey and Persia].

Kuril, Kurile: kū'rīl¹; kū'rīl² [Jap. islands, the Chishima].

Kuroki: ku-rō'kī¹; kū-rō'kī² [Jap. general (1844-)].

Kuropatkin: kū'ro-pāt'kin¹; kū'ro-pāt'kin² [Rus. general (1848-)].

Kushalah: kiu-shē'yā¹ or kiu-shai'ā¹; kū-shā'yā² or kū-shī'ā² [Bible].

kussler: kus'ī-ār¹; kūs'ī-ēr², *Standard & W.; C. & E. kū'si-ūr¹; I. kūs'ī-ūr¹* [Turk. musical instrument].

Kutusof: ku-tū'zof¹; kū-tū'zōf² [Rus. field-marshal (1745-1813)].

kvass: kvas¹; kvās², *Standard & C.; M. kvas¹; W. kvas¹* [Rus. rye-beer].

kyanize: kai'an-aiz¹; kŷ'an-iz² [To treat with mercuric chlorid, as wood, to prevent decay]. **kyanise**.

kyanol: kai'ā-nōl¹, *Standard & W., or kai'ā-nōl¹, C., E., I., M., & W.*; kŷ'-a-nōl² or kŷ'a-nōl² [A coal-tar product].

kyesteln: ki-es'ti-in¹; ky-es'te-in² [A whitish substance found in wine].

Kyoto: kyō'tō¹; kyō'tō² [Jap. city and ken].

Kyrle: kir'ī-i¹; kŷr'ī-ē², *Standard; C. kir'ī-e¹; E. & I. kai'ri-i¹; M. kai'ri¹; St. & W. kir'ī-i¹; Wr. kir'ī-e¹*. Dr. Murray notes kir'ī-i¹ as alternative. In Eng. the *y* in the word is given the diphthongal ai sound. See KYRIE ELEISON.

Kyrle eleison: kir'ī-i i-lai'sen¹, *Standard, or kī'ri-ē e-lē'i-sen¹, M.*; kŷr'ī-ē e-lī'son² or kŷ'ri-e e-lē'i-sōn². *C. kir'ī-e e-lē'i-sen¹; I. kai'ri-i i-lai'sun¹; St. kir'ī-e e-lē'i-sen¹; W. kir'ī-i i-lai'sen¹; Wr. kir'ī-e i-lī'i-sen¹* [Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον, "Lord, have mercy"].

Kyrle: kūrl¹; kŷrl²; *not* kīrl¹ [Eng. philanthropist (1637-1724)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əsle; ou = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

L

l: el¹; ɛl². In English this letter indicates its own sound—one of the most uniform and changeless of the sounds in the language, easily prolonged so as to constitute a syllable. It combines freely with other sounds (as, *late, lever, live, love*, etc.), and altho silent, when used in a certain number of words in combination with **a**, it strengthens the *a* (as, *alms, balm, calm, balk, calk, walk*, etc.). Formerly silent in *holm*, it is now indicated as pronounced by modern lexicographers, yet in *folk* it still remains silent. When spoken its sound is made by raising the tongue to the gum of the upper teeth or palate and permitting the breath or speech-current to pass over the edge of the tongue while holding the lips open and causing the vocal cords to vibrate.

This letter has no irregularity, except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in *almond, calf, calve, chaldron, falcon, folk, fulfil, halser, half, halve, malmsey, salmon, salve* (not in *to salve*), *solder, talbot* (a hound); also in the three kindred words *could, should, and would*; and between *a* and *k* in terminations, as *balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk*. *L* is silent also between *a* and *m* in terminations: ex. *alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm* (written also *shawm*). . . . In *palmistry* and *psalmist*, though derived from words in the above lists, the *l* is usually pronounced.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pp. 111–112. [1784.]

Laabim: lē'ə-bim¹; lā'a-bīm² [Douai Bible].—**Laada:** lē'ə-də¹; lā'a-da² [Douai Bible].—**Laadah:** lē'ə-dā¹; lā'a-dā² [Bible].—**Laadan:** lē'ə-dan¹; lā'a-dān² [Bible].

laager: lā'gər¹; lā'gēr² [Dutch defensive enclosure formed as by wagons].

Laban: lē'ban¹; lā'ban² [Bible].—**Labana:** lab'ə-nə¹; lāb'a-na² [Apocrypha].—**Labanath:** lab'ə-nath¹; lāb'a-nāth² [Douai Bible].

La Bassée: la bā'sē¹; lā bā'sē² [Fr. town, scene of severe fighting in European war].

laille: lab'il¹; lāb'il², *Standard, C., I., E., & Wr.; M. & W.* lē'bil¹ [Disposed [to change; unstable].

labor: lē'ber¹; lā'bōr²—the pronunciation of this word as indicated by modern dictionaries has degenerated to lē'ber¹. See LABORER.

laboratory: lab'ə-rə-tō'rī¹; lāb'ə-ra-tō'ry²; frequently mispronounced lab'rə-to-rī¹ [A place, as a room, where scientific experiments are made].

laborer: lē'ber-ər¹; lā'bor-ēr²—the modern practise of slurring the penult by the educated is largely responsible for its obliteration by the careless].

Labouchère: lā'bū'shār¹; lā'bū'chēr² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Laboulaye: la'bū'lē¹; lā'bū'lā² [Fr. jurist (1811–83)].

La Bruyère (de): də lū brū'yār¹; de lā brū'yēr² [Fr. writer (1645–96)].

labyrinthine: lab'ī-rin'thin¹; lāb'y-rin'thin². *I. & M.* lab'ī-rin'fh'ain¹.

lac: lak¹; lāe² [A resinous substance].

Laccadive: lak'ə-daiv¹; lāe'a-div² [Group of Br. islands in Arabian Sea]

Laccunus: la-kiū'nus¹; lā-eū'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

lace: lēs¹; lāç² [An openwork net-like fabric].

Lacedæmon: las'ī-dī'mən¹; lāç'e-dē'mon² [Gr. demigod, son of Zeus, or a state named for him].

Lacedemonians: las'ī-dī-mō'mi-ənz¹; lāç'e-de-mō'ni-ənz² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rāle*; but, *börn*;

Lachesis: lak'ı-sis¹; lä'e-sis² [In Gr. myth, that one of the three Fates who spun the thread of life].

Lachias: la-kai'as¹; la-ei'as² [Douai Bible].

Lachine: la"shin¹; lä"ghin² [Canadian town or rapids in St. Lawrence].
The name *Lachine* was given to the site in 1669, in derision of early explorers who, hoping to reach China by the way of the St. Lawrence, four months later returned to their companions at Montreal after reaching this point.

Lachish: lē'kish¹; lā'eish² [Bible].

lachrymal, lachrymary, lachrymose. See LACRIMAL, LACRIMARY, etc.

lackadaisical: lak"ə-dē'zi-kəl¹; lāk"a-dā'si-eal² [Affectedly sentimental].

laconism: lak'o-nizm¹; lä'e-o-nizm². Webster (1828) *la'con-ism*, which he may have derived from the practise of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and others, of indicating the stress of a syllable on the vowel instead of on the adjacent consonant which it attracts. Thus *la'conism* as noted should be read *lae'conism* [A brief pointed phrase].

lacrimal: lak'ri-məl¹; lä'e-ri-mal² [Pert. to tears].—**lacrimary**: lak'ri-mē-ni¹; lae'ri-mā-ry².—**lachrymose**: lak'ri-mōs¹; lä'e-ri-mōs². *Wr.* lak-ri-mōs¹ [Given to shedding tears]. **lachrymosei**.

lacrosse: la-krōs¹; lä-erōs² [Canadian national game].

lactometer: lak-tēm'ı-tər¹; lä-e-tōm'e-tēr²; *not* lak"to-mı'tər¹ [An instrument for testing milk].

lacunose: la-kiū'nōs¹ or lak'yū-nōs¹; la-eū'nōs² or lä'e'yū-nōs² [Abounding in pits].

Lacunus: la-kiū'nus¹; la-eū'nus² [Apocrypha].

lacustrine: la-kus'trin¹; la-eüs'trin², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. h-kus'trin¹; E. lä-kus'trin¹; I. la-kus'train¹* [Pert. to a lake].

Ladan: lē'dan¹; lā'dan² [Apocrypha].

ladanum: lad'ə-num¹; lād'a-nūm² [A gum resin defined in Cotgrave's "Bundle of Words" (1611) as, "*Ladane*, the sweet Gumme *Ladanum*". Compare LAUDANUM].

Ladrones: la-drōnz¹ or (*Sp.*) la-drō'nēs¹; la-drōnz² or (*Sp.*) lä-drō'ņes² [Archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean].

Lael: lē'el¹; lä'el² [Bible].

[acter in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

Laertes: lē-ūr'tiz¹; lä-ēr'tēs² [1. In Gr. myth, father of Ulysses. 2. A char-

Lafayette (de): də lä'fä'yēt¹; də lä'fä'yēt². In the United States more frequently heard lē'fä'et¹ or lä'fä-yet¹ [Fr. marquis and soldier (1757-1834)].

La Fère: lä fär¹; lä fēr² [Fr. town].

Lafitte, Lafitte: la'fit¹; lä'fit² [Fr. family name].

Lafourche: la'fürsh¹; lä'furch² [Outlet of Mississippi; town in La.].

Lagado: la-gā'do¹; lä-gā'do²; *not* la-gē'do¹, *W.* [A city in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

Lagos: lä'gos¹; lä'gos²; but more frequently heard lē'gos¹ in English-speaking countries [Province and spt. in Brit. W. Afr.].

La Gualra, La Guayra: la gwai'ra¹; lä gwi'ra² [Venez. seaport].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē, gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

Lahad: lē'had¹; lā'hād² [Bible].—**Lahairoi:** lə-hai'roi¹ or lə-hē'roi¹; lə-hi'roi¹ or lə-hā'roi¹ [Bible].—**Lahela:** lē'm-lə¹; lā'he-lə² [Douai Bible].—**Lahmam:** lē'mam¹; lā'mām² [Bible].—**Lahmas:** lā'mas¹; lā'mās² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lahmi:** lē-mai¹; lā'mi² [Bible].

laic: lē'ik¹; lā'ie² [Pert. to the laity or people].

laid: lēd¹; lād²; *not* laid¹ *nor* lēid¹ as frequently heard in England.

lair: lār¹; lār² [The resting-place of a wild animal].

laird: lārd¹; lārd² [Scot., a lord; frequently a landlord].

Lals: lē'is¹; lā'is² [Two Gr. courtizans].

Lals: lē'i-sə¹; lā'i-sa² [Douai Bible].—**Latsh:** lē'ish¹; lā'ish² [Bible].—**Laishah:** lə-ai'shā¹; lə-i'shā² [Bible (R. V.)].

laissez-passer [Fr.]: lē'sē'-pū'sē¹; lā'sē'-pū'sē² [A permit allowing the holder to pass; lit., "let pass"]. [Bible].

Lakkum: lak'um¹; lāk'um² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lakum:** lē'kum¹; lā'kūm²

Lalla Rookh: lā'la rūk¹; lā'lā rōōk² [Poem by Moore].

lalo (n.): lā'lo¹; lā'lo². C. lē'lō¹ [Dried leaves of the baobab-tree].

lama: lō'mə¹; lā'ma² [Buddhist monk].

Lamartine: lə'mar'tin¹; lā'mār'tin² [Fr. poet (1790-1869)].

lamasery: lā'mə-ser'¹; lā'ma-sēr'y², *Standard*; C. lā'mə-se-ri¹; I. lā-mā-sūr-i¹; M. lə-mō'sə-ri¹; W. lā'mə-ser-i¹ [Buddhist monastery or convent].

lamb: lam¹; lām²—the *b* is silent altho it appeared in the original. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB [A young sheep]. [92].

Lamballe (de): də lən'bāl¹; de lān'bāl² [Victim of Fr. Revolution (1749-1792)].

Lambert: lam'bər¹; lām'bērt² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Lambert:** lām'bər¹; lām'bērt²; F. **Lambert:** lən'ber¹; lān'bēr²; G. **Lambert:** lām'bər¹; lām'bērt²; It. **Lamberto:** lam-ber'to¹; lām-bēr'to²; L. **Lambertus:** lam-būr'tus¹; lām-bēr'tūs².

lambrequin: lam'bri-kin¹; lām'bre-kīn². E., I., & W. lam'būr-kin¹ [A hanging of cloth, leather, etc., as for a mantelpiece, window, or doorway].

Lamech: lē'mek¹; lā'mēe² [Bible].

lamellar: lam'e-lər¹; lām'ē-lār², *Standard*, C., & W. (1828-1908); E., M., & W. (1909) lə-mel'ər; I. & St. lə-mel'lūr¹; W. lam'ə-lər¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain, for the difference in marking noted between the English and the Scottish lexicographers may be characterized as an attempt to refine the latter's pronunciation [Composed of thin layers or plates].

lamellose: lam'e-lōs¹; lām'ē-lōs², *Standard* & C.; E. & I. lə-mel'lōs¹; M. lə-mel'ōs¹; W. lam'ə-lōs¹; W. lam'ə-lōs¹ [Having the form of a thin plate or scale].

lament: lə-ment¹; lə-mēnt² [To feel or express sorrow for].

lamentable: lam'en-tə-bl¹; lām'ēn-ta-bl²; frequently mispronounced lə-men'tə-bl¹, by influence of the pronunciation of the verb or noun. Compare LAMENT.

Lamia: lē'mi-ə¹; lā'mi-a² [In classic myth, a vampire].

lammergeier: lam'ər-gai'ər¹; lām'ēr-gī'ēr² [The bearded vulture].

Lamoricière: lā'mō'ri'syār¹; lā'mō'ri'çyēr² [Fr. general (1806-65)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: *artistie, ǣrt; fat, fāre; fust; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rǣle; bōt, bōrn;*

Lamotte: lā'met¹; lā'mōt² [1. Fr. poet and dramatist (1672-1731). 2. Fr. countess (1756-91)].

Lamuel: lā-miū'el¹; lā-mū'el² [Douai Bible].

Lamus: lē'mus¹; lā'mūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Lancaster: lan'kəs-tər¹; lā'n'cas-tēr² [Eng. and Am. geographical name].

lance: lāns¹; lānc² [A spear-headed shaft].

Lancelot: lan'si-let¹; lān'ce-lōt² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. In Arthurian legend, the bravest of the Knights of the Round Table]. F. lāns'lē¹; lānc'-lē²; It. **Lancilotto:** lān'chi-let'to¹; lān'chi-lōt'to²; Pg. **Lancelote:** lān'sē-lō'tē¹; lān'ce-lō'tē².

lanceolate: lan'si-o-lēt¹; lān'ce-o-lāt², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* lāns'ū-lēt¹; *I. & St.* lān'si-ol-ēt¹; *M.* lān'si-o-lit¹ [Shaped like the head of a lance].

land: land¹; lānd². See A. When this word is used in combination, as in *landlady, landlord, landmark, landscape*, there is a tendency to suppress the *d* of the first word, which should be checked. See LANDLORD.

landau: lan'dō¹; lān'dā², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* lān-dō¹; *St.* lān-dō¹. The earlier lexicographers were divided on the position of the stress in this word. Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the ultima; but Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable [A type of two-seated carriage].

landlady: land'lē'di¹; lānd'lā'dy²; *not* lān'lē'di¹, which is frequently heard. See LANDLORD.

ländler [Ger.]: lend'lər¹; lēnd'lēr² [A country dance or the tune for it].

landlord: land'lōrd¹; lānd'lōrd²—pronounce both *d*'s. Altho Nares (1784) noted that "D, between two other consonants, is not heard in common speaking," the letter was indicated to be sounded by his contemporaries, but usage has paid so little heed to this that Professor Lounsbury remarked, "In ordinary speech it is often heard so faintly that it can hardly be said to be heard at all" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 184 [H., '04]) [An owner of land or of a tenement].

landsman: landz'mən¹; lānds'man²; *not* lānz'mən. See LAND.

Landsting [Dan.]: lāns'tiŋ¹; lāns'tiŋg² [The upper house of the Danish parliament].
[used for home defense].

landsturm [Ger.]: lant'shtūrm¹; lānt'shtūrm² [A reserve force of troops]

landwehr [Ger.]: lant'vār¹; lānt'vēr². *E. & M.* lānd'vār¹; *Wr.* lant'vār¹ [An emergency militia of Germany, Austria, or Switzerland].

Langham: lan'əm¹; lāng'am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. Benedictine (1310-76), Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England].

Langres: lān'grā¹; lān'gre [Fr. town].

langsyne: lan'suin¹; lāng'syn². *E.* lan'suin¹ [Sc., "long since"].

language: lan'gwij¹; lān'gwāg²—this modern pronunciation is the result of careless enunciation. The penultimate *a*, formerly pronounced (ē; ā), is now weakened so that it approximates to a in "senate" (sen'it'), which is identical with *i* in "habit" (hab'it'). It is to be hoped that careful speakers will revert to lan'gewj¹, which is to be preferred to the careless pronunciation of the day.

languet: lan'get¹; lān'gēt², *Standard, C., & I.; E.* lan'get¹; *M.* lan'gwit¹; *W.* lan'gwet¹; *Wr.* lān'git¹ [A little tongue or something resembling it].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; *dale*; *au* = out; *ell*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *u* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

languid: lan'gwɪd¹; lǎn'gwid².—**languish**: lan'gwɪʃ¹; lǎn'gwiʃ².

languor: lan'gər¹ or lan'gwr¹; lǎn'gør² or lǎn'gwr². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* [Weariness of body or depression of mind].

Lanier: læ-nīr¹; læ-nēr² [Am. family name].

lansquenet: lans'ki-net¹; lǎns'ke-nēt² [1. A foot-soldier. 2. A card-game].

Laocoön: læ-øk'o-en¹; lǎ-œ'o-ön² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan priest of Apollo].

Laodamas: læ-əd'a-mas¹; lǎ-ød'a-mas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Alcinous who challenged Ulysses to wrestle].

Laodamia: læ-əd'a-mai'a¹; lǎ-ød'a-mi'a² [In Gr. myth, wife of Protesilaus].

Laodice: læ-əd'i-si¹; lǎ-ød'i-çē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba].

Laodicea: læ-əd'i-si'a¹; lǎ-ød'i-çē'a² [A Gr. city in Phrygia].

Laodicea: læ-əd'i-sai'a¹; lǎ-ød'i-çi'a² [Douai Bible].

Laomedon: læ-əm'i-den¹; lǎ-øm'e-dön² [In Gr. myth, the founder and king [of Troy].

Laomim: læ-ō'mim¹; lǎ-ō'mim² [Douai Bible].

Laon: lān¹; lǎn²; erroneously lǎ'ōn¹; lǎ'ōn² [Fr. town].

Laos: lā'os¹; lǎ'os²; erroneously lē'os¹ [Territory of Fr. Indo-China].

Laotse: lā'o-tsū¹; lǎ'o-tsū² [Chin. philosopher (604 B. C.—after 518 B. C.)].

lap: lap¹; lǎp². See A.

La Paz: læ pāz¹; lǎ pāz² [A department of Bolivia and San Salvador; also, a [Mexican city].

lapel: læ-pel¹; læ-pēl² [A fold, as in the front of a coat].

La Pérouse: læ pē'rūz¹; læ pē'rūz² [Fr. count and navigator (1741-88?)].

lapidary: lap'i-dē-ri¹; lap'i-dā-ry². *M.* lap'i-dā-ri¹ [One who works precious stones].

Lappidoth, Lappidoth (R. V.): lap'i-dēth¹; lǎp'i-dōth² [Bible].

lapis: lē'pis¹; lǎ'pis². *M.* & *St.* lap'is¹ [L., a stone].—**lapis lazuli**: lē'pis laz'yu-lai¹; lǎ'pis laz'yu-li².

Laplace (de): də lā'plas¹; də lǎ'plāç² [Fr. astronomer (1749-1827)].

Laputa: læ-piū'tā¹; læ-pū'tā² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island].

Lara: lā'ra¹; lǎ'rā² [Poem by Byron].

lardaceln: lar-dē'si-in¹; lǎr-dā'çe-in². *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* lār-dē'si-in¹; *St.* lār-da-si'in¹ [A fatty compound found under morbid conditions in the human body].

lardaceous: lar-dē'shūs¹; lǎr-dā'shūs² [Of the nature of lard].

Lares: lē'riz¹; lǎ'rēs² [Rom. gods].

larghetto [It.]: lar-get'to¹; lǎr-gēt'to² [Slow: a direction in music].

larghissimo [It.]: lar-gis'si-mō¹; lǎr-gis'si-mō² [Extremely slow: a direction in music].

La Rochefoucauld: læ rōsh'fū'kō¹; lǎ rōçh'fū'eō² [Fr. philanthropist [1613-80)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ârt**; fat, **fâre**; fast, **fâst**; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rûle**; but, **bûrn**;

Larousse: lā"rūs¹; lă"rūs² [Fr. grammarian and encyclopedist (1817-75)].

larum: lar'um¹; lăr'üm². *M.* lēr'um¹ [Alarm].

laryngeal: lă-rin'jī-əl¹ or lar'm-jī-əl¹; lă-rŷn'ge-əl² or lăr'yn-gē-əl². *I.* lă-rin-jī-əl¹; *St.* lar'ŷn-jī-əl¹ [Pert. to the larynx].—**laryngismus:** lar'in-jiz'mus¹; lăr'-yn-gis'mūs², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* lar-in-jis'mus¹; *M.* lar-in-jiz'mas¹; *St.* lar'ŷn-jis'mus¹; *W.* lar'in-jiz'mas¹ [Spasm of the muscles of the glottis].

laryngitis: lar'm-jai'tis¹ or -jī'tis¹; lăr'yn-gī'tis² or -gī'tis² [Inflammation of the larynx].—**laryngologist:** lar'ŷn-gel'o-jist¹; lăr'yn-göl'o-gīst².—**laryngoscope:** lă-rŷn'go-skōp¹; lă-rŷn'go-seōp².

larynx: lar'ŷnks¹; lăr'ŷnks². *Sheridan* (1787), *Walker* (1806), *Jameson* (1827), and *St.* lēr'ŷnks¹, which *Wr.* gives as alternative. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *la'rynx*, but this accentuation probably indicates the same pronunciation as noted by *Ash* (1775) and *Walker* (1791), *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Wright* (1855)—lar'ŷnks¹, for it was the frequent practise of the earlier lexicographers, as it is even with *Dr. Murray's* great work, to indicate the stress on the vowel rather than on the adjacent consonant, which it attracts [The organ of voice in man].

La Sablière: lă să"bli"ār¹; lă să"bli"ēr² [Fr. patroness of literature, espec. of La Fontaine (1636-93)].

Lasæa: lă-sī'ā¹; lă-sē'ā² [Bible].

Lasalle: lă"sāl¹; lă"sāl² [Fr. general (1775-1809)].

La Salle: lă sāl¹; lă sāl² 1. Fr. churchman: founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (1651-1719). 2. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi].

lascar: las-kār¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *Wr.*, *Jones*, and *Smart*, or las'kar¹, *M.*, *W.*, *Todd*; lās-cār² or lās'car². *I.* las'kar¹; *St.* las-kūr¹ [East-Ind. sailor].

Lascelles: las'elz¹ or lă-selz¹; lās'ēls² or lă-sēls² [Eng. family name].

lash: lash¹; lăsh². See A and compare LAST [A whip or scourge].

Lasha: lē'shā¹; lă'shā² [Bible].—**Lasharon, Lassharon:** lă-shē'rən¹; lă-shā'rən² [Bible]. [Vincent].

La Soufrière: lă sū"frī"ār¹; lă sū"frī"ēr² [Volcano on the island of St.

lass: lās¹; lās². See ASK [A girl: the popular word in the Midlands of England and North Britain].

Lassigny: lă"sī"nyī¹; lă"sī"nyī² [Fr. town].

last: last¹; lăst². See A; ASK.

Lasthenes: las'fhi-nīz¹; lās'the-nēs² [Apocrypha].

latch: lăch¹; lăch²; not lēch¹, as sometimes heard in Eng.

late: lēt¹; lăt². See A [Slow; tardy; after time].

latent: lē'tent¹; lă'tënt²; not lat'ent¹ [Not visible or apparent].

lateral: lat'ər-əl¹; lăt'ēr-əl² [Pert. to or situated at the side].

Lateran: lat'ər-ən¹; lăt'ēr-an² [Locality in Rome].

lath: lăth¹; lăth². *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* lăth¹ [A thin strip of wood].

lath: lēth¹; lăth² [A machine used in turning].

lathee: lă-tī¹; lă-tē². *C.* lat'ī¹; *I.* lăth-i¹; *M.* lă-tī¹; *W.* lă-tī¹ [A heavy bamboo stick].

2: ärt, äpe, făt, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

laths: lathz¹; lāthz² [Pl. of LATH].

Latinus: lə-tai'nus¹; la-ti'nūs² [The eponymic ancestor of the Latin race].

Latium: lē'shi-um¹; lā'shi-ūm² [Ancient country in Italy].

latria: lə-trai'ə¹; la-tri'a², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*; also, formerly noted by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *C. li-trai'ə¹; E. & Wr. lē-tri-ə¹*, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Knowles (1835) lat'n-ə¹ [Supreme worship that belongs only to God].

lattice: lat'is¹; lāt'iq² [Openwork made by interlacing].

Latusim: lə-tiū'sim¹; la-tū'sim² [Douai Bible].

laudanum: lē'də-num¹; la'da-nūm², by most of the modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Craig (1849). *M. led'nem¹*, and so also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Tincture of opium]. Compare LADANUM.

Laudanum. A yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. Avicen sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant.

JOHN BULLOCK *English Expositor* s. v. [London, 1616.]

laugh: laf¹; lāf². Sheridan (1780) laf¹; Walker (1791) lāf¹; both of these pronunciations are still in vogue. See ASK; GH.

launch: lānch¹ or lēnch¹; lānch² or lanch². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, modern usage in southern England [To move toward the water, as a vessel from its stocks].

launder: lān'dər¹ or lēn'dər¹; lān'dēr² or lan'dēr²—so also with its relatives. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, the modern usage of southern England. Compare LAUNDRY [To wash and iron, as articles of clothing].

laundry: lān'drī¹ or lēn'drī¹; lān'dry² or lan'dry². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, usage in southern England. Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) lān'drī¹; Sheridan (1780) lan'drī¹ [A place where clothes are laundered].

Laura: lē'ra¹; la'ra² [A feminine personal name]. See LAWRENCE. F. **Laure:** lōr¹; lōr²; G. It. **Laura:** lau'ra¹; lou'rā²; L. **Laurinda:** lē-rin'də¹; la-rin'də².

laurel: lē'rel¹; la'rēl², *Standard, C., I., & W.*; *E., M., St., & Wr. lēr'al¹*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Fenning (1764), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) recorded the first; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) noted the second [An evergreen tree].

Laurens: lē'renz¹; la'rēnz² [A masculine personal name]. See LAWRENCE.

Laurier: lō'ri-ē'r¹; lō'rī-ē'r². In the United States, sometimes lēr'yər¹ [Canadian statesman (1841-)].

lava: lā'və¹; lā'va². Walker (1806), Smart (1849), and Worcester (1859) lē'və¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) lā'və¹; Wright (1855) lav'ə¹ [Molten rock discharged from a volcanic crater].

lavallere: lav"ə-lir¹; lāv"a-lēr² [A necklace and pendant]. See LA VAL-

La Vallière: la vāl'yār¹; lā vāl'yēr² [Fr. duchess; mistress of Louis XIV. of France (1644-1710)].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Lavater: *lā-vā'tar*¹ or *lā'va-ter*¹; *lā-vā'tēr*² or *lā'vā-tēr*² [Swiss Protestant writer (1741-1801)].

laver: *lēv'ər*¹; *lāv'ēr*²; *not* *lū'vər*¹ [A wash-basin].

lavic: *lā'vik*¹; *lā'vie*². *E. & Wr.* *lē'vik*¹ [Pert. to lava].

Lavigerie: *lā'vi'zə-rī*¹; *lā'vi'zhe-rē*² [Fr. cardinal (1825-92)].

Lavinia: *lā-vin'i-ə*¹; *lā-vin'i-a*² [A feminine personal name].

Lavoisier: *lā'vwā'zyē*¹; *lā'vwā'syē*² [Fr. chemist (1743-94)].

law: *lē*¹; *lā*²—give the *aw* the long broad sound of a in "ball" or *aw* in

Lawrence: *lō'rens*¹; *lā'rēnč*² [A masculine personal name]. **Lawrie** (dim.);

Laura (fem.). Dan. **Lorenz:** *lō'rents*¹; *lō'rēnts*²; D. **Laurens:** *lau'rens*¹; *lou'rēns*²; **F. Laurent:** *lō'rān*¹; *lō'rān*²; G. **Laurenz:** *lau'rents*¹; *lou'rēnts*²; **Lorenz:** *lō'rents*¹; *lō'rēnts*²; It. **Lorenzo:** *lo-ren'zo*¹; *lo-rēn'zo*²; L. **Laurentius:** *le-ren'shus*¹; *lā-rēn'shūs*²; Sp. **Lorenzo:** *lo-ren'fo*¹; *lo-rēn'tho*²; Sw. **Lars:** *lārs*¹; *lārs*².

lay: *lē*¹; *lā*² [To place in a proper or designed position].

Layamon: *lā'yə-mən*¹ or *lē'ə-mən*¹; *lā'ya-mōn*² or *lā'a-mōn*² [Eng. chronicler who lived about 1200].

lazar: *lē'zər*¹; *lā'zar*² [A leper]. See *Luke* xvi, 20.

Lazarus: *laz'ə-rus*¹; *lāz'a-rūs*² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr.

Lazare: *lā'zār*¹; *lā'zār*²; It. **Lazzaro:** *lād'za-rō*¹; *lād'zā-rō*².

lazuli: *laz'yu-loi*¹; *lāz'yū-lī*² [A mineral. See under LAPIS].

lea: *lē*¹; *lē*² [A meadow].

Lea: *lē*¹; *lē*² [Eng. and Am. family name].

leach: *lēč*¹; *lēč*² [A substance, as wood-ashes, used in washing by drain- (ing)].

lead¹ (*v.*): *lēd*¹; *lēd*² [To guide by drawing along].

[type] with lead].

lead² (*v.*): *lēd*¹; *lēd*² [1. To cover or join with lead. 2. To separate lines (of

lead¹ (*n.*): *lēd*¹; *lēd*² [The act of leading or guiding].

lead² (*n.*): *lēd*¹; *lēd*² [A soft heavy metal].

leaf: *lēf*¹; *lēf*² [The green deciduous blade of a plant or tree].

league, leak, leal, lean, leap. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: *lēg*¹; *lēg*²; *lēk*¹; *lēk*²; *lēl*¹; *lēl*²; *lēn*¹; *lēn*²; *lēp*¹; *lēp*². Sheridan (1780) pronounced the last *lēp*¹.

Leah: *lē'ā*¹; *lē'ā*² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Leamington: *lē'm'ŋ-tən*¹; *lē'm'ing-ton*² [Eng. spa].

Leander: *lē-an'dər*¹; *lē-ān'dēr*² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Léandre:** *lē'ān'dr*¹; *lē'ān'dr*²; It. Sp. **Leandro:** *lē-ān'drō*¹; *lē-ān'drō*².

Leannoth: *lē-an'ōth*¹ or *-ōfh*¹; *lē-ān'ōth*² or *-ōth*² [Bible (R. V.)].

leaped (*preterit*): *lēpt*¹; *lēpt*², but among the earlier phoneticians, Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated the diphthong *ea* short, *lēpt*¹. See LEAPT [To move by or as by springing or jumping].

leapt (*pp.*): *lēpt*¹; *lēpt*². See LEAPED.

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *gāl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *lee*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

learn: lɜrn¹; lɜrn² [To acquire knowledge, as by study].—**learned** (*pret.*)¹: lɜrnd¹; lɜrnd² [Preterit of LEARN].—**learned** (*pa.*)²: lɜrn'ed¹; lɜrn'ed² [Possessed of learning]. See BEQUEATHED.

lease: li:s¹; lɛs² [To let].

Lebana: li-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanah:** li-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanon:** le'bā-nōn¹; lēb'a-nōn² [Bible].—**Lebaoth:** li-bē'eth¹ or -ōth¹; le-bā'ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Lebbæus, Lebbeus:** le-bi'us¹; lē-bē'ūs² [Bible].—**Leb. Kamal:** leb'kē'mai¹; lēb'kā'mi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lebona:** li-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Lebonah:** li-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Bible].

Lebrun: lə-brūn¹; le-brūn² [Fr. family name].

Lecah: li'kā¹; lē'eā² [Bible].

lecanomancy: lek'ə-no-man'si¹; lē'e-a-no-mān'cy². *E.* le-kan'ə-man-si¹; *I. & Wr.* li-kan'o-man-si¹ [Divination by the inspection of a basin of water].

Le Cateau: lə kā'tō¹; le eā'tō² [Fr. town].

lecture: lek'chur¹; lē'e'chur² [A discourse read on any subject].

Leda: li'də¹; lē'da² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-dareus].

Leedan: li'i-dan¹; lē'e-dān² [Douai Bible].

Lefebvre, Lefèvre: lə-fēvr¹; le-fēvr² [Fr. family name].

legate (*n.*): leg'it¹; lēg'at². *C., I., & St.* leg'ēt¹, so also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Buchanan (1857) li'gət¹ [An ambassador].

legate (*v.*): li-gēt¹; le-gāt² [To give by will].

legator: li-gē'ter¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or leg'ə-tōr¹, E. & Wr.;* le-gā'tōr² or lēg'a-tōr². Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) indicated the first; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840) noted the second [One who bequeaths a legacy].

legend: lej'end or li'jend¹; lēg'end or lē'gēnd². The second pronunciation, which is indicated by *I. & Wr.*, was formerly general, and was supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The first was noted by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A narrative based on tradition].

legendary: lej'en-dē-rī¹; lēg'ēn-dā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, which was noted also by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Formerly li'jen-dā-rī¹ was general and was recorded by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Legendre: lə-ʒāndr¹; le-zhāndr² [Fr. revolutionist (1752-97)].

legerdemain: lej'ər-di-mēn¹; lēg'ēr-de-mān² [Sleight of hand].

legged: legd¹ or leg'ed¹; lēgd² or lēg'ēd². The second is more frequently heard when used in combination, as *bow-leg'ed* (having legs curved as a bow).

Legh: li¹; lē² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Leghorn: leg'hörn¹ or leg'örn¹; lëg'hörn² or lëg'örn²; not leg'örn¹. Dr. Murray indicates the second as general English usage [It. province and seaport; also, a breed of domestic fowl].

legion: li'jən¹; lë'gon² [A military organization].

legislative: lej'is-lë'tiv¹; lëg'is-lä'tiv². By the earlier lexicographers the stress was indicated variously. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) it was placed on the antepenult, h-gis'lä-tiv¹; by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797), on the penult, lej-is-lë'tiv¹; by Jameson (1827), li'jis-lë-tiv¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the later lexicographers it was indicated on the first, as above.

legislator: lej'is-lë'tor¹; lëg'is-lä'tör². Jameson (1827) li'jis-lë-tor¹.

legislature: lej'is-lë'chur or -tiur¹; lëg'is-lä'chur or -tūr²; not li-jis'lë-chur¹. By Bailey (1732) *legis'lature*, but by Bailey (1775) and Ash (1775) the principal stress was indicated on the *a*, but the quantity of the first *e* was unnoted. Johnston (1764) and Jameson (1827) noted li'jis-lët-yur¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) recorded lej-is-lë'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) led'jis-lë'chur¹; Walker (1791) and Scott (1797) led'jis-lë'chiur¹; and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) led'jis-lë'tiur¹ [That body in a state that is empowered to make its laws].

legitimate (a.): h-jit'i-mit¹; le-ğit'i-mat² [Sanctioned by law or custom].
See the verb.

legitimate (v.): h-jit'i-mët¹; le-ğit'i-mät² [To render lawful]. See the [preceding word].

Lehabim: h-hë'bim¹; le-hä'bim² [Bible].—**Leheman:** li'hı-man¹; lë'he-män² [Douai Bible].—**Lehi:** li'hai¹; lë'hr² [Bible].

Lehman: lë'man¹; lë'män² [Ger. operatic singer (1848-)].

Leibnitz: loip'nits¹; lip'nits² [Ger. philosopher (1646-1716)].

Leicester: les'tər¹; lës'tēr² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Leigh: li¹; lë² [Eng. family and geographical name].

Leighton¹: lë'tən¹; lë'ton² [Eng. painter (1830-96)].

Leighton²: lih'tən¹; lih'ton² [Scot. divine].

Leinster: len'stər¹; lën'stēr² [Ir. province].

[have smooth hair].

Leiotrichi: lai-ët'ri-kai¹; li-öt'ri-ei² [A division of the human species that

Lelpzig: loip'sih¹; lip'sih² [Saxon division and city].

leisure: li'zur¹ or leğ'ur¹; lë'zhur² or lëzh'ur². I. li'ziür¹. The first indicates American usage and former British usage, as noted by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). The second represents modern English usage, which was recorded also by Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). Enfield (1807) indicated lë'zur¹ [Freedom from occupation].

Lemech: li'mek¹; lë'mëe² [Bible].

Lemprière: lem-prir¹; lëm-prēr² [Eng. scholar (1765-1824)].

Lemuel: lem'yu-el¹; lëm'yü-ël² [Bible].

Lenape: len'a-pi¹; lën'a-pē² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, iäst, whät, äll; më, gët, prey, fërn; hit, lee; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

L'Enclos (de): də lānˈklɒʃ; de lānˈelɒʃ [Fr. social leader (1616–1706)].

length: lɛŋθh¹; lɛŋθh²—pronounce the *g* [The quality of being long.]

leniency: liˈni-en-sɪ¹ or liˈni-yen-sɪ¹; lēˈni-ɛn-çy² or lēˈni-yen-çy² [The quality of being lenient].

lenient: liˈni-ent¹ or liˈni-yent¹; lēˈni-ɛnt² or lēˈni-yent². *C. & M. liˈniənt¹* [Of merciful disposition].

lenitive: lenˈi-tiv¹; lēnˈi-tiv² [Having the tendency to allay pain].

lenity: lenˈi-tɪ¹; lēnˈi-ty² [The quality of being lenient].

Lenore: lə-nōrˈ¹; le-nōrˈ² [Same as HELEN]. **Leonore†.**

lentigines: len-tijˈi-nɪz¹; lēn-tɪgˈi-nēs² [Plural of *lentigo*].

lentigo: len-taiˈgo¹; lēn-tɪˈgo². By Jones (1798) and Knowles (1835) lenˈto-gō¹; Jameson (1827) len-tɪˈgō¹ [Freckles].

Leominster¹: lemˈin-stər¹; lēmˈin-stēr² [Town in Mass.].

Leominster²: lemˈstər¹; lēmˈstēr² [Eng. city].

Leon: lē-ōnˈ¹ or (*Anglice*) liˈen¹; lē-ōnˈ² or (*Anglice*) lēˈōn² [Span. kingdom].

Leonard: lenˈərd¹; lēˈard² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Leonard:** lēˈo-nārt¹; lēˈo-nārt²; **F. Léonard:** lēˈo-nārˈ¹; lēˈo-nārˈ²; **G. Leonhard:** lēˈon-hārt¹; lēˈon-hārt²; **It. Pg. Sp. Leonardo:** lēˈo-nārˈdo¹; lēˈo-nārˈdo²; **L. Leonardus:** liˈo-nārˈdus¹; lēˈo-nārˈdus².

Leonato: lēˈo-nāˈto¹; lēˈo-nāˈto² [In Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the governor of Messina].

Leonidas: li-enˈi-dəs¹; le-ōnˈi-das² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léontine:** lēˈōnˈtɪn¹; lēˈōnˈtɪn²; **Gr. Leonidas:** liˈo-naiˈdas¹; lēˈo-niˈdas².

leonine: liˈo-nin¹, *Standard & C., or liˈo-nain¹, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* lēˈo-nɪn¹ or lēˈo-nɪn² [Pert. to or like a lion].

Leonora: liˈo-nōˈra¹; lēˈo-nōˈra² [A feminine personal name]. **Leonore†.** **G. Lenore:** lē-nōˈre¹; lē-nōˈre²; **It. Leonora:** lēˈo-nōˈra¹; lēˈo-nōˈrā². Compare ELEANOR.

leopard: lepˈərd¹; lēpˈard² [A carnivorous mammal].

Leopold: liˈo-pōld¹; lēˈo-pōld² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léopold:** lēˈo-pōld¹; lēˈo-pōld²; **G. Leopold:** lēˈo-pōlt¹; lēˈo-pōlt²; **Leupold:** leiˈpōlt¹; lēiˈpōlt²; **Luipold:** liˈit-pōlt¹; liˈit-pōlt²; **It. Pg. Sp. Leopoldo:** lēˈo-pōlˈdo¹; lēˈo-pōlˈdo²; **L. Leopoldus:** liˈo-pōlˈdus¹; lēˈo-pōlˈdus².

lepal: lepˈal¹; lēpˈal². *C., E., & I. liˈpəl¹* [A stamen transformed into a scale].

lepidollite: lepˈi-do-lait¹; lēpˈi-do-lit². *E. lepˈi-dō-lait¹; I. lepˈid-ō-lait¹; St. le-pidˈō-lait¹* [A pearly rose-red mineral].

leporine: lepˈo-rin¹, *Standard, C., & E., or -rain¹, I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* lēpˈo-rɪn¹ or -rɪn². By Bailey (1732) the stress was indicated on the ultima, lep-o-rain¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) put it on the first syllable, and all but Entick and Perry gave the ultima long (diphthongal ai). Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835), following Entick and Perry, also indicated it short as spoken to-day. Ash (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted liˈpo-rain¹ [Pert. to the hare (Latin, *lepus*)].

Lesage: lə-səʒ¹; le-səʒh² [Fr. novelist (1668–1747)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Lesbian: *lez*'bi-ən¹, *Standard, M., & W., or les*'bi-ən¹; *C. & Wr. lēs*'bi-an or *lēs*'bi-an² [Pert. to Lesbos (Mitylene), birthplace of Arion, Sappho, etc.].

Leschetizky: *lēsh*'a-tid'ski¹; *lēsh*'e-tid'sky² [Polish pianist (1830-1915)].

Lesdigulères: *lē*"di"gyār'¹; *lē*"di"gyēr'² [Fr. duke; commander of the Huguenots (1543-1626)].

lese-majesty: *līz*"=maj'es-ti¹; *lēš*"=mäj'ēs-ty². Fr. *lèse-majesté*: *lēz*"=mä'jēs'tē'¹; *lēš*"=mä'zhēs'tē'² [An offense against the sovereign power].

Leshem: *li*'shem¹; *lē*'shēm² [Bible].

Lessau: *le*-sē'u¹; *lē*-sā'ū² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Lesseps (de): *də les*'seps'¹; *de lēs*'sēps'² [Fr. engineer (1805-94)].

lessor: *les*'or¹; *lēš*'ör², *Standard, W., & St.; C. les*'or¹; *E. les*-sör'¹; *I. les*-sor'¹; *M. le*-sör'¹; *Wr. les*'sör' [One who leases]. [1837].

Lesueur: *lə*-sü'ūr'¹; *le*-sü'ūr'² [Fr. painter (1617-55) or composer (1760-

lethal¹(a.): *li*'thəl¹; *lē*'thal² [Causing death].

[spermaceti].

lethal²(n.): *lēth*'əl¹; *lēth*'al² [An alcohol of the paraffin series present in

lethargic: *li*-thār'jik¹; *le*-thār'gie² [Characterized by drowsiness].—**lethargy**: *lēth*'ər-jū¹; *lēth*'ar-gy² [Morbid drowsiness].

Lethe: *li*'thē¹; *lē*'thē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eris (Strife) and sister of Toil, Hunger, and Pain].—**Lethean**: *li*-thē'an¹; *le*-thē'an².

Lethech: *li*'thēk¹; *lē*'thēe² [Bible (A. V.) & (R. V.), margin].

Leto: *li*'to¹; *lē*'to² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Apollo and Artemis].

lettuce: *let*'is¹; *lēt*'iq². The pronunciation of this word has survived the spelling, which was historically *letuse* (Wyclif, 1382), *letews* (Caxton, 1483), *lettyse* (Elyot, 1533), *lettice* (Cooke, 1614; Jeremy Taylor, 1651-3, and Derham, 1713), *lettuce* (Johnson, 1633; Lee, 1760 to date) [A kitchen herb used as salad].

Lettus: *let*'us¹; *lēt*'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Letushim: *li*-tū'shim¹; *le*-tū'shim² [Bible].

leuco-: *liū*'ko-¹; *lū*'eo-² [From the Gr. *λεῦκος* (*leukos*), white: used as a combining form in scientific terminology].

Leucothea: *liu*-kō'thē-ā¹; *lū*-eō'thē-a². Same as *Ino*.

Leucothoe: *liu*-kēth'o-¹; *lū*-eōth'o-ē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Orcha-mus, king of Babylon].

Leummim: *li*-um'im¹; *le*-ūm'im² [Bible].

Leuthen: *lei*'ten¹; *lōi*'tēn² [Prus. village; battle, 1757].

Leutze: *leit*'səl¹; *lōit*'se² [Ger.=Am. painter (1816-68)].

Levant (a.): *lev*'ənt¹; *lēv*'ant², *Standard, C., E., I., M.; St. & W. le*-vant'¹; *Wr. li*'vent¹ [Pert. to the east or the region where the sun rises].]

Levant (n.): *li*-vant'¹; *le*-vānt'²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). By Barclay (1774) and Enfield (1807) *li*'vant¹; Walker (1791) *li*'vant¹; Smart (1840) *lev*'ant¹ [The East].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gēt, prgy, fērn; hlt, lēe; i=e; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

Levantine: li-vant'in¹; le-vānt'in², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* lev'an-tin¹; *E. & St.* le-vant'in¹; *I.* li-vant'in¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) li-van'tin¹, but on the first syllable by Jones (1798), Todd (1877), and Webster (1828)—lev'an-tain¹ [Belonging to or derived from the Levant].

levator: li-vē'ter¹; le-vā'tör² [*L.*, a muscle that raises an organ].

levee: lev-i'¹ or lev'¹; lēv-ē'² or lēv'e². The first indicates American usage, the second usage in England. *E. & I.* lev'i¹; *Wr.* lev'¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Richardson (1837) le-vi'¹ [1. A river embankment. 2. A morning reception].

Leven: li'ven¹; lē'ven² [*Scot.* seaport, lake, and castle].

lever: lev'ər¹, *Standard & C., or li'vər¹, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lēv'ēr² or lēv'ēr². The first indicates American usage, first noted by Webster (1828); the second represents British usage, which Johnson (1755) indicated lev'ər¹, notwithstanding the fact that his contemporaries and successors all noted li'vər¹, the pronunciation which Worcester (1859) and the Merriam "Webster" (Harris & Allen, 1909-1916) note [A bar used in moving heavy objects].

Lever (Charles): li'vər¹; lēv'ēr² [*Ir.* novelist (1806-72)].

leverage: lev'ər-ij¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or li'vər-ij¹, E., M., & W.*; lēv'ēr-ag² or lēv'ēr-ag². *I. & St.* li'vər-ēj¹.

Le Verrier: lə vār'yā'¹; le vēr'yé'² [*Fr.* astronomer (1811-77)].

Leveson-Gower: lū'sən-gōr'¹; lū'son-gōr'² [*Brit.* family name].

Levi: li'vai¹; lē'vī² [*Bible*].—**Levite:** li'vait¹; lē'vit² [*Bible*].

Leviticus: li-vit'i-kus¹; le-vīt'i-ēūs² [*A Book of the Old Testament*].

Lewis: liū'is¹; lū'is² [*A masculine personal name*]. **D. Lodewijk:** lō'də-wōik¹; lō'də-wīk²; **F. Louis:** lū'i'¹; lū'i'²; **G. Ludwig:** lut'vin¹; lut'vin²; **It. Lodovico:** lō'do-vi'ko¹; lō'do-vi'co²; **Luigi:** lu-i'jī¹; lu-i'jī²; **L. Ludovicus:** liū'do-vai-kus¹; liū'do-vi'ēūs²; **Pg. Luiz:** lū-is'¹; lū-is'²; **Pol. Lodoiska:** lō'do-is'ka¹; lō'do-is'-kă²; **Sp. Clodoveo:** klō'do-vē'o¹; klō'do-vē'o²; **Luls:** lū-is'¹; lū-is'²; **Sw. Ludwig:** lūd'vig¹; lūd'vig². See LOUIS and LUDWIG.

Leyden: lai'den¹; lī'yēn² [*Dutch city, besieged by Spain 1573-74*].

Liaison: li'ē'zēn'¹; li'ā'sōn'²; *M.* li-ē'zan¹ [*Fr.*, an attachment].

Liana: li-an'ə¹; li-ān'a², *Standard & C.*; *E.* li-ā'nə¹; *I.* li-ā'nā¹; *M. & W.* li-ā'nə¹; *St.* lai-ē'nə¹ [*A twining plant of tropical forests*].

Hard: h-ār'¹; li-ār'²—the *d* is silent [*Fr. coin*].

Libanus: lib'ə-nus¹; lib'a-nūs². Same as LEBANON.

Libau: li'bau¹; li'bou² [*Rus. spt.*].

Libertine: lib'ər-tin¹; lib'ēr-tin²—not li-būr'tin¹. *St.* lib'ūr-tain¹ [*One who is unrestrained by the moral law*].

Libnah: lib'nā¹; lib'nā² [*Bible*].—**Libni:** lib'nai¹; lib'ni² [*Bible*].

Librarian: lai-brē'ri-ən¹; li-brā'ri-an². See BARBARIAN.

Library: lai'brə-rī¹; li'bra-ry²; not lai'brē-rī¹ [*A collection of books for reading or consultation*].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

licentiate: *lai-sen'shi-ët¹*; *li-çen'shi-ät²*. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) *lai-sen'shi¹*; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *lai-sen'shi-ët¹* [One holding a license or certificate permitting him to exercise some function]

lichen: *lai'ken¹*; *li'ëen²*. In Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) and Bailey (1732) unstressed; not in Johnson, Fenning, or Perry. Ash (1775) *li'chen*, but by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) *lich'en¹*; Webster (1828) *lik'en¹* [A cryptogamic plant].

The pronunciation (*li'chen*) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dictionaries allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, p. 246 [Oxford '08].

Licinus: *hs'i-nus¹*; *liç'i-nüs²*; *not* *h-sai'nus¹* [A Gaul who became Rom. governor of Gaul under Cæsar].

Lida: *li'də¹* or *lai'də¹*; *li'da²* or *li'da²* [A feminine personal name].

Liddell: *h-del¹* or *lid'el¹*; *li-dël¹²* or *lid'ël¹²* [Eng. & Am. family name].

Lidebir: *lai-di'bər¹*; *li-dē'bīr²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Liebig: *li'biH¹*; *lē'bīH²* [Ger. chemist (1803-73)].

Lief: *lif¹*; *lēf²*.

Liege: *liǰ¹*; *lēǰ²* [A vassal; also, a citizen].

Liège: *li'ēǰ¹*; *li'ēǰh²* [Belg. province and city].

Lien: *li'en¹* or *lin¹*; *li'ën²* or *lën²*. *E., I., & St.* *lai'ən¹* [A legal claim on property, as security for charge or debt].

Lierre: *li'ār¹*; *li'ēr²* [Belg. town].

Lieu: *liū¹*; *lū²*. *St.* *lū¹* [Place; stead].

Lieutenancy: *liu-ten'an-si¹* or *lef-ten'an-si¹*; *lū-tën'an-çy²* or *lēf-tën'an-çy²*.

The first indicates American usage in general; the second, British usage. Compare LIEUTENANT.

Lieutenant: *liu-ten'ant¹* or *lef-ten'ant¹*; *lū-tën'ant²* or *lēf-tën'ant²*. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage, which is occasionally heard also in the United States Navy. See quotation.

Old-fashioned folks afloat and ashore still like to pronounce "*lieutenant*" *lieutenant*. Some still older folks accent the first syllable in addition to pronouncing it "*lef*." The pronunciation *lieutenant*, accent on second syllable, is now chiefly confined to the retired list of the navy, though you find here and there a young officer who braves wardroom ribaldry by persisting in the almost archaic pronunciation.

The Sun (New York), July 14, '93, p. 6, col. 7.

Altho Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) noted *liu-ten'ant¹*, Fenning (1760) indicated *lieutenant*, Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) recorded *lif-ten'ant¹*; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) *lev-ten'ant¹*. The modern English pronunciation may be traced to the varying orthography of the word, which passed through the following stages: *tuftenand* (1375), *lieutenant* (1377), *leeftenaunt* (1387), *lyeftenaunt* (1425), *lyeutenant* (1480), *lestenant* (1526), *lieftenant* (1583), *lievetenant* (1604), *lieutenant* (1679), *lieutenant* (1702 to this day). It is not a little strange that Savage should stigmatize *lieutenant* as a vulgarism, and recommend *lieutenant* in its place (W. H. Savage, "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 40, London, 1833).

Lifelong: *lai'f'lēŋ¹*; *lif'lōŋg²*. See LIVELONG.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wət, ǰ; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

light: laɪt¹; lɪt²—the letters *gh* are now silent in this word and its derivatives, but survive in North British and Scottish dialect *liht*¹. In Northern Yorkshire the form *leeght* prevails; in Northumberland and Durham *leet*; in Scotland *licht*.

lignales: lig-nal'oz¹, *Standard & C., or* laɪn-al'oz¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lɪg-nəl'og² or lɪn-əl'og² [An Oriental wood].

lignin, lignine: lig'nɪn¹; lɪg'nɪn² [A cellulose-like compound].

Ligny: li'nyɪ¹; li'nyɪ² [Belg. village].

ligure: lig'yur¹; lɪg'yur². By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) lai'giur¹ [A precious stone of the Bible. See *Exodus* xxviii, 19].

Likh: lik'hai¹; lɪk'hɪ² [Bible].

liac: lai'læk¹; li'læc². Formerly pronounced *laylock*, but so spelt in the "British Magazine," vol. iv, 605, 1763, and by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," ii, 1860. Kenrick (1773) indicated li'l'ak¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) lai'lak¹, but Knowles (1835) li'lak¹.

liacin: li'l'a-sin¹, *Standard, I., & Wr., or* lai'l'a-sin¹, *C., E., M., St., & W.*; li'l'a-ɕɪn² or li'l'a-ɕɪn² [A crystalline compound found in the lilac].

Lilian: li'l'i-ən¹; li'l'i-an² [A feminine personal name]. **Lillian†.**

Lilith: li'l'ɪh¹ or li'l'ɪh¹; li'l'ɪh² or li'l'ɪh² [In Jewish legend, a nocturnal specter in the form of a beautiful woman]. [Islands].

Lilluokalani: li'l'i-u-o-ka-lā'nɪ¹; li'l'i-u-o-kā-lā'nɪ² [Queen of the Hawaiian Islands].

Lille: li'l¹; li'l² [Fr. city, entered by Ger., 1914].

Lima: li'ma¹; li'mä² [Capital of Peru].

Lima: lai'mä¹; li'mä² [City in Ohio].

limb: lim¹; lɪm²—the *b* is silent. See CRUMB [A member of an animal body distinct from its trunk, as an arm or leg].—**limbed:** limd¹; lɪmd² [Possessed of limbs].

lime: loim¹; lim² [An alkaline earth].

limn: lim¹; lɪm²—the *n* is silent. Compare CONDEMN [To draw or paint, as a picture].—**limner:** lim'nær¹; lɪm'nær² [A painter, especially a portrait-painter].—**limning:** lim'nɪŋ¹; lɪm'nɪŋ². In England lim'ɪŋ¹. See LIMN.

Limoges: li'mōʒ¹; li'mōʒh² [Fr. town famous for its porcelain].

limonin, limonine: lim'o-nɪn¹; lɪm'o-nɪn². *I.* lai'mən-in¹ [A crystalline compound found in the seeds of the orange and lemon].

limousine: li'mū'zɪn¹; li'mu'zɪn², but in the United States more frequently heard li-mū-zɪn¹ [A type of motor-car with box-like body].

linarite: lai'nær-aɪt¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* li'n-a-raɪt¹, *C. & E.*; li'nær-it² or li'n-a-rit² [A lead-copper sulfate].

Lincoln¹: liŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Am. president (1809-65)].

Lincoln²: liŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Eng. city].

[pencil].

line: laɪn¹; li'n² [1. A string, cord, or rope. 2. A mark made with a pen or

linea [L.]: li'n-i-a¹; lɪn'e-a² [A line].

lineage: li'n-i-jɪ¹; lɪn'e-aʒ² [Ancestral line].

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

lineament: lin'-ä-ment¹; lin'-e-a-mënt² [A characteristic line or mark of a person's face].
[from it for women's wear].

lingerie [Fr.]: lan''zä-rī'¹; län''zhe-rē'² [Under-muslin or underwear made

linguist: lin'gwist¹; lin'gwist²; *not* lin'gwist¹ [An expert in languages].

Linné: lin'nē¹; lin'ne² [Sw. botanist (1707-78)].

linoleic: lin-nō'h-ik¹; lin-nō'le-ic². *E. & M.* lin-o-lī'ik¹; *W.* lin''o-lī'ik¹ [Pert. to or obtained from linseed-oil].

linoleum: lin-nō'h-um¹; lin-nō'le-üm² [A variety of floor-cloth].

Linsingen: lin'sin-en¹; lin'sing-ën² [Ger. general (1850-)].

Linus: lai'nus¹; lī'nūs² [Gr. demigod].

Lionel: lai'o-nel¹; li'o-nēl² [A masculine personal name]. *It.* **Lionello**: li'o-nel'lo¹; li'o-nēl'lo²; *L.* **Leonellus**: li'o-nel'us¹; lē'o-nēl'ūs².

Lipari: lip'ä-rī¹ or li'pä-rī¹; lip'a-rī² or li'pä-rī² [Mediterranean islands or their capital].

liparocete: lip'ä-ro-sil¹; lip'a-ro-çēl². *E., I., & Wr.* li-par'o-sil¹ [A fatty

lipogram: lip'o-gram¹; lip'o-ğrām². *C., I., & St.* lai'po-gram¹ [A writing composed of words that do not contain a certain letter].

liqueur: li-kūr¹; lī-kūr² [An alcoholic cordial].

Liquor: lik'är¹; lik'or² [Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid].

Lira: lī'ra¹; lī'rā² [It. coin].

Lis: lis¹; lis²—pronounce the *s* except when used of armorial bearings. Compare **FLEUR DE LIS** [Fr., lily].

Lisle: lai¹; lil² [Thread originally from Lille, formerly spelt *Lisle*].

listen: lis'n¹; lis'n². Medial *t* is frequently unpronounced, especially when followed by *le* or *en*, as in *castle*, *ostler*, *thistle*, *whistle*, or as in *fasten*, *hasten*, *moisten*, and the word noted above.

Liszt: list¹; list² [Hung. pianist (1811-86)].

liter: lit'är¹; lit'är². *I.* lai'tür¹ [A measure of capacity].

literary: lit'är-ä-rī¹; lit'är-a-ry². Pedantically lit''ä-rär¹.

literati [L.]: lit''1-rē'tai¹; lit''e-rā'ti², but frequently heard li-te-rä'ti, after the *It.* [Men of letters].

literature: lit'är-ä-tiür¹ or lit'är-ä-chur¹; lit'är-a-tür² or lit'är-a-chur².

The first pronunciation is that generally supported by the earlier lexicographers; the second may be traced to Sheridan (1780). Bullokar (1616) defined the word as "learning; knowledge of books." This definition was extended by Blount (1656) to include "cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters." To Bailey (1724) it was "knowledge in letters; learning." Johnson (1755) defined it "learning; skill in letters," Fenning (1760) "learning acquired by reading," but Johnson's definition was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others until a new sense was given to the word by Sir Humphry Davy, who in his "Researches Chemical and Philosophical," issued in 1812, wrote, "Their *literature*, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled." Here the word means "the body of writing produced by a particular people." Buchanan (1757) pronounced it li'ter-ä-tiür¹.

litharge: lith'ärj¹; lith'ärg² [A chemical used in glazing pottery. Compare LETHARGY].

l: ə = final; l = habit; alsle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

lithe: laith¹; lith² [Bending easily and gracefully].

lithograph: lith'o-graf¹; lith'o-ġrāf². In its relatives **lith-og'ra-pher**, **lith-og'ra-phy**, the stress is placed on the antepenult [A print taken from an engraved stone].

Lithostrotos: lith'o-strō'tes¹; lith'o-strō'tōs² [Douai Bible].

lithotrity: lith-et'n-ti¹; lith-ōt'ri-ty², *Standard, M., St., & Wr.*; *C.* lith'o-trai-ti¹; *E., I., & W.* lith-et'n-ti¹ [The crushing of a stone in the bladder].

lithy: laith'y¹; lith'y². *M.* lith'y¹ [Lithe; supple].

litigious: li-tij'us¹; li-tġ'ūs² [Eager to go to law].

litotes: lai'to-tiz¹ or lit'o-tiz¹; li'to-tēs² or lit'o-tēs². The first is preferred because in the Gr. *λῑτοτης* (*litōtēs*) the iota is long, and this value is indicated for the *i* in Eng. by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second is preferred by *Standard* and *C.* [A figure of speech in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary as, "A citizen of no mean city."]

litre: li'tər¹; li'tēr². Same as LITER.

litterateur: lit'ər-ə-tūr¹ or (*Fr.*) li'tē'rā'tūr¹; līt'ēr-a-tūr² or (*Fr.*) lī'tē'r-ā'tūr². *M.* lit-ər-a-tūr¹; *W.* li'tē'rā'tūr¹ [A literary man].

Litré: li'trē¹; li'trē² [Fr. philologist (1801-81)].

liturgic: li-tūr'jik¹; li-tūr'ġie².—**liturgist:** lit'ur-jist¹; līt'ūr-ġist² [One who recites a liturgy].—**liturgy:** lit'ur-jī¹; līt'ūr-ġy² [A collection of forms for public worship].

livelong: liv'leŋ¹; līv'lōŋg²—o as in "not," not as in "or."

In noting an exception to the pronunciation *liv'long* based on a quotation from Freeman [perhaps a misprint for *live'long*. See below], the New English Dictionary makes the concession somewhat grudgingly: "Probably meant to be pronounced *live'long*." The question seems to be: Is the first part of the word a noun or a verb? In Milton's famous use of it ["On Shakespeare," st. 8] it is clearly a verb. I am averse to setting up my own opinion against that of a long and almost unbroken line of distinguished lexicographers, but I cannot help thinking that the first syllable is the substantive "life" with the "f" changed into "v." JOHN HYDE, letter to author, Washington (D. C.), June 22, 1916.

Freeman wrote: "He lived . . . to meet with a heavy doom, *live'long* bonds, . . . at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign" ("William Rufus," II, vii, 453, 1882). The word is not to be found in Bailey (1724-1732), but Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) both note it and stress it as they do *live'lihood*, *live'liness*, *live'ly*. By Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and later lexicographers it was indicated liv'leŋ¹.

lama: lā'mə¹ or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā¹; lā'ma² or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā². *I.* lā'mā¹; *Wr.* lē'mā¹. [plain].

lano: lā'no¹ or (*Sp.*) lyā'no¹; lā'no² or (*Sp.*) lyā'no². *I.* lan'ō¹ [*Sp.-Am.*].

Llewellyn: lū-el'm¹; lū-ēl'yn² [A masculine personal name].

load, loaf, loam, loan. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lōd¹, lōd²; lōf¹, lōf²; lōm¹, lōm²; lōn¹, lōn².

Lozammī: lō-am'ai¹; lō-ām'ī² [Bible].

loath: lōth¹; lōth². Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) lōth¹ [Unwilling; reluctant].

loathe: lōth¹; lōth² [To regard with hatred and disgust].

Lobeira: lo-bē'i-ra¹; lo-bē'ī-rā² [Pg. writer and soldier (1360?-1403)].

2: wŋf, dŋ; bōōk, bōōt; ŋŋll, ŋŋle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ġnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

lobella: lo-bi'li-a¹; lo-bē'li-a² [A flowering plant].

locate: lō'kēt¹; lō'ēāt² [To search for and locate the position of].—**locative:** lek'a-tiv¹; lōē'a-tiv². *E., I., & St.* lō'kə-tiv¹ [Indicating place or position].

loch [Sc.]: ləh¹; lōh² [A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea].

Lochia¹: lo-kai'a¹; lo-ei'a² [An epithet of Artemis].

lochla²: lō'ki-a¹; lō'ei-a², *Standard, C., & W.; E., St., & Wr.* lo-kai'a¹; *I.* lo-kai'a¹; *M.* lōk'i-a¹ [A discharge after childbirth].

locution: lo-kiū'shən¹; lo-eū'shon² [A mode of speaking; idiom].

locutory: lek'yu-to-rī¹; lōē'yū-to-ry² [A place for conversation].

Lod: led¹; lōd² [Bible].—**Lodabar:** led'a-bar¹; lōd'a-bar² [Douai Bible].—**Loddeus:** led'i-us¹; lōd'e-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Lo-debar:** lō'di'bar¹; lō'dē-bār² [Bible].

Lodore: lo-dōr'¹; lo-dōr'² [Eng. cataract immortalized by Southey].

Lodovico: lō'do-vi'ko¹; lō'do-vi'eo² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othello"].

loess: lūs¹, *Standard & C., or* lō'es¹, *E., I., M., St., W.*; lūs² or lō'ēs². *Wr.* lō'is¹ [A fine gray mixture of sand and clay].

loft: left¹ or left¹; lōft² or lōft². The first is indicated by *I., M., St., W.* (1890) & *Wr.*; the second by *Standard, C., E., & W.* (1909).

log: leg¹; lōg²; not lōg¹. Compare dog; God, and see O.

loggia [It.]: lōji'g-a¹ or lej'a¹; lōg'i-a² or lōg'a². The first indicates English usage as recorded by *E. & M.*; the second represents American usage as noted by *Standard; C. & W.* lej'a¹; *I.* lej'a¹.

logomachy: lo-gem'a-ki¹; lo-gōm'a-ey² [Contention about words].

Logos [L.]: lōg'es¹; lōg'ōs² [The divine creative Word].

Logue: lōg¹; lōg² [Ir. prelate (1840-)].

Lohengrin: lō'en-grin¹; lō'ēn-grīn² [Opera by Wagner].

Loire: lwār¹; lwār² [Fr. river and department].

Lois: lō'is¹; lō'is² [Bible and feminine personal name].

loll: lel¹; lōl²; not lōl¹. The pronunciation of this word is not analogous with that of *boll, droll, poll, toll*, etc., in which the *o* is long. See accost; dog; God; O.

Lombard: ləm'bārd¹; lōm'bārd². *I.* lēm'bārd¹; *M., St., & W.* also note lūm'bārd¹, a London affectation, as alternative [A native of Lombardy, Italy; formerly, one of a Teutonic race that settled in Italy].

London: lun'dən¹; lōn'don² [The capital of England].

In the days of Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748) the *d* in this name was suppressed in current speech. Charles James Fox (1749-1806), the statesman and orator, never pronounced it, and the poet Samuel Rogers (1763-1855), who was born in the city, is authority for the statement that in his youth every one said *Lonnon*, a pronunciation which Savage condemned as vulgar in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language" in 1833. To pronounce it so to-day is to stamp oneself as illiterate.

long: lōŋ¹; lōng², *Standard* (1891-1912), *E., I., M., St., & W.* (Goodrich and Porter, 1847-1890). The pronunciation lōŋ¹, which is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.* (1909), is provincial.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

longer¹: lən'ər¹; lōng'er² [One who craves or desires].

longer²: lən'gər¹; lōn'gēr² [Comparative of LONG (a.); extended].

longest: lən'gest¹; lōn'gēst² [Superlative of LONG (a.)].

longevity: lən-jev'i-ti¹; lōn-gēv'i-ty² [Great duration of life].

Longimanus: lən'ji-mē'nus¹; lōn'gi-mā'nūs² [Sobriquet of Artaxerxes].

Longinus: lən-jai'nus¹; lōn-ǵi'nūs² [Gr. philosopher (213?-273)].

Longueval: lēn'gə-vāl¹; lōn'gē-vāl² [Fr. village, north of the Somme].

Longwy: lēn'vī¹; lōn'vȳ² [Fr. town].

look: luk¹; lōok²—the modern pronunciation and that noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Webster (1828). By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) indicated lōk¹.

The fairest garden in her looks
And in her mind the wisest books.

COWLEY (1618-1667) *The Garden* st. 1.

loom, loop, loose, loot. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, the oo having the same value as u in "rule."

Loomim: lo-ō'mim¹; lo-ō'mīm² [Douai Bible].

Lopez: lō'pēs¹ or (Sp.) lō'pēth¹; lō'pēs² or (Sp.) lō'peth² [Sp. family name].

loquacious: lo-kwē'shus¹; lo-kwā'shūs² [Talkative].—**loquacity**: lo-kwas'i-ti¹; lo-kwā'ci-ty²—note position of stress in this and in the preceding word.

lord: lōrd¹; lōrd²; not lēd¹. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xvi, and compare God.

lore: lōr¹; lōr²; not lōr. Compare FORE and MORE, and see O [Learning].

Lorelei: lō'rə-lai¹; lō're-lē² [In Ger. folk-lore, a siren who lures boatmen to destruction].

lorikeet: lər'i-kīt¹ or lər'i-kīt¹; lōr'i-kēt² or lōr'i-kēt². C. & M. lər-i-kīt¹ [A small parrot].

Lo-ruhamah: lō'ru-hē'mā¹ or -hā'mā¹; lō'ru-hā'mā² or -hā'mā² [Bible].

Los Angeles: lōs an'ge-les¹, lōs an'jə-liz¹, or (Sp.) lōs ān'hē-lēs¹; lōs ān'gē-lēs², lōs ān'gē-lēs², or (Sp.) lōs ān'hē-lēs² [County and city in Cal.].

lose: lūz¹; lōs² [1. To mislay. 2. To fail to win]. See LOOSE.

losel: lō'zel¹; lō'gēl² [An idle, worthless fellow].

loss: lōs¹ or lōs¹; lōs² or lōs². The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1912), *W.* (1828-1908), & *Wr.*; it represents also British usage as recorded by *M., I., & St.* The second shows American usage as indicated by *C. & W.* (1909), and former English usage as noted by *E.* Careful speakers do not now give the broad sound of o in "nor" to the o in this word, as such enunciation is dialectic or provincial. Compare CROSS.

Lot: let¹; lōt² [Bible].—**Lotan**: lō'tan¹; lō'tān² [Bible].

Lothario: lo-thē'ri-ō¹; lo-thā'ri-ō² [The hero of the Fatal Episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Lothasubus: lēth'a-siū'bus¹; lōth'a-sū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Lothringen: lōt'riŋ-en¹; lōt'rīŋ-ēn² [Ger. province].

Lotophagi: lo-tef'a-jai¹; lo-tōf'a-ǵī² [In Gr. myth, the lotus-eaters].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

Lotze: lōt'sə¹; lōt'se² [Ger. philosopher (1817-81)].

Loubet: lū'bē¹; lū'be² [Fr. statesman (1838-), President of France].

lough: lōh¹; lōh² [Ir. lake].

Lough: luf¹; lūf² [Eng. family name].

louis: lū¹; lū² [Fr. coin].

Louis: See LEWIS.

Louisa: lū-i'zə¹; lū-i'sā² [A feminine personal name]. **Loulse:** lū-iz¹ (variant). **F. Louise:** lū'iz¹; lū'is²; **Héloise:** ē'lō'iz¹; ē'lō'is²; **Lisette:** li'zet¹; li'set²; **G. Luise:** lū-i'zə¹; lū-i'se²; **Ludovika:** lū'do-vi'kə¹; lū'do-vi'ka²; **It. Luigia:** lū-i'jə¹; lū-i'gā²; **Luisa:** lū-i'sə¹; lū-i'sā²; **Eloisa:** ē'lo-i'sə¹; ē'lo-i'sā²; **L. Luisa:** lū-i'sə¹; lū-i'sā²; **Pg. Luiza:** lū-i'zə¹; lū-i'zā²; **Sp. Luisa:** lū-i'sə¹; lū-i'sā²; **Sw. Ludo-vika:** lū'do-vi'kə¹; lū'do-vi'ka².

Louisiana: lū'i-zi-an'ə¹; lū'i-si-ān'a² [State in the United States].

Louisville: lū'is-vil¹ or lū'1-vil¹; lū'is-vil² or lū'i-vil² [City in Ky.].

lour: lau'ər¹; lou'ēr² [To threaten; frown]. Spelt also **lower**, but pronounced in the same way].

Louvain: lū'van¹; lū'vān² [Belg. city].

Louvois: lū'vwā¹; lū'vwā² [Fr. statesman].

Louvre: lū'vr¹; lū'vr² [Ancient palace of Fr. kings in Paris; now a museum].

low: lō¹; lō²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and that used by Gray (1716-71) in his "Elegy" and by Goldsmith (1728-74) in his "Deserted Village." This was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Goodrich-Webster (1847). By Dryden (1631?-1700) it was rimed with *now*—

Fair Io grac'd his shield; but Io now,

With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*—

as quoted by Johnson (1755), who used the lines to support the pronunciation lau¹; lou², which he indicates, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) [To utter a mooring sound, as cattle].

lower: lō'ər¹; lō'ēr² [To let down].

lower: lau'ər¹; low'ēr² [To threaten].

Łowicz: lō'vits¹; lō'vits² [Polish town].

loxo-: lōks'o-¹; lōks'o-² [Derived from the Gr. λοξός (*loxos*), slanting, oblique; used as a combining form in scientific terminology].—**loxocyesis:** lōks'o-sai-i'sis¹; lōks'o-o-gy-e'sis² [An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy].

lozenge: lōz'enj¹; lōz'ēng² [A diamond-shaped figure or something resembling it].

Lozon: lō'zən¹; lō'zon² [Apocrypha].

Lubims: lū'bimz¹; lū'bims² [Bible].

lubric: liū'brik¹; lū'brie². *E. & St.* lū'brik¹ [Having lubricating qualities].

lubricate: liū'bri-kēt¹; lū'bri-eāt². *E. & St.* lū'bri-kēt¹ [To supply, as grease or oil, to machinery to reduce friction].

[272 B. C.]

Lucania: liu-kē'ni-ə¹; lū-eā'ni-a² [It. country, conquered by Rome,

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Lucas: liū'kəs¹; lū'eas² [A masculine personal name]. See LUKE.

lucerne: liu-sŭrn¹; lū-çern². *E.* lū-sŭrn¹; *St.* lū'sŭrn¹ [A clover-like plant used for fodder].

Lucerne: lu-tern¹; lū-çern² [Swiss canton, city, and lake].

Lucia di Lammermoor: lū-chi'a dī lām'mer-mūr¹; lū-chi'ä dī lām'mēr-mūr² [Opera by Donizetti].

Lucian: liū'shən¹; lū'shan² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* **Lucien:** lū'si'än¹; lū'ci'än²; *It.* **Luciano:** lū-chä'no¹; lū-chä'no²; *L.* **Lucianus:** lū'shi-ē-nus¹; lū'shi-ä-nūs².

lucid: liū'sid¹; lū'cid². *E.* & *St.* lū'sid¹ [Easily understood].

Lucifer: liū'si-fər¹; lū'ci-fēr². *E.* & *St.* lū'si-fŭr¹ [Satan, the prince of darkness. See also *Isaiah* xiv, 12].

Lucile, Lucille: liu-sil¹; lū-çil². Same as LUCY.

Lucius: liū'shus¹; lū'shūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* **Luce:** lüs¹; lūç²; **Lucius:** lū'si'ūs¹; lū'ci'ūs²; *G.* **Lucius:** lū'tsi-us¹; lū'tsi-ūs²; *It.* **Lucio:** lū'-cho¹; lū'cho²; *Pg.*, lū'si-o¹; lū'ci-o²; *Sp.*, lū'thi-o¹; lū'thi-o².

lucre: liū'kər¹; lū'ēer². *E.* & *St.* lū'kŭr¹ [Money as the object of greed].

Lucrece: liu-krīs¹; lū-erēç² [Lucretia, wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, whose rape was the subject of a poem by Shakespeare].

Lucretia: liu-krī'shu-a¹; lū-erē'shi-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F.* **Lucrece:** lū'krēs¹; lū'erc²; *G.* **Lucretia:** lu-krē'tsi-a¹; lū-erē'tsi-a²; *It.* **Lucrezia:** lu-krē'tsi-a¹; lū-erē'tsi-ä²; *L.* **Lucretia:** *Sp.* **Lucrecia:** lu-krē'thi-a¹; lū-erē'thi-ä².

Lucrezia Borgia: lu-krē'tsi-a bŏr'ja¹; lū-erē'tsi-ä bŏr'gä² [It. noblewoman, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., of infamous reputation (1480-1519)].

lucubrate: liū'kiu-brēt¹; lū'eū-brāt². *E.* & *St.* lū'kiu-brēt¹ [To elaborate or perfect by night study].

Lucy: liū'si¹; lū'çy² [A feminine personal name]. *D.* **Lucie:** lū'si-ē¹; lū'-ci-ē²; *F.* **Lucie:** lū'si¹; lū'çē²; *G.* **Lucia:** lū'tsi-a¹; lū'tsi-a²; *It.*, lū-chi'a¹; lū-chi'ä²; *L.*, lū'shu-a¹; lū-shi-a²; *Pg.*, lū'si-a¹; lū'ci-ä²; *Sp.*, lū'thi-a¹; lū'thi-ä².

Lud: lud¹; lūd² [Bible and name of legendary Brit. king].

ludicrous: liū'di-krūs¹; lū'di-erūs². *E.* & *St.* lū'di-krūs¹. To stress the second syllable is an indication of illiteracy [Calculated to excite laughter].

Ludim: liū'dm¹; lū'dim² [Bible].

luff: luf¹; lūf² [To steer close to the wind].

lug: lug¹; lūg² [To carry or pull with exertion, as something heavy].

luggage: lug'ej¹; lūg'ég²; *not* lug'hj¹, lug'ij¹, or lug'ēj¹ [A traveler's effects].

lugubrious: liu-giū'bri-us¹; lū-gū'bri-ūs² [Expressive of sorrow].

Luhith: liū'hith¹; lū'hith² [Bible].

Lulgi, Luls, Lulz: See under LEWIS.

Luke: liūk¹; lūk² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* *D. G. Pg. Sw.*

Lucas: lū'kas¹; lū'cäs²; *F.* **Luc:** lūk¹; lū²; *Hung.* **Lucäts:** lū'käch¹; lū'cäch²; *It.*

Luca: lū'ka¹; lū'cä²; *L.* **Lucas:** liūk'käs¹; lū'eas².

[lightens].

luminary: liū'mi-nē-rī¹; lū'mi-nā-ry². *E.* & *St.* lū'min-ər-i¹ [One who en-

L: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Luna: lū'nə¹; lū'na². *E. & St.* lū'nə¹ [In Roman myth, the goddess of the moon.]

lunch: lūnch¹ or lunsh¹; lūnch² or lūnsh². The difference may be considered as amounting to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation, which was indicated originally by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), representing American usage; the second, noted by Walker (1791) and the modern British dictionaries, reflects the usage of Great Britain [Same as LUNCHEON]. Nares ruled ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 95, 1784) that in English "ch, when it follows *l* or *n*, is pronounced exactly like *sh*."

luncheon: lūnch'an¹ or lunsh'an¹; lūnch'on² or lūnsh'on². Buchanan (1757) lun'shin¹ [A light meal between breakfast and dinner]. [crescent].

lune: liūn¹; lūn². *E. & St.* lūn¹ [The moon; also, anything shaped like a

Lunéville: lū'nē'vil¹; lū'ng'vil² [Fr. town, scene of battle, 1914].

lunule: liū'niul¹; lū'nul². *E.* lū'niul¹; *St.* lū'niul¹ [A crescent-shaped part or structure].

Lupercal: liū'pær-kal¹; lū'pēr-cäl². *E. & St.* lū'pūr-kal¹; *I.* liū-pūr'kal¹ [A Roman festival held on Feb. 15].

Lupercalia: liū'pær-kē'h-a¹; lū'pēr-cā'li-a² [Same as LUPERCAL].

Lupercus: liu-pūr'kus¹; lū-pēr'eūs² [An ancient Roman deity identified with Pan].

lupine: liū'pin¹; lū'pin². *E. & St.* lū'pin¹; *I.* liū'pain¹ [Like a wolf].

Lupus: liū'pus¹; lū'pūs². *E. & St.* lū'pus¹ [L., the Wolf; a constellation].

lure: liūr¹; lūr² [Anything that entices or attracts].

lurid: liū'rid¹; lū'rid². *St.* lūr'id¹ [Giving a ghastly yellowish-red light].

luscious: lūsh'us¹; lūsh'ūs² [Very agreeable to the taste].

Lushai: liū-shai¹; lū-shī² [A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe living between Burma and Bengal].

Lushet: liū-shē¹; lū-shē² [The Lushai people or their language].

Lusiad: liū'si-ad¹; lū'si-ād² [Poem by Camoens, published in 1571].

Lusitania: liū'si-tē'ni-a¹; lū'si-tā'ni-a² [1. Poet. name for Portugal. 2. British merchant ship sunk by the Germans May 7, 1915].

lustring: lus'trin¹; lūs'tring². *I.* liūs'trin¹. By Sheridan (1780) liūt'strin¹; Knowles (1835) liū'strin¹ [A heavy silk material].

lute: liūt¹; lūt². *St.* lūt¹ [A mandolin-like musical instrument].

Luther: liū'thər¹; lū'thēr² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Lothaire:** lō'tār¹; lō'tār²; **G. Luther:** lū'tər¹; lū'tēr²; **Lothar:** lō'tār¹; lō'tār²; **It. Lotario:** lo-tā'rī-ō¹; lo-tā'rī-ō²; **L. Lutherus:** liū'thər-us¹; lū'thēr-ūs²; **Sp. Clotario:** klo-tā'rī-ō¹; elo-tā'rī-ō².

Lützen: lūt'sen¹; lūt'sēn² [Prus. town].

Lützwow: lūt'so¹; lūt'so² [Prus. soldier (1782-1834)].

lux: luks¹; lüks² [Beauty; luxury; elegance].

lux [Fr.]: lüks¹; lüks² [Superfine quality; luxury; lux]. See **DE LUXE**.

Luxembourg: lüks"ān"būr¹; lüks"ān"būr² [Belg. province].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

Luxemburg: luks'em-bûrg¹; lûks'ëm-bûrg² [European grand duchy, entered by Ger., 1914-15].

Luxor: luks'er¹; lûks'ôr² [Egypt. town; the site of ancient Thebes].

luxuriance: luks-yū'ri-əns¹ or lug-zū'ri-əns¹; lûks-yū'ri-əns² or lûg-zhū'ri-əns². Compare LUXURIANT.

luxuriant: luks-yū'ri-ənt¹, *M. & W.*, or lug-zū'ri-ənt¹; lûks-yū'ri-ənt² or lûg-zhū'ri-ənt². *C. lug-zū'ri-ənt¹; E., I., St., Wr. lug-zū'ri-ənt¹. By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-zū'ri-ənt¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-zū'ri-ənt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-zū'ri-ənt¹; Knowles (1835) luks-iūr'yənt¹ [Great in supply or quantity].*

luxuriate: luks-yū'ri-ēt¹ or lug-zū'ri-ēt¹; lûks-yū'ri-āt² or lûg-zhū'ri-āt². See LUXURIANT; LUXURIOUS [1. To grow plentifully. 2. To live richly].

luxurious: luks-yū'ri-us¹ or lug-zū'ri-us¹; lûks-yū'ri-ūs² or lûg-zhū'ri-ūs². By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Knowles (1835) lug-zū'ri-yus¹ [Delighting in luxury].

luxury: luk'shu-rī¹; lûk'shū-ry². *E. luks'yu-rī¹; I. lug'ziu-rī¹; M. luk'siu-rī¹; St. luks'yū-rī¹; Wr. luk'sha-rī¹* [Free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses].

Luyne (de): də lū'in¹; de lū'yn² [Fr. diplomat (1578-1621)].

Luz: lūz¹; lūz² [Bible].

Luzon: lū-zən' or (Sp.) lū-thōn¹; lū-zōn' or (Sp.) lū-thōn² [The largest island of the Philippine group]. [and Pan].

Lycaeus: li-sī'us¹; ly-çē'ūs² [Gr. mountain, sacred to the worship of Zeus]

lycanthrope: lai-kan'thrōp¹; lī-căn'thrōp², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. lai'kan'thrōp¹* [In folk-lore, one possessed of the power of changing himself into a wolf]. The English pronunciation of this word accords with that of analogous terms. Compare MISANTHROPE.

Lycaon: lai-kē'en¹; lī-eā'ōn² [In Gr. myth, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf by Zeus]. [triet in Asia Minor].

Lycaonia: lai'kē-ō'nī-ə¹ or lik'ə-ō'nī-ə¹; lī'eā-ō'nī-a² or lī'e'a-ō'nī-a² [Dis-lyceum: lai-sī'um¹; lī-çē'ūm² [An educational institution].

Lydia: lis'i-ə¹; līç'i-a² [Bible].

Lyeldas: lis'i-das¹; līç'i-das² [In Vergil's "Eclogue" (iii), a shepherd].

Lycomedes: lik'o-mī'diz¹; līç'o-mē'dēs² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Apollo. 2. A Gr. general (369 B. C.)].

Lycon: lai'ken¹; lī'eōn² [Athenian orator (405 B. C.)].

Lycurgus: lai-kūr'gus¹; lī-eūr'gūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thrace].

Lydda: lid'ə¹; līd'a² [Bible].

Lydekker: lai-dek'er¹; lī-dēk'ēr² [Eng. naturalist (1849-1915)].

Lydgate: lid'gēt¹; līd'gāt² [Eng. churchman and poet (1370?-1451?)].

Lydia: lid'i-ə¹; līd'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. lī'dī-a¹; lī'dī-ā²; F. **Lydie:** lī'dī¹; lī'dē²; It. **Lidia:** lī'dī-a¹; lī'dī-ā²; L. **Lydia.**

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Lyly: li'l'y¹; lyl'y² [Eng. dramatist (1554-1606)].

Lyme Regis: laim ri'jis¹; lym rē'gis² [Eng. seaside resort].

lymph: limf¹; lymf² [The virus of a disease].

Lymgne: lim¹; lym² [Historic Eng. village: the Roman Portus Lemanis; site of Studfall Castle].

Lynde: laind¹; lind² [Am. family name].

Lynedoch: lin'dəh¹; lynn'doh² [Scot. general: defeated Fr. at Barossa, 1811].

Lynette: li-net'¹; ly-nēt'² [The heroine of Tennyson's poem *Gareth and Lynette*].

Lyon: li'ēh¹; lÿ'ōh² [Fr. seaport]. In Eng. **Lyons**: lai'ənz¹; lÿ'ongs².

lyonnalse: li'o-nēz'¹ or lai'o-nēz'¹; lÿ'o-nāš² or lÿ'o-nāš'² [Pertaining to Lyons]. Compare **FRACAS**; **TAPIS**.

lyre: lair¹; lÿr² [Ancient harp-like musical instrument].

lyric: lir'ik¹; lÿr'ie², but more frequently heard li-rik'¹ [Belonging to the lyre; hence, adapted for singing].

lyricism: lir'i-sizm¹; lÿr'i-çism².

lyrist: lair'ist¹ or lir'ist¹; lÿr'ist² or lÿr'ist². The first indicates American and Scottish usage, and that formerly in vogue in England and Ireland; the second, modern usage in England [A player of the lyre or writer of lyric poetry].

Lys: lis¹; lÿs² [A river in France and Belgium].

Lysaght: lai'saht¹; lÿ'saht² [Ir. family name].

Lysanias: lai-sē'ni-as¹; lÿ-sā'ni-as² [Bible].

Lysias: lis'i-as¹; lÿs'i-as² [Apocrypha].

Lysimachia: lis'i-mē'ki-ə¹; lÿs'i-mā'ei-a². *I.* lai-si-mē'ki-a¹; *M. & W.* lai'si-mē'ki-ə¹ [A genus of herbs of the primrose family].

Lysimachus: lai-sim'ə-kus¹; lÿ-sim'a-eūs² [King of Thrace (361-281 B. C.)]

Lysippus: lai-sip'an¹, *C. & W.*, or li-sip'an¹, *Standard*; lÿ-sip'an² or ly-sip'an² [Characteristic of Lysippus]. [Alexander the Great's time].

Lystippus: lai-sip'us¹; lÿ-sip'ūs² [1. Gr. poet (c. 434 B. C.). 2. Gr. sculptor of]

Lysons: lai'sənz¹; lÿ'sonz² [Eng. family name].

Lystra: lis'trə¹; lÿs'trə² [Bible].

Lyte: lait¹; lÿt² [Eng. divine and hymn-writer (1793-1847)].

Lytham: li'fh'am¹; lÿth'am² [Eng. town].

Lyulf: lai'ulf¹; lÿ'ulf² [A masculine personal name].

Lyveden: liv'dən¹; lÿv'den² [Eng. baronial manor in Northamptonshire].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: e = final; i = habit; u:le; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŷ = sing; ~~this~~, this.

M

m: em¹; ěm². The sound of this letter is made in closing the lips and by sending the speech-current through the nose with the vocal cords vibrating. In this book this sound is represented by m in both keys. Syllabic m is frequently indicated by m preceded by an unstressed vowel. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxix-xxx. Before n in words derived from the Greek m is silent, as in *mnemonic*.

In French words an m following a vowel and not followed by a vowel is not a consonant, but only a sign that the preceding vowel is "nasal," i.e., pronounced with the soft palate raised so as to leave the nasal passage open. French n is used in the same way; so that *champ* and *chant* are pronounced alike, namely, as shōn.

FUNK & WAGNALLS New Standard Dictionary s. v.

Maacah, Maacha: mē'ā-kā¹ or mē'ā-kā¹; mǎ'a-eā² or mǎ'a-eā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maacath:** mē'ā-ka(h)¹; mǎ'a-eāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maachab:** mē'ā-kā¹; mǎ'a-eā² [Bible].—**Maachathi:** mē-ak'ā-thai¹; mǎ-ā'e-a-thi² [Bible].—**Maachati:** mē-ak'ā-toi¹; mǎ-ā'e-a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Maadal:** mē'ā-dē'oi¹ or mē'ā-dai¹; mǎ'a-dā'i² or mǎ'a-di² [Bible].—**Maadiah:** mē'ā-dai'ā¹; mǎ'a-di'ā² [Bible].—**Maai:** mi-ē'oi¹; ma-ā'i² [Bible].—**Maala:** mē'ā-lā¹; mǎ'a-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Maaleh:** mē-āl'e-a-krab'im¹ or mē'ā-lā'e-krab'im¹; mǎ-āl'e-a-erāb'im² or mǎ'a-lā'a-erāb'im² [Bible].

ma'am: mam¹; mām². *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.* mām¹; *E. & St.* mam¹. The "New Standard Dictionary" notes that in the United States the contraction is corrupted into 'm (yes 'm), *mam*, *mārm*, *mēm*, and in Great Britain into 'm, *mem*, *mum*, etc. *Ma'am* is also used when speaking to a queen or a royal/princess at the English court. Murray, who does not indicate mam¹, gives mām¹ and m'm¹, "usually unstressed," as alternatives. Harris ("New International") notes mam¹ as alternative and adds "when unaccented usually mām¹, m'm¹" [A colloquial contraction of *madam*].

Maani: mē'ā-nai¹; mǎ'a-nī² [Apocrypha].—**Maara:** mē'ā-ra¹ or mē'ē-ra¹; mǎ'a-ra² or mǎ-ā-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Maarath:** mē'ā-rath¹; mǎ'a-rāth² [Bible].—**Maareh-Geba:** mē'ā-re-gi'ba¹; mǎ-a-rē-gē'ba² [Bible (R. V.)].

Maas: mās¹; mās² [Dutch name of the river Meuse].

Maasal: mē'ā-sai¹ or mē-as'ai¹; mǎ'a-sī² or mǎ-ās'i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Maaseas:** mē'ā-sī'as¹; mǎ'a-sē'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Maaselah:** mē'ā-sī'yā¹; mǎ'a-sē'yā² [Bible].—**Maasia:** mē'ā-sai'as¹; mǎ'a-sī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Maasial:** mē-as'i'oi¹ or mē-as'i-ē'oi¹; mǎ-ās'i-i² or mǎ-ās'i-ā'i² [Bible].—**Maasias:** mē'ā-sai'as¹; mǎ'a-sī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Maasmas:** mē-as'mas¹; mǎ-ās'mas² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Maath:** mē'āth¹; mǎ'āth² [Bible].—**Maaz:** mē'āz¹; mǎ'āz² [Bible].—**Maazla:** mē'ā-zai'oi¹; mǎ'a-zī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Maazlau:** mē'ā-zī-ē'ū¹; mǎ'a-zī-ā'ū² [Douai Bible].—**Mabdal:** mab'dai¹; mǎb'da-i² [Apocrypha].

Mabel: mē'bel¹; mǎ'bēl² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Mabelle:* mǎ'bel¹; mǎ'bēl²; *L. Mabilia:* ma-bil'i-oi¹; ma-bil'i-a².

Mabinoŷion: mab'i-nō'gi-on¹; mǎb'i-nō'gi-on² [Celtic mythological tales].

macaco: mǎ-kē'ko¹; mǎ-eā'eo². *E.* mǎ-kā'kō¹ [1. A lemur. 2. A variety of Am. monkey].

Macalon: mak'ā-len¹; mǎ'e-a-lōn² [Apocrypha].

Macao: mǎ-kā'o¹; mǎ-eā'o². *Lippincott's Gazetteer* mǎ-kau¹ [Port. colony in China]. [tubes].

macaroni: mak'ā-rō'ni¹; mǎ'e-a-rō'ni² [An Italian paste made into long

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Maccabæus, Maccabeus: mak'ə-bī'us¹; mæ'e'a-bē'ūs² [Jewish patriot
(-160 B. C.). [B. C.].]

Maccabees: mak'ə-biz¹; mæ'e'a-bēs² [A Jewish family of patriots (2d cent.

McCrea: mæ-krē'¹; ma-erā'² [Am. victim of Indians (1753-77)].

M'Crie: mæ-krī'¹; ma-erē'² [Scot. historian (1772-1835)].

M'Eachern: mæk-ek'krun¹ or (Scot.) mæk-eñ'ærn¹; mæ-ē'e'erūn² or (Scot.)
mæ-ēñ'ærn² [A Celtic family name].

mace: mēs¹; māç² [A staff of office].

Maceda: mæ-sī'də¹; ma-çē'də² [Douai Bible].

macédoine [Fr.]: mæ'sē'dwān¹; mæ'çē'dwān² [A dish of mixed vegetables].

Macedonia: mas'i-dō'nī-ə¹; mæç'e-dō'nī-ə² [European country].

Maceloth: mæ-sī'ləfh¹; ma-çē'lōth² [Douai Bible].

Macenias: mas'i-nai'əs¹; mæç'e-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Maceo: mæ-çhē'o¹; mā-thē'o² [Cuban patriot (1848-96)].

M'Gillcuddy Reeks: mæ-gil'i-kud'i riks¹; ma-gil'i-eüd'y rēks² [Ir.
mountains].

Machabees: mak'ə-biz¹; mæ'e'a-bēs² [Douai Bible].—**Machabeus:** mak'-
ə-bī'us¹; mæ'e'a-bē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

Machaon: mæ-kē'ən¹; ma-eā'ōn² [Gr. hero at the siege of Troy].

Machathl: mak'ə-çhəi¹; mæ'e'a-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Machatl:** mak'ə-
tai¹; mæ'e'a-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Machbanai:** mak'bā-nē¹; mæç'ba-nā² [Bible].—
Machbena: mak-bī'nə¹; mæç-bē'nā² [Bible (R. V.) and Douai].—**Machbenah:**
mak-bī'nā¹; mæç-bē'nā² [Bible].

machete [Sp.]: mæ-çhē'tē¹; mā-çhē'tē² [A heavy cutlass].

Machl: mē'kai¹; mā'eī² [Bible].

Machlas: mæ-kai'əs¹; ma-eī'as² [Seaport in Me.].

Machlavel: mak'i-ə-vel¹; mæ'e'i-a-vēl² [Same as MACHIAVELIAN].

Machiavellan, Machiavellian: mak'i-ə-vel'i-ən¹; mæ'e'i-a-vēl'i-an². *E.*,
St., & *Wr.* mak-i-ə-vī'lī-ən¹, so also Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840),
and Reid (1844) [Crafty in politics].

Machiavellism: mak'i-ə-vel'izm¹; mæ'e'i-a-vēl'izm² [The principles of
Machiavelli]. [writer (1469-1527)].

Machiavelli: mæ'ki-ə-vel'i¹; mæ'eī-ä-vēl'i² [Florentine statesman].

machicolation: mæç'i-ko-lē'shən¹; mæç'i-eo-lā'shon², *Standard, M.*,
St., & *Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* mæ-çik'o-lē'shən¹ [An opening in a wall used as a means
of attack].

machinal: mæ-shīn'al¹; ma-çhīn'al², noted also by Perry (1777). *C.* &
Wr. mak'i-nəl¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker
(1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and
Reid (1844) [Relating to machines].

machination: mak'i-nē'shən¹; mæ'e'i-nā'shon² [A plot].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

machine: mə-ʃɪn¹; ma-ʧɪn². Dr. Bradley ("New English Dict.," vol. vi, p. 7; Oxford, 1908) says, "In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syllable." It was so stressed by Bailey (1732), but not in his edition of 1775, nor by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fulton & Knight (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [A mechanical appliance].

Machir: mē'kir¹; mǎ'eɪr² [Bible].—**Machmas:** mak'məs¹; mǎe'mas² [Apocrypha].—**Machmethath:** mak'mu-θaθ¹; mǎe'me-θaθ² [Douai Bible].—**Machnadebal:** mak-nad'ɪ-bai¹ or mak'nə-dɪ'bai¹; mǎe-nād'e-bɪ² or mǎe'na-dē'bɪ² [Bible].—**Machpelah:** mak-pɪ'lū¹; mǎe-pē'lā² [Bible].

Mackay: mə-kai¹; ma-kȳ² [Scot. author (1814-89)].

McKay: mə-kai¹ or mə-kē¹; ma-kȳ² or ma-kā² [Scot. and Am. family [name].]

Mackaye: mə-kē¹; ma-kā² [Am. family name].

mackerel: mak'ər-el¹; mǎk'ēr-əl²—frequently mispronounced mak'rəl¹.

Mackinac, Mackinaw: mak'ɪ-nē¹; mǎk'ɪ-nā² [1. A strait between Lakes Michigan and Huron. 2. A county of Michigan. 3. An island in Lake Huron].

Macleod: mə-klaud¹; ma-eloud² [Scot. divine (1812-72)].

MacIise: mə-klis¹; ma-elis² [Ir. painter (1811-70)].

Macmahon: mak-mān¹; mǎe-mān² [A family name of Celtic origin].

MacMahon: māk'mā'ōn¹; mǎe'mā'ōn² [Fr. president (1808-93)].

MacMonnies: mak-mʊn'iz¹; mae-mòn'is² [Am. sculptor (1863-)].

Macnamara: mak'nə-mā'ra¹; mǎe'na-mā'ra² [A Celtic family name].

Macomb: mə-kūm¹ or mə-kōm¹; ma-eōm² or mǎe'ōm²—the *b* is silent [Am. general (1782-1841)].

Macon: mē'kən¹; mā'eon² [1. Am. senator (1757-1837). 2. Any one of several counties and towns of the United States, especially a city in Georgia].

Mâcon: mǎ'kēn¹; mǎ'eōn² [Fr. city].

macramé: mak'ra-mē¹; mǎe'ra-mē², *Standard*; C. mak-rə-mē¹; E. & M. mak-rā-mē¹; St. & W. mak'ra-mē¹ [A fringe of knotted thread].

Macready: mə-krē'dɪ¹; ma-erā'dy² [Eng. actor (1793-1873)].

macrocosm: mak'ro-kezm¹; mǎe'ro-eōsm²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and that indicated by Jameson (1827), Goodrich (1847), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Wr. mē'kro-kezm¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The universe].

macron: mē'krən¹ or mak'ren¹; mā'eron² or mǎe'rōn². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England [A line placed over a letter (ā, â, ē, ī, ō, ū, v) to indicate that its sound is long].

Macron: mē'kren¹; mā'erōn² [Apocrypha].—**Madaba:** mad'ə-bā¹; mǎd'-a-bā¹ [Douai Bible].—**Madal:** mē'dai¹ or mad'ɪ-ai¹; mǎ'dɪ² or mǎd'a-ɪ² [Bible].

madam: mad'əm¹; mǎd'am² [My lady: a title of courtesy].

madama [It.]: ma-dā'ma¹; mǎ-dā'mā² [Madam].

madame [Fr.]: mā'dām¹; mǎ'dām²; not mad'əm¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnʃ; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Madeira: *mə-dī'rə* or (*Pg.*) *mə-dē'ra*¹; *mə-dē'ra* or (*Pg.*) *mä-dē'rä*². *C.* and Webster (1828) *mə-dē'ra*¹ [*Pg.* island in Atlantic; wine].

mademoiselle [*Fr.*]: *ma'də-mwā'zel*¹; *mä'de-mwā'sël*². Vulgarly *mad'-i-mə-zel*¹ [Miss: a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman].

Madia¹: *mə-dai'ə*¹; *mə-dī'a*² [Douai Bible].

Madia²: *mē'di-ə*¹; *mā'di-a*² [An Am. herb—the tarweed].

Madlabun: *mə-dai'ə-bun*¹; *mə-dī'a-būn*² [Apocrypha].—**Madlah:** *mə-dai'ū*¹; *mə-dī'ä*² [Bible].—**Madian:** *mē'di-ən*¹; *mā'di-an*² [Bible].—**Madmannah:** *mad-man'ū*¹; *mäd-män'ä*² [Bible].—**Madmen:** *mad'men*¹; *mäd'mēn*² [Bible].—**Madmena:** *mad-mī'nä*¹; *mäd-mē'nä*² [Douai Bible].—**Madmenah:** *mad-mī'nä*¹; *mäd-mē'nä*² [Bible].—**Madon:** *mē'den*¹; *mā'dön*² [Bible].

Madras: *mə-dras*¹; *mə-dräs*². See *ASK* [City in Brit. India or cotton cloth first made there].

madrier: *mad'ri-ər*¹; *mäd'ri-ēr*². *E.* *mad'rīr*¹; *I.* *mad-rīr*¹ [A heavy beam]

Maeleth: *mē'i-leth*¹; *mā'e-lēth*² [Douai Bible].

maelstrom: *mēl'strēm*¹; *mäl'strom*² [A whirlpool off the coast of Norway].

Maelus: *mi-ī'lus*¹; *ma-ē'lūs*² [Apocrypha].

maestoso: *mā'es-tō'so*¹; *mä'es-tō'so*², *Standard, C., E., & W. I., St., & W.* *mā-ēs-tō'zo*, also Smart (1840); *M.* *mā-ēs-tō'so*¹; Jameson (1827) *mes-tō'zō*¹ [It., majestically: a direction in music].

Maestricht: *mās'triht*¹; *mäs'triht*² [Dutch town].

maestro: *ma-es'tro*¹; *mä-ēs'tro*², *Standard; C., E., & W.* *mā-ēs'trō*¹; *I.* *ma-es'trō*¹; *M.* *mā-ēs'trō*¹ [It., master].

Maeterlinck: *mā'tər-līnk*¹; *mä'tēr-līnk*² [Belg. poet (1862-)].

Mafeking: *mā'fə-kiŋ*¹ or (*colloq.*) *mēf'kiŋ*¹; *mā'fe-kīng*² or (*colloq.*) *māf'-kiŋ*² [Town in Bechuanaland, South Africa].

Mafia, Maffia: *mā'fi-ə*¹; *mā'fi-ä*² [A Sicilian secret society].

Magadan: *mag'ə-dan*¹; *mäg'a-dän*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Magala:** *mag'ə-lə*¹; *mäg'a-la*² [Douai Bible].—**Magbish:** *mag'bish*¹; *mäg'bish*² [Bible].—**Magdalel:** *mag'də-ləl*¹; *mäg'da-lēl*² [Douai Bible].

Magdalen¹: *mag'də-len*¹; *mäg'da-lēn*² [A feminine personal name]. See the next entry and *MAGDALENE*.

Magdalen²: *mēd'lin*¹; *mad'lin*²—a corruption of *OF. Madelaine*, spelt in Early Eng. *Maudelen* (1320), *Mawdeleyn* (1380), *Mawdeleyn* (1460), *Maudlen* (1565), *Mawdlin* (1573), and *Maudlin* (1631) [A college at Oxford and one at Cambridge, England].

Magdalene: *mag'də-lin*¹ or *mag'də-lī'nī*¹; *mäg'da-lēn*² or *mäg'da-lē'nē*² [Bible and feminine personal name]. *D. Magdalena:* *mag'da-lē'nä*¹; *mäg'dä-lē'nä*²; *F. Madeleine:* *mad'len*¹; *mäd'len*²; *G. Magdalene:* *mäg'da-lē'nä*¹; *mäg'dä-lē'nä*²; *It. Maddalena:* *mäd'da-lē'nä*¹; *mäd'dä-lē'nä*²; *Pg. Sp. Sw. Magdalena:* *mäg'də-lē'nä*¹; *mäg'dä-lē'nä*².

Magdalum: *mag'də-lum*¹; *mäg'da-lüm*² [Douai Bible].—**Magdiel:** *mag'də-el*¹; *mäg'di-ēl*² [Bible].—**Maged:** *mē'ged*¹; *mā'gēd*² [Apocrypha].—**Magedan:** *mag'də-dan*¹; *mäg'dä-dän*² [Douai Bible].

Magellan: *mə-jel'ən*¹; *ma-gēl'an*² [Port. navigator (1480?-1521)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ä; gö, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɒll; lū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Magellanic: maj'e-lan'ik¹ or mag-e-lan'ik¹; mǎg'ɛ-lǎn'ie² or mǎg'ɛ-lǎn'ie²; *St.* maj'el-an'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Magenta: mə-jen'tə¹; ma-gĕn'ta² [It. town].

Magglore: mad-jō'rē¹; mǎd-gō're² [Lake in Italy and Switzerland].

Magheramorne: mūh'rə-mōrn'¹; mǎh'ra-mōrn'² [Ir. barony].

Magi: mē'jui¹; mā'gi² [Eastern sages].

Magian: mē'ji-ən¹; mā'gi-an² [Pert. to the Magi].

Magna Carta, Magna Charta: mag'nə kūr'tə¹; mǎg'na ɕār'ta² [L., Great Charter; specifically, the charter of English liberties (June, 1215)]. [tance].

magnate: mag'nēt¹; mǎg'nāt²; *not* mag'nit¹ [A person of rank or impor-

magnesia: mag-ni'shi-ə¹; mǎg-nē'shi-a², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C. & M.* mag-ni'shi-ə¹; *W. & Wr.* mag-ni'ʒi-ə¹. *W.* notes mag-ni'ʒə¹ as alternative [An earthy powder used in medicine].

magnesium: mag-ni'shi-um¹; mǎg-nē'shi-ūm², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* mag-ni'shi-um¹; *M.* mag-ni'si-um¹; *W. & Wr.* mag-ni'ʒi-um¹ [A silver-white metallic element].

magnet: mag'net¹; mǎg'nēt² [A body capable of exerting attraction].

magnetization: mag'net-i-zē'shən¹; mǎg'nēt-i-zā'shon² [The act or result of magnetic attraction].

magneto- mag'net-o-¹, *Standard, C., E., & St., or* mag-ni'to-¹, *M.;* mǎg'nēt-o-² *or* mǎg-nē'to-²; *I. & W.* mag-net'ō-¹; *Wr.* mag-ni-tō-¹ [Combining form derived from MAGNET]. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the American dictionaries, the populace prefers mag-ni'to-¹ when speaking of the device used to ignite the fluid used for the internal-combustion engines of motor-vehicles.

magnetogram: mag-ni'to-gram¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* mag-net'ō-gram¹, *C., E., I., & Wr.;* mǎg-nē'to-gram² *or* mǎg-nēt'ō-gram² [A record of magnetic intensity].

magnetograph: mag-ni'to-graf¹; mǎg-nē'to-gram² [A machine for meas-uring magnetic intensity].

magnolia: mag-nō'h-ə¹; mǎg-nō'li-a²—four syllables, *not* mag-nōl'ya¹ [A flowering plant].

Magog: mē'gog¹; mā'gōg² [Bible].—**Magor=missabib, Magor Missabib:** mē'ger'mis'ə-bib¹; nǎ'gōr'mis'ə-bib² [Bible].—**Magpiash:** mag'pi-ash¹; mǎg'pi-ash² [Bible].

maguey: ma-gwē'¹; mā-gwē'², *Standard; C. & I.* ma-gwē'¹; *E., M., & W.* mag'wē¹; *Wr.* mag'wi¹; Spanish mā-gē'¹ [A plant, the American aloë].

Magyar: maj'yar¹; mǎg'yār². *Standard, C., & W.* mod'yər¹; *E. & I.* mag'yər¹; *M.* mǎd'yār¹; *St.* mad'yār¹; *Wr.* mad'jār¹ [A Hungarian].

Mahabharata: mā'hə-bhā'rə-tə¹; mā'hā-bhā'ra-ta² [Hindu epic]. See ARYABHATTA.

Mahalah: mə-hē'lā'¹ *or* mē'hə-lā'¹; ma-hā'lā'² *or* mā'ha-lā'² [Bible].—**Mahaleel:** mə-hē'lə-lē'¹ *or* mə-hal'ə-lē'¹; ma-hā'lə-lē'² *or* mā'hā'lə-lē'² [Bible].—**Mahalel:** mə-hē'lə-lē'¹; ma-hā'lə-lē'² [Same as MAHALEEL].—**Mahalath:** mē'hə-lath¹; mā'ha-lāth² [Bible].—**Mahali:** mē'hə-lai¹; mā'ha-li² [Bible].—**Mahalon:** mē'hə-len¹; mā'ha-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Mahan: mə-han'¹; ma-hān'² [Am. family name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Mahan²: *mān*¹; *mān*² [Ir. family name].

Mahanalm: *mē*^h*hē-nē*¹*m*¹; *mā*^h*hā-nā*¹*m*² [Bible].—**Mahaneh=dan**, **Mahaneh Dan**: *mē*^h*hē-ne*¹*dan*¹; *mā*^h*hā-nē*¹*dān*² [Bible].—**Maharai**: *mā*^h*hā-r*¹*ai*¹ or *mē*^h*hē-r*¹*ai*¹; *mā*^h*hā-r*¹*ai*² or *mā*^h*hā-r*¹*i*² [Bible].

maharaja, maharajah: *mā*^h*hā-rā*¹*jā*¹; *mā*^h*hā-rā*¹*jā*² [Hindu prince].

Mahat: *mā*^h*hūt*¹; *mā*^h*hūt*² [Sans., the primal intelligence].

Mahath: *mē*^h*hath*¹; *mā*^h*hāth*² [Bible].—**Mahavite**: *mē*^h*hē-vait*¹; *mā*^h*hā-vit*² [Bible].—**Mahaziot**: *mā*^h*hē-zi*¹*ōth*¹; *mā*^h*hā-zi*¹*ōth*² [Bible].—**Mahaleth**: *mē*^h*hē-leth*¹; *mā*^h*hē-lēth*² [Douai Bible].—**Maher-shalal-hash-baz**: *mē*^h*hē-shē*¹*lal*¹ [or *shāl*¹*al*¹]*hāsh*¹*baz*¹; *mā*^h*hē-shā*¹*lal*¹ [or *shāl*¹*al*¹]*hāsh*¹*baz*² [Bible].—**Mahida**: *mā*^h*hāi*¹*dā*¹; *mā*^h*hāi*¹*dā*² [Douai Bible].—**Mahlah**: *mā*^h*lā*¹; *mā*^h*lā*² [Bible].—**Mabli**: *mā*^h*lā*¹; *mā*^h*lā*² [Bible].—**Mahlon**: *mā*^h*lōn*¹; *mā*^h*lōn*² [Bible].

Mahmoud: *mā*^h*mūd*¹; *mā*^h*mūd*² [Any one of four sultans (967-1839)].

Mahol: *mē*^h*hel*¹; *mā*^h*hōl*² [Bible].

Mahomet: *mā*^h*hēm*¹*et*¹; *mā*^h*hōm*¹*ēt*². Same as MOHAMMED.

Mahon: *mā*^h*hūn*¹; *mā*^h*hōn*² [Eng. historian (1805-75)].

Mahony: *mā*^h*o-ni*¹ or *mā*^h*ni*¹; *mā*^h*o-ny*² or *mā*^h*ny*² [Ir. poet (1804-66)].

Mahopac: *mā*^h*hō*¹*pak*¹; *mā*^h*hō*¹*pāe*²; frequently mispronounced *mē*^h*o-pak*¹ [Village and lake in N. Y.].

Mahound: *mā*^h*haund*¹; *mā*^h*haund*². *M.* *mā*^h*hünd*¹; *St.* *mā*^h*haund*¹; *Wr.* *mā*^h*haund*¹.

It is *Mahound*, the Evil One, and he has gain'd my soul!

THOMAS HOOD *The Demon Ship* st. 8.

mahout: *mā*^h*haut*¹; *mā*^h*hout*². *E.* *mā*^h*hūt*¹; *I.* *mā*^h*hūt*¹ [The driver and keeper of an elephant].

Mahratta: *mā*^h*rāt*¹*ā*; *mā*^h*rāt*²*ā* [Hindu race].

Mahselah: *mā*^h*sī*¹*yā*¹; *mā*^h*sē*¹*yā*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Mahumite: *mā*^h*hū*¹*mait*¹; *mā*^h*hū*¹*mīt*² [Douai Bible].

Malaneas: *mai*^h*ā-ni*¹*as*¹; *mī*^h*ā-nē*¹*ās*² [Apocrypha].

maid: *mēd*¹; *mād*²; *not* *maid*¹, *nor* *mēid*¹, as heard frequently in England.

maiden: *mē*^h*dān*¹; *mā*^h*dēn*²; *not* *mai*^h*dēn*¹.

mail, malm. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: *mēl*¹, *māl*²; *mēm*¹, *mām*²; *not* *mail*¹, *malm*¹, as sometimes heard in London and southern England [I. Letters and papers sent by post. II. Mutilation.]

Malmon: *mai*^h*mon*¹; *mī*^h*mon*² [Maimonides].

Malmonides: *mai*^h*mōn*¹*i-diz*¹; *mī*^h*mōn*¹*i-dēs*² [Span. Jewish theologian (1135-1204)].

main¹: *mēn*¹; *mān*² [First or chief].

Main²: *mēn*¹ or (*Ger.*) *main*¹; *mān*² or (*Ger.*) *mīn*² [*Ger.* river].

maintain: *mēn*¹*tēn*¹; *mān*²*tān*². *Wr.* *mīn*¹*tēn*¹ [To keep up; also, to provide support for].

maintenance: *mēn*¹*ti-nəns*¹; *mān*²*te-nan*². Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) *mēn*¹*ti-nəns*¹ [Support].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Maintenon (de): də maŋˈtə-nōŋˈ¹; de maŋˈte-nōŋˈ² [Fr. marquise secretly married to Louis XIV. (1635-1719)].

Mainwaring: manˈər-ɪŋ¹; mænˈər-ing² [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-CHAMP.

Mainz: moints¹; mints² [City in Hesse].

majollica: mə-jəlˈi-kə¹ or (It.) mə-yōˈli-ka¹; ma-jölˈi-ea² or (It.) mā-yōˈli-

Makaz: mēˈkaz¹; māˈkǎz² [Bible].

make: mēk¹; māk² [To cause to be or become].

Maked: mēˈked¹; māˈkēd² [Apocrypha].

Makkeloth: mak-hiˈləθ¹ or -lōθ¹; māk-hēˈlōθ² or -lōθ² [Bible].

maki: māˈki¹; māˈki², *Standard & E.*; *C. & W.* makˈi¹; *I. & M.* mēˈki¹ [A lemur].

Makkedah: ma-kīˈdə¹; mā-kēˈda² [Bible].—**Maktesh:** makˈtesh¹; mākˈtēsh² [Bible].—**Malachi:** malˈə-kai¹; mālˈa-ci² [An Old Testament prophet or his book of the Bible].—**Malachias:** malˈə-kaiˈəs¹; mālˈa-ciˈas² [Douai Bible].

maladroit: malˈə-droitˈ¹; mālˈa-drōitˈ². *E., M., & St.* malˈə-droit¹ [Lacking skill; clumsy].

Malalai: malˈə-lēˈai¹; mālˈa-lāˈi² [Douai Bible].—**Malaleel:** mə-lēˈh-el¹; ma-lāˈle-ēl² [Douai Bible].

malapropos: mal-apˈro-pōˈ¹; māl-ǎpˈro-pōˈ² [Out of place].

malar: mēˈlār¹; māˈlar² [The cheek-bone].

malaria: mə-lēˈri-ə¹; ma-lāˈri-a² [A morbid condition of the blood in which chills alternate fever].

Malasar: malˈə-sar¹; mālˈa-sār² [Douai Bible].

Malay: mə-lēˈ¹ or mēˈlē¹; ma-lāˈ² or māˈlā² [Race of southwestern Asia].

Malaysia: mə-lēˈshu-ə¹; ma-lāˈshi-a² [Asiatic peninsula and islands].

Malcam (R. V.), Malcham: malˈkəm¹; mālˈeam² [Bible].—**Malchiah:** mal-kaiˈā¹; māl-ciˈā² [Bible].—**Malchiel:** malˈku-el¹; māl-ci-ēl² [Bible].—**Malchijah:** mal-kaiˈjā¹; māl-ciˈjā² [Bible].—**Malchiram:** mal-kaiˈram¹; māl-ciˈram² [Bible].—**Malchishua:** malˈkai-shūˈa¹; māl-ci-shūˈa² [Bible].—**Malchus:** malˈkʊs¹; māl-cūs² [Bible].

Malcolm: malˈkəm¹; mālˈeom² [A masculine personal name].

Maldiv: malˈdaiv¹; mālˈdiv² [Islands west of Ceylon].

male: mēl¹; māl² [Masculine].

Malebranche: mālˈbrāŋsh¹; mālˈbrāŋḥ² [Fr. philosopher (1638-1715)].

malediction: malˈi-dikˈshən¹; mālˈe-dīeˈshon² [A curse].

malefactor: malˈi-fakˈtər¹; mālˈe-fāeˈtor², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*; *C. & M.* malˈi-fak-tər¹; *St.* malˈi-fakˈtər¹ [One who commits a flagrant offense against the law].

maleic: mə-līˈik¹; ma-lēˈie². *C.* mēˈh-ik¹; *E.* malˈe-ik¹ [A chemical compound].

Maleleel: mə-līˈh-el¹ or malˈi-lil¹; ma-lēˈle-ēl² or mālˈe-lēl² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Malesherbes, de: də malz'ərb¹; de mälş'ərb² [Fr. statesman (1721-94)].

malevolence: mə-lev'o-lens¹; ma-lëv'o-lënc² [Disposition to injure others].
—**malevolent:** mə-lev'o-lent¹; ma-lëv'o-lënt² [Having an evil disposition].

malfeasance: mal-fi'zəns¹; mäl-fë'sənc². *St. & Smart* mal-fë'zəns¹ [The commission of an unlawful act].

Malibran: mā"li"brän¹; mǎ"li"brän². Sometimes Anglicized mal'i-bran¹ [Fr. singer (1808-36)].

malle: mē'lk¹; mā'lie² [Pert. to or obtained from apples; as, *malic* acid].

malice: mal'is¹; mǎl'ic² [A desire to injure another; ill-will].—**malicious:** mā-līsh'us¹; mā-līsh'ūs² [Addicted to malice].

malign: mə-lain¹; ma-lin² [To speak evil of another].—**malignant:** mə-lig'nənt¹; ma-lig'nant² [1. Evil in nature; extremely malicious. 2. Intense; virulent; as, a malignant tumor].—**maligner:** mə-lain'ər¹; ma-lin'ēr² [One who maligns].

mallnes: mə-lin¹; ma-lin² [1. A gauze-like veiling. 2. A lace first made at Malines (Mechlin), Belgium].

malinger: mə-līn'gər¹; ma-līn'gēr². *Wr.* mə-lin'jər¹ [To simulate sickness].

mallon: mal'i-sən¹; mǎl'i-son², *Standard & M.; C. & E.* mal'i-zən¹; *I., W., & Wr.* mal'i-zn¹; *St.* mal'i-sn¹ [A malediction].

malkin: mōl'kin¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* mō'kin¹, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* mǎl'kin² or mǎ'kin²—the second pronunciation is due to the occasional spelling **maukēn** (Milton), **mawkin** (Tennyson), **maukin** (Milton) [A swineherd].

mall: mōl¹; mǎl². *St.* indicates mal¹ and mel² as alternatives [A mallet].

This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pèle mèle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet (Not so in his Dictionary of 1724 and of 1732. F. H. V.). That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

"With mighty mall
"The monster merciless him made to fall."

SPENSER [*Faerie Queene*].

"And give that reverend head a mall
"Or two or three against a wall."

BUTLER *Hudibras*.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall* and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

mall: mal¹, *Standard, I., Wr.;* mel¹, *C., or* mōl¹, *E., M., St., & W.;* mǎl², mēl², or mǎl². Among the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) indicated mōl¹, if the quotations he gives, which are the same as Walker cites, may be taken as guides, but Perry (1777) noted mal¹, as did also Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). See also **PALL MALL** [A broad walk].

mallecho: mal'i-cho¹; mǎl'e-cho². See **MICHING MALICHO**.

malleolar: ma-li'o-lər¹; mǎ-lë'o-lar². *C., I., Wr.* mal'i-o-lər¹; *E.* mal-i-ō'-lər¹ [Pert. to one of two rounded bony prominences on either side of the ankle-joint].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, ǎl; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mallos: mal'əs¹; māl'əs² [Apocrypha].—**Mallothi:** mal'o-thai¹; māl'o-thi² [Bible].—**Malluch:** mal'uk¹; māl'ūe² [Bible].—**Malluchi:** mal'u-kai¹; māl'u-ei² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mallus:** mal'us¹; māl'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Malmesbury: mām'ber-¹; mām's'bēr-y² [1. Eng. town. 2. Anglo-Saxon historian (1095-1143?)].

malmsey: mām'zi¹; mām'sy².

This letter [l] has no irregularity except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in . . . malmsey, salmon. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 111 [1784].

Malobathron: mal'o-bath'ren¹; māl'o-bāth'rōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Malplaquet: māl'plā'kē¹; māl'plā'ke² [Fr. village and battlefield, 1709].

malt: mōlt¹; māl². *M.* mōlt¹ [Grain that has been germinated].

Maltanneus: mal'ta-ni'us¹; māl'ta-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Maltese: mōl-tiz¹; māl-tēs². *M.* mōl-tiz¹ [Pert. to the island of Malta; as, *Maltese* lace].

Malthus: mal'hus¹; māl'thūs² [Eng. political economist (1766-1834)].

Malthusian: mal-thiū'si-ən¹ *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*, or mal-thiū'zən¹, *Standard* (1913) & *W.*; māl-thū'si-an² or māl-thū'zhan². *E., I., M., & St.* mal-thiū'zi-ən¹; *Wr.* mal-thiū'shən¹ [Pert. to Malthus his doctrines].

Malvern: mōl'vēr¹; māl'vērn² [Eng. or Austral. town].

Malvern: māl'vēr¹; māl'vērn² [A town in Ark.; also, one in Iowa].

mama, mamma: mā'mə¹ or mə-mā'¹; mā'ma² or ma-mā'². The first is the preferred Am. spelling and pronunciation, the second is standard in Great Britain. The Eng. word of the 17-18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *au*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the F. *maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form (mām'ə, mōm'ə), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *mam'ma* is the more usual.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, '08].

Notwithstanding the foregoing statement concerning the position of the stress in England, it may be noted here that the first lexicographer to indicate it—Nathan Bailey—placed it on the first syllable in the edition of his dictionary dated 1732. Johnson (1775) noted *mam-ma*; Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) *mam-mā*; Sheridan (1780) pronounced the word *mam-mā*.

Mamalas: mō-mē'yəs¹; mā-mā'yas² [Apocrypha].

Mambrino: mām-brī'no¹; mām-brī'no² [Legendary Moorish king].

Mamdai: mām'dai¹; mām'dī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mammillary: mām'i-lē-rī¹; mām'i-lā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. The earlier lexicographers were divided concerning the position of the stress. By Bailey (1732), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849) it was indicated on the first syllable, but by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the antepenult—*mamil'lary* [Pert. to the breast].

Mammon: mām'ən¹; mām'on² [Bible].—**Mamnitanaalmus:** mām'ni-tā-nē[or -nā]'mūs¹; mām'ni-tā-nā[or -nī]'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Mamnitaneumus:** mām'ni-tē-nī'mūs¹; mām'ni-tā-nē'mūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Manire:** mām'nī¹; mām're² [Bible].—**Mamuchan:** mā-mū'kən¹; mā-mū'ean² [Douai Bible].—**Mamuchus:** mā-mū'kūs¹; mā-mū'eūs² [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

man: man¹; mǎn²; *not* main¹ as frequently drawn out in England.

Manaen: man'ī-en¹; mǎn'a-ēn² [Bible].—**Manahat:** man'ā-hat¹; mǎn'a-hāt² [Douai Bible].—**Manahath:** man'ā-hath¹; mǎn'a-hāth² [Bible].—**Manahem:** man'ā-hem¹; mǎn'a-hēm² [Douai Bible].—**Manahethites:** man'ā-[or mǎn'ā]hēth-its¹; mǎn'a-[or mǎn'ā]hēth-its² [Bible].

Manasse: mǎ-nas'ī¹; ma-nās'e² [Douai Bible].

Manassites: mǎ-nas its¹; ma-nās its² [Bible].

mandamus: man-dē'mus¹; mǎn-dā'mūs² [A writ of right commanding a lower court to do some specified thing].

mandarin: man'dā-rin¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* man'dā-rin¹, *C., E., I., & Wr.*; mǎn'da-rin or mǎn'da-rin². *St.* man'dā-rin¹ [1. Chinese official. 2. A variety of orange]. [drake].

mandragora: man-drag'o-rā¹; mǎn-dräg'o-ra² [A stemless herb, the man-

mandrake: man'drēk¹; mǎn'drāk² [A plant containing a narcotic poison].

mane: mēn¹; mǎn². Compare MAIN [Long hair that grows on the neck of some animals].

manège [Fr.]: mǎ-nāž'ī¹; mǎ-nēzh'². *C., I., S., & Wr.* mǎ-nēž'ī¹; *E.* mǎ-nēž'ī¹; *M.* mǎ-než'ī¹; *W.* mǎ'než'ī¹ [Horsemanship].

Maneh: mē'nā¹; mǎ'ne² [Bible].

manes: mē'nīz¹; mǎ'nēs² [L., spirits of dead].

Manes: mē'nīz¹; mǎ'nēs² [Apocrypha (R. V.); heresiarch].

maneuver, manœuvre: mǎ-nū'vər¹; ma-nū'vēr². *M.* mǎ-nū'vər¹ [A movement in the disposition of troops or warships].

manganese: maŋ'gə-nīs'ī¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* maŋ'gə-nīz¹, *M.*; mǎŋ'-gə-nēs' or mǎŋ'gə-nēs². *E., I., & St.* maŋ'gə-nīz¹. Knowles (1835) indicated the first; Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted the second. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) maŋ'gə-nīs¹ [A metallic element used in glass-making].

mange: mēnj¹; mǎŋ² [A skin-disease that affects dogs, horses, etc.].

manger: mēn'jər¹; mǎn'gēr² [A feeding-trough or box for cattle].

manginess: mēn'ji-nes¹; mǎn'gi-nēs² [The state of having the mange].

mangle: maŋ'gl¹; mǎŋ'gl² [A pressing-machine].

mangrove: maŋ'grōv¹; mǎŋ'grōv², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* maŋ'grōv¹ [A tropical tree].

mangy: mēn'ji¹; mǎn'gy² [Affected with mange].

Mani: mē'nī¹; mǎ'nī² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Same as MANES].

mania: mē'ni-ā¹; mǎ'ni-ā² [Mental unsoundness].—**maniac:** mē'ni-ak¹; mǎ'ni-āc² [One raving with madness].—**maniacal:** mǎ-ni'ā-kāl¹; ma-nī'ā-cal².

Manichæan, Manichean: man'ī-ki'ōn¹; mǎn'ī-eē'an² [A follower of Manes, the Persian religious teacher].

Manila: mǎ-nīl'ā¹ or mǎ-nī'lā¹; ma-nīl'ā² or mǎ-nī'lā² [Capital and province of the Philippine Islands]. [cassava-plant].

manioc: man'ī-ok¹; mǎn'ī-ōc². *St. & Wr.* mē'ni-ok¹ [The product of the

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Manitoba: man¹-i-tō¹-bə¹ or (Fr.) mā¹-nī¹-tō¹-bā¹; mǎn¹-i-tō¹-ba² or (Fr.) mā¹-nī¹-tō¹-bā¹ [Canadian province and lake].

The local and general pronunciation of the word *Manitoba* is with the first *a* as in "man," the last *a* as in "sofa," and the stress upon the *o*. E. A. DAVIDSON in a letter to the author from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 10, 1916.

Manius: mē¹-ni-us¹; mā¹-ni-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mankind: man¹-kaind¹; mǎn¹-kind². Dr. Ash (1775), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) indicated the primary stress on the first syllable, and Walker (1791) condemned this as improper, yet such stress was employed by Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Johnson, and others. It is evident that in the following lines from his "Essay on Man,"

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;

The proper study of *mankind* is man,

Epilet II, l. 1.

the latter intended that the word be stressed on the ultima, but in

All *man-kind* alike require their grace,

All born to want; a miserable race,

the stress is upon the first syllable. So also is it in Samuel Johnson's lines,

Let observation with extensive view

Survey *man-kind* from China to Peru. *Vanity of Human Wishes*, l. 1.

How beautiful *man-kind* is! O brave new world,

That has such people in 't!

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc. I, l. 183.

... From whence ... could spring

So deep a malice, to confound the race

Of *man-kind* in one root, and earth with hell.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk II, l. 382.

There can be no question of the accuracy of stressing the first syllable of the word when it is used in opposition to *womankind*.

Manlius: man¹-li-us¹; mǎn¹-li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

manner: man¹-ər¹; mǎn¹-ēr². Compare MANOR.

Manoah: mǎ-nō¹-ā¹; mā-nō¹-ā² [Bible].

Manon Lescaut: mā¹-nōn¹ les¹-kō¹; mā¹-nōn¹ lēs¹-ēō² [The heroine of a romance by Abbé Prévost].

manor: man¹-ər¹; mǎn¹-or² [The landed estate of a nobleman].

Mansard: mān¹-sār¹; mǎn¹-sār² [Two Fr. architects (1. 1598-1666; 2. 1646-1708)].

mansard: man¹-sard¹; mǎn¹-sārd² [A type of house-roof designed by Man-
[sard].

mansuetude: man¹-swi-tiūd¹; mǎn¹-swe-tūd² [Gentleness].

mantelet: man¹-tl-et¹; mǎn¹-tl-ēt², *Standard, St., & W.; C., E., & I.* man¹-tel-et¹; *M.* man¹-tlt¹; *Wr.* man¹-tē-let¹. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated the stress as first noted here; but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) put it on the final syllable as Worcester [A short, loose outer garment].

mantra: man¹-trā¹ or mun¹-trā¹; mǎn¹-trā² or mǎn¹-trā²—the first is the preference of modern dictionaries [A passage or text from the Vedas, or holy books of the Hindus, used as an incantation or prayer].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

mantua: man'tiu-ə¹, *E., I., M., W., & Wr., or* man'chu-ə¹, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; man'tū-a² or man'chu-a². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) pronounced man'te¹; Walker (1791) man'chiu-ə¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) man'tu-ə¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) man'tū¹ [A woman's loose cloak or gown].

Manue: mā-nū'1; mā-nu-e² [Douai Bible].

Manutius: mā-niū'shu-us¹; mā-nū'shi-ūs² [Family name of Venetian printers, from 1494 to 1597]. Compare ALDINE.

many: men'1; mēn'y². Compare ANY [Constituting a large number].

Maoch: mē'ek¹; mā'ēe² [Bible].—**Maon:** mē'en¹; mā'ōn² [Bible].—**Maonathi:** mē-en'ā-thai¹; mā-ōn'ā-thi² [Douai Bible]. [N. Z.]

Maori: mā'o-rī¹ or (*Colloq.*) mau'ri¹; mā'o-ri or (*Colloq.*) mou'ri² [Native of]

Maozim: mē-ō'zim¹; mā-ō'zim² [Douai Bible].—**Mara:** mē'rə¹; mā'ra² [Bible].

marabout: mar'ə-būt¹; mār'a-būt². *E.* mar-ə-bū'1; *I.* mā-rā-būt'1; *Wr.* mar'ə-būt¹ [An African stork].

Maracalbo: mā'rā-kui'bo¹; mā'rā-eī'bo² [Venez. seaport, gulf, and sea].

Marah: mē'rā¹ or mār'ā¹; mā'rā² or mār'ā² [Bible]. Same as MARA.—**Marai:** mar'ā-i¹; mār'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Marala:** mar'ā-i'ā¹; mār'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Maraloth:** mā-rē'yōth¹ or -yōth¹; mā-rā'yōth² or -yōth² [Douai Bible].—**Maralah:** mar'ā-lā¹ or mā-rā-lā¹; mār'a-lā² or mā-rā-lā² [Bible].

maranatha: mar'ə-nā'thə¹, *Standard, E., & I., or* mar'ə-nath'ə¹, *C., M., W., & Wr.*; mār'a-nā'thā² or mār'a-nāth'ā². *St.* mar-ə-nē'thā¹; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, mar'en-ē'thā¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated mē'ran-ē'thā¹; Sheridan (1780) mā-ran'ā-thā¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) mar-a-nath'ā¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mar-a-nā'thā¹ [A terrible curse. See ANATHEMA].

maraschino: mar'ə-ski'no¹; mār'a-sei'no² [An Italian liqueur].

marasmus: mā-raz'mus¹; mā-rās'mūs² [Wasting away].

Marat: mā'rā'1; mā'rā'2 [Fr. revolutionary (1744-93)].

Marathon: mar'ə-then¹; mār'a-thōn² [A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of Gr. defeat of Persians, 490 B. C.].

marauder: mā-rōd'ər¹; mā-rad'ēr². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) mā-rō'dər¹ [A roving plunderer].

Marcellus: mar-sel'us¹; mār-çel'ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* mār'se'lūs¹; mār'çel'lūs²; *It.* **Marcello:** mar-chel'lo¹; mār-chel'lo².

March: mārçh¹; mārçh², in all forms and senses of the word.

Marchand: mār'çhān'1; mār'çhān'2 [1. Fr. navigator in the Pacific (1755-93). 2. Fr. explorer in Africa (1863-)].

marchioness: mār'çhān-es¹; mār'çhōn-ēs². By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mār'çhōn-es¹ [The wife or widow of a marquis].

Marconi (Guglielmo): mar-kō'nī¹; mār-eō'nī² [It. inventor (1874-)]. See WILLIAM.

2: árt, ápe, fáat, fáre, fást, whæt, ǎll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērñ; hīt, íce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōu, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Marcus: mār'kus¹; mār'eūs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. mār'kus¹; mār'eūs²; Fr. **Marc:** mār'k¹; mār'e²; Gr. **Markos:** mār'kos¹; mār'kōs²; Hung. **Mark:** mār'k¹; mār'k²; It. **Marco:** mār'ko¹; mār'eo²; L. **Marcus:** Sp. **Marcos:** mār'kos¹; mār'eōs²; Sw. **Markus:** mār'kus¹; mār'kūs².

Mardi Gras [Fr.]: mār'di grā¹; mār'di grā² [Shrove Tuesday].

Mardochal: mār'do-kai¹; mār'do-ei² [Douai Bible].—**Mardocheus:** mār'do-kī'us¹; mār'do-eē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Mardochia:** mār'do-kai'ə¹; mār'do-ei'a² [Douai Bible].—**Maresa:** mā-rī'sə¹; mā-rē'sa² [Douai Bible].—**Maresha:** mā-rī'she¹; mā-rē'sha² [Bible].—**Mareshah:** mā-rī'shā¹; mā-rē'shā² [Bible].

Margaret: mār'gə-ret¹; mār'gə-rēt² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Margaretha:** mār'gə-rē'ta¹; mār'gä-rē'tä²; F. **Marguerite:** mār'gə-rī't¹; mār'ge-rī't²; G. **Margarethe:** mār'gə-rē'ta¹; mār'gä-rē'tä²; Gr. **Margarites:** It. **Margarita:** mār'gə-rī'ta¹; mār'gä-rī'tä²; **Margherita:** L. **Margarita, Margareta:** mār'gə-rā'ta¹, -rī'ta¹; mār'gə-rī'ta², -rē'ta²; Pg. **Margarida:** mār'gə-rī'dā¹; mār'gä-rī'dä².

margarin, margarine: mār'gə-rīn¹ or -īn¹; mār'gə-rīn² or -īn² [An imitation of butter]. Compare OLEOMARGARIN. A correspondent (A. de N.) to the *Saturday Westminster Gazette*, London, Aug. 26, 1916, writes:

Why is *margarine*, the substitute for butter, universally pronounced *marjerine*? The spelling is correct, for the word, like the name *Margaret*, is derived from the Greek for pearl.

To-day's *Observer* publishes a letter signed by Hedley V. Storey, which contains the following remark: "The history of words tells us that some one blundered at a certain moment in a word's career and made a fool of the word forever!"

In the case of *margarine*, the mispronunciation arose from the unthinking adoption of an illiterate error. *Margarine* before the war was chiefly bought by the poor. Can nothing be done to save the English language from a stupid blunder, and the unhappy foreign student from another puzzle while trying to master the inconsistencies of English pronunciation?

Margery: mār'jə-rī¹; mār'ge-ry² [Diminutive of MARGARET].

Marla: mā-rā'i'ə¹; mā-rī'a² [A feminine personal name, the Latin equivalent of the English *Mary* and the French *Marie*].

Marlam: mē'rī-əm¹; mā'rī-am² [Douai Bible].

Marlan: mē'rī-ən¹; mā'rī-an² [A feminine personal name].

Marlanas Islands: mā'rī-ā'nās¹; mā'rī-ā'nās² [In W. Pacific ocean].

Marlanne: mē'rī-an¹; mā'rī-ān² [A feminine personal name].

Marla Theresa: mā-rā'i'ə tə-rī'sə¹; mā-rī'a te-rē'sa² [Ger. empress (1717-80)].

Marle [Fr.]: mā'rī¹; mā'rē² [A feminine personal name]. [(1755-93)].

Marie Antoinette: mā'rī' ān'twa'net¹; mā'rē' ān'twā'nēt² [Fr. queen

marigold: mar'ī-gōld¹; mār'ī-gōld². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mē'rī-gōld¹ [A variety of plants having golden yellow flowers].

Marimoth: mar'ī-mōth¹ or -mōth¹; mār'ī-mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha].

Marimuth: mar'ī-mūth¹; mār'ī-mūth² [Douai Bible].

Marlolatry: mē'rī-el'ə-trī¹; mā'rī-əl'a-try² [Worship of Virgin Mary].

Marlon: mar'ī-ən¹; mār'ī-on² [**1.** Am. general (1732-95). **2.** Several counties and towns in the United States].

Marisa: mar'ī-sə¹; mār'ī-sa² [Apocrypha].

1: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast, get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

marital: mar'i-təl¹; mār'i-tal². Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mā-rai'tal¹ [Pert. to a husband].

maritime: mar'i-tim¹, *Standard, C., W.* (1847-1908), *Wr.*, and Webster's Revised Unabridged (1913), or mar'i-taim¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); mār'i-tim² or mār'i-tim². The first of these indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to or bordering on the sea].

Marius: mē'ri-us¹; mā'ri-ūs² [Rom. consul (157-86 B. C.)].

Marjoribanks: mār'ch'ban'ks¹; mār'ch'bā'ngks² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Markirch: mār'kīr^h¹; mār'kīr^h² [Ger. town]. [general (1650-1722)].

Marlborough: mār'l'bur-o¹ or mōl'bro¹; mār'l'bōr-o² or mōl'bru² [Eng.

Marmaduke: mār'mə-diuk¹; mār'ma-dūk² [A masculine personal name].

marmoset: mār'mo-zet¹; mār'mo-sēt². *E.* mār-mo-zet¹; *I.* mār'mō-zet¹; *Wr.* mār'mo-set¹ [A small arboreal monkey].

marmot: mār'mot¹; mār'mot². *I. & St.* mār'mot¹. Perry (1777) mār'-met¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) mar-mūt¹ [A woodchuck].

Marmoth: mār'mōth¹ or -mōth¹; mār'mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha].

Marochetti: mā'ro-ket'ti¹; mā'ro-ēt'ti² [It. sculptor (1805?-68)].

Maroth: mē'reth¹ or -rōth¹; mā'rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

marque: mār'k¹; mār'k² [Originally, reprisal; now used in *letters of marque* and *reprisal*, a form of government license].

marquee: mār-ki¹; mār-kē² [A large field-tent].

Marquesas: mār-kē'sas¹; mār-ke'sās² [Islands in S. Pacific ocean].

marquess: mār-kes¹; mār-kēs². Same as MARQUIS.

marquetry: mār'ket-ri¹; mār'kēt-ry² [Inlaid work of wood].

Marquette mār'ket¹; mār'kēt² [1. Fr. missionary (1636-75). 2. A county and town in Mich.].

marquis: mār'kwis¹; mār'kwis² [A title of rank next below a duke].

Marsana: mār'sə-nā¹; mār'sa-na² [Douai Bible].

Marselle: mār'sā'yə¹; mār'sā'ye². Same as MARSEILLES.

Marselles: mār-sēlz¹; mār-sēls² [Fr. seaport].

Marsena: mār-sī'nə¹ or mār'si-nə¹; mār-sē'na² or mār'se-na² [Bible].

Marsyas: mār'si-əs¹; mār'sy-as² [In Gr. myth, a Phrygian satyr and flute-player].

Martha: mār'tha¹; mār'tha² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Marthe**: mār'ti¹; mār't²; Dan. G. Pg. Sw. **Martha**: mār'ta¹; mār'tā²; It. Sp. **Marta**: mār'ta¹; mār'tā².

Martin: mār'tin¹; mār'tin² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Martijn**: mār'tain¹; mār'tin²; F. **Martin**: mār'tān¹; mār'tān²; G. **Martin**: mār'tin¹; mār'tin²; It. Sp. **Martino**: mār'ti'no¹; mār'ti'no²; L. **Martinus**: mār-tai'nu¹; mār-ti'nūs²; Pg. **Martinho**: mār-ti'nyo¹; mār'ti'nyo².

Martineau: mār'ti-nō¹; mār'ti-nō² [Eng. family of Huguenot descent].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

martinet: mār'ti-net¹; mār'ti-nēt², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., & St.* mār'ti-net¹; *Wr.* mār-ti-net¹ [A strict disciplinarian].

Martinez¹: mar-ti'neth¹; mār-ti'nēth² [Sp. author (1789-1862)].

Martinez²: mar-ti'nez¹; mār-ti'nēs² [Town in California].

martingale: mār'tin-gēl¹; mār'tin-gāl². Spelt *martingal* in the 18th and early 19th centuries and pronounced mār'tin-gal¹ by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), etc. The form **martingale** was first noted in the *Encyclopedic Dictionary* dated 1888 [A part of the harness of a horse].

Martini: mar-ti'nī¹; mār-ti'nī² [It. composer (1706-84)].

Martinique: mār'ti-nik¹; mār'ti-nik² [Fr. island in the West Indies].

Mary: mē'ri¹; mā'ry² [A feminine personal name]. **Dan. Marie:** mā-rī'ē¹; mā-rī'ē²; D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Maria:** mā-rī'a¹; mā-rī'ā²; F. **Marie:** mā'ri¹; mā'rē²; **Marion:** mā'ri'ōn¹; mā'ri'ōn²; Hung. **Maria:** mā-rī-a¹; mā-rī-ā²; L. **Maria:** mā-rī'a¹; mā-rī'a²; Pol. **Marya:** mā'ya¹; mā'yā².

Marylebone: mē'ri-ben¹; mā'ry-bōn² [District of London]. Compare ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Massacio: mā-sā'cho¹; mā-sā'cho² [It. painter (1402-29)].

Masaloth: mas'ə-lōth¹; mās'a-lōth² [Apocrypha].

Mascagni: mas-kā'nyī¹; mās-eā'nyī² [It. composer (1863-)].

Maschl: mas'kil¹; mās'eil² [Bible].

masculine: mas'kiu-lin¹; mas'eū-līn²; vulgarly mas'kiu-lain¹ [Of the male gender].

Masepha: mas'i-fē¹; mās'e-fa² [Douai Bible].—**Maserephot:** mā-ser'i-fet¹; mā-sēr'e-fōt² [Douai Bible].—**Meseriphoto:** mā-ser'i-feth¹; mā-sēr'e-fōth² [Douai Bible].—**Maserites:** mas'er-aits¹; mās'er-its² [Douai Bible].—**Mash:** mās¹; mās² [Douai Bible].—**Mashal:** mē'shāl¹; mā'shal² [Bible].—**Maslas:** mā-sai'ēs¹; mā-sī'as² [Apocrypha].

mask: mās¹; mās² [A covering for the face]. See ASK.

maskalonge: mas'kə-lōnj¹; mās'ka-lōng² [A maskinong].

Maskelyne: mas'ki-lin¹; mās'ke-lyn² [Eng. astronomer (1732-1811)].

maskinonge: mas'ki-nōnj¹ or mas'ki-nōnj¹; mās'ki-nōng² or mās'ki-nōng² [Algonkian name for the North-Am. pike].

Masman: mas'man¹; mās'mān² [Apocrypha].—**Masmana:** mas'mə-nā¹; mās'ma-na² [Douai Bible].—**Masobla:** mā-sō'bi-a¹; mā-sō'bi-a² [Douai Bible].—**Maspha:** mas'fē¹; mās'fa² [Apocrypha].

masque: mās¹; mās² [1. A dramatic spectacle in which the virtues were personified by actors. 2. A mask. [and fancy dress].

masquerade: mas'kər-ēd¹; mās'kər-ād² [A party of persons in masks]

Masreca: mas'ri-kā¹; mās're-ca² [Douai Bible].—**Masrekah:** mas'ri-kā¹; mās're-kā² [Bible].—**Massa:** mas'ə¹; mās'a² [Bible].

massacre: mas'ə-kər¹; mās'a-cēr² [Indiscriminate slaughter of human beings].—**massacred:** mas'ə-kərd¹; mās'a-cērd².—**massacring:** mas'ə-kriŋ¹; mās'a-erīng².

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

massage (*n. & v.*): *mā"sāz¹ or mas'ij¹; mā"sāzh² or mäs'ag², Standard; C., M., & St. ma-sāz¹; E. mas'ij¹; I. mäs-āz¹; W. mäs-sāz¹; Wr. ma-sāz¹ [Fr., knead].*

massageuse: *mā"sa"zūz¹; mā"sä"zhūz² [Erroneous form of MASSEUSE].*

Massah: *mas'ā¹; mäs'ā² [Bible].*

Massasoit: *mas'ə-seit¹; mäs'a-sōit² [Am. Ind. chief (1580-1661)].*

Massenet: *mā"sə-nē¹; mā"se-nē² [Fr. composer (1842-1912)].*

masseur: *mā"sūr¹; mā"sūr² [A man who gives massage].*

masseuse: *mā"sūz¹; mā"sūz² [A woman who gives massage].*

Massias: *ma-sai'əs¹; mäs-si'as² [Apocrypha].*

Massillon¹: *mā"si"yōn¹; mā"si"yōn² [Fr. preacher (1663-1742)].*

Massillon²: *mas'i-len¹; mäs'i-lōn² [A city in Ohio].*

Massinger: *mas'in-jər¹; mäs'in-gēr² [Eng. dramatist (1583-1640)].*

master: *mas'tər¹; mäs'tēr². In southern Eng. commonly mäs'tər¹; in northern Eng. and Scot. mas'tər¹; so also with its relatives mas'ter-ate, mas'ter-ful, mas'ter-hood, mas'ter-less, mas'ter-ly [A man having control or authority over others].*

mastication: *mas'ti-kē'shən¹; mäs'ti-cā'shon² [The act of chewing].*

masticatory: *mas'ti-kə-tō'r¹; mäs'ti-ca-tō'ry² [Suitable for mastication].*

mastiff: *mas'tif¹; mäs'tif² [A breed of dogs]. See ASK.*

mastoiditis: *mas'toi-doi'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; mäs'toi-di'tis² or -di'tis² [Inflammation of a bone situated behind the ear].*

matador, matadore: *mat'ə-dēr¹ or mat'ə-dōr¹; māt'a-dōr² or māt'a-dōr². The second pronunciation is a dictionary pronunciation better known for its breach than its observance among English-speaking people [A bull-fighter].*

Matapan (Cape): *mā"ta-pān¹; mā"tä-pän². W. mā'tə-pān¹ [The southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece].*

match: *māch¹; mäch² [One who or that which is the equal of another].*

mate: *mēt¹; māt² [One who or that which is paired with another].*

maté: *mā'tē or mat¹; māt'ē or māt'e² [An infusion of the leaves of Brazilian holly].*

Mathana: *math'ə-nā¹; māt'h'a-na² [Douai Bible].—Mathanai*: *math'ə-nē'ai¹; māt'h'a-nā'i² [Douai Bible].—Mathanaias*: *math'ə-nē'yas¹; māt'h'a-nā'yas² [Douai Bible].—Mathania*: *math'ə-nai'ə¹; māt'h'a-ni'ā² [Douai Bible].—Mathanias*: *math'ə-nai'əs¹; māt'h'a-ni'as² [Apocrypha].—Mathaniau*: *math'ə-nai-ē'yū¹; māt'h'a-ni-ā'yū² [Douai Bible].—Mathatha*: *math'ə-thā¹; māt'h'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—Mathathias*: *math'ə-thai'əs¹; māt'h'a-thi'as² [Douai Bible].—Mathelas*: *math'i-las¹; māt'h'e-lās² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—Mathusael*: *ma-thū'si-el¹; ma-thū'sa-ēl² [Douai Bible].—Mathusale*: *ma-thū'sa-le¹; ma-thū'sa-lē² [Douai Bible].*

Matilda: *mā-til'dā¹; mā-til'dā² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. Ma-thilde*: *ma-til'dē¹; mā-til'dē²; D. Mathilda*: *ma-til'dā¹; mā-til'dā²; F. Mathilde*: *ma-tild¹; mā-tild²; G. Matilde*: *ma-til'dā¹; mā-til'dē²; It. Matilda*: *ma-til'dā¹; mā-til'dā²; Sp. Matilde*: *ma-til'dē¹; mā-til'dē²; Sw. Matilda*: *ma-til'dā¹; mā-til'dā².*

matinée: *mat'ī-nē¹; māt'ī-nē² [A theatrical entertainment or reception held in the daytime]. Compare SOIRÉE.*

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, gey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Matred: mē'tred¹; mǎ'trēd² [Bible].—**Matrī:** mē'trai¹; mǎ'tri² [Bible].

matrice: mat'ris¹ or mē'tris¹; mǎ'triç² or mē'triç². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated mē'tris¹; Sheridan (1780) and Jameson (1827) mat'ris¹ [A matrix].

matrices: mat'ri-siz¹; mǎ'tri-çēs². *I.* mē'tris-iz¹; *M. & St.* mē'tri-siz¹. The first indicates American usage; the second and third usage in Great Britain [Pl. of MATRICE].

matricide: mat'ri-said¹; mǎ'tri-çid². *M.* and Perry (1777) mē'tri-said¹ [The killing of one's mother].

Matrites: mē'traits¹; mǎ'trits² [Bible (R. V.)]. [or form; a mold].

matrix: mē'triks¹; mǎ'triks². *C.* mat'riks¹ [Something which gives shape

matron: mē'trən¹; mǎ'tron². *I. & St.* mē'tren¹; *W.* (1828-1889) mat'rən¹, which is still noted by *C.* as alternative [1. A married woman. 2. A housekeeper. 3. A female superintendent].

matronage: mē'trən-ij¹; mǎ'tron-āğ² [The state of being a matron].

matronal: mē'trən-al¹; mǎ'tron-al², *Standard*; *C. & W.* mē'trən-əl¹; *E.* mē'trən-əl¹; *I. & St.* mē'tren-al¹; *M.* mē'tron-al¹; *Wr.* mat'rən-əl¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mē'trən-al¹ was indicated as best usage, but Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) noted mat'rən-al¹ [Pert. to a matron].

matronize: mē'trən-aiz¹; mǎ'tron-iz², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* mē'trən-aiz¹; *I. & St.* mē'tren-aiz¹; *Wr.* mat'rən-aiz¹. Compare MATRONAL [To become or be appointed matron].

Mattan: mat'an¹; mǎ'tan² [Bible].—**Mattanaḥ:** mat'ə-nai¹; mǎ'ta-nā² [Bible].—**Mattaniaḥ:** mat'ə-nai'ā¹; mǎ'ta-ni'ā² [Bible].—**Mattathah:** mat'ə-thā¹; mǎ'ta-thā² [Bible].—**Mattathias:** mat'ə-thai'əs¹; mǎ'ta-thi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Mattattah:** mat'ə-tā¹; mǎ'ta-tā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mattenai:** mat'i-nē'ai¹ or mat'i-nai¹; mǎ'te-nā'i² or mǎ'te-ni² [Bible].—**Matthan:** mat'than¹; mǎ'than² [Bible].—**Matthanias:** mat'the-nai'əs¹; mǎ'tha-ni'as² [Apocrypha].—**Matthat:** mat'that¹; mǎ'thāt² [Bible].—**Matthelas:** mat'thi-las¹ or mat'thi'las²; mǎ'the-las² or mǎ'thē-lās² [Apocrypha].

Matthew: math'yu¹; mǎth'yu² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Mat-thæus:* ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us²; *D. Mattheus:* ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-te'us²; *F. Mathieu:* ma'tyū¹; ma'tyū²; *G. Matthäus:* ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us²; *Hung. Mate:* mǎ'tel; mǎ'te²; *It. Matteo:* mat-tē'o¹; mǎ'te-o²; *L. Matthæus:* ma-thi'us¹; mǎ-thē'ūs²; *Pol. Mateusz:* mǎ'te-ush¹; mǎ'te-ush²; *Sp. Mateo:* ma-tē'o¹; mǎ-te'o²; *Sw. Matthäus:* ma-tē'us¹; mǎ-tā'us².

Matthias: ma-thai'əs¹; mǎ-thi'as² [A masculine personal name]. *D. Mat-thijs:* ma-tois¹; ma-tis²; *F. Matthias:* ma'ti'ūs¹; mǎ'ti'ūs²; *G. Mathias:* ma-ti'os¹; mǎ-ti'ās²; *It. Mattia:* mat-ti'a¹; mǎ-ti'ā²; *L. Matthias:* Sp. *Matias:* ma-ti'os¹; mǎ-ti'ās².

Mattithiah: mat'i-thai'ā¹; mǎ'ti-thi'ā² [Bible].

mattress: mat'res¹; mǎ'rēs²; *not* mat'rəs¹ [A cloth casing stuffed with hair, cotton, straw, etc., used as a bed].

maturative: mat'yu-rē'tiv¹; mǎ'tyū-rā'tiv², *Standard & St.*; *C.* mi-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *E., M., & W.* mē-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *I.* ma-tiūr'ə-tiv¹; *Wr.* mat'yu-rē-tiv¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) noted mat'yu-rē-tiv¹; Sheridan (1780) ma-tū'ra-tiv¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) mach'yu-ra-tiv¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mat'yu-rē-tiv¹ [Assisting or producing maturity].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

mature: mə-tiūr¹; ma-tūr² [To arrive at a state of perfect development].

Maturin: mat'yu-rin¹; măt'yü-rĭn² [1. Ir. poet (1782-1824). 2. Ir.-Am. novelist (1812-81)].

matutinal: mə-tiū'ti-nəl¹; ma-tū'ti-nal², *Standard & W.*; C. mī-tiū'ti-nəl¹; E., I., & M. mat-yū-tai'nəl¹; St. mat'yū-tai'nəl¹; Wr. mat'yu-tai-nəl¹ [Pert. to morning]. [1914].

Maubeuge: mō'būz¹; mō'būzh² [Fr. town, surrendered to Ger., Aug. 7,

Mauch Chunk: mōk chuŋk¹ or mē chuŋk¹; məc chūŋk² or mə chūŋk² [Town in Pa.].

maul: mōl¹; məl² [A heavy wooden hammer].

Mauman: mə-yū'mən¹; ma-yū'man² [Douai Bible].

Mauna Loa: mā'ū-na lō'a¹; mā'ū-nā lō'ā² [Hawaiian volcano].

maunder: mēn'dər¹; mən'dēr²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and also that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1789), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). Wr. măn'dər¹; so also Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1806), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To grumble or murmur].

Maurice: mə'ris¹; mə'riç² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. **Moritz:** mō'rits¹; mō'rits²; D. **Maurits:** mau'rits¹; mou'rits²; **Mauritius:** mau-rī'si-us¹; mou-rī'si-us²; F. **Maurice:** mō'ris¹; mō'riç²; G. **Moritz:** mō'rits¹; mō'rits². It. **Maurizio:** mau-rī'tsi-o¹; mou-rī'tsi-o²; **Maurisio:** mau-rī'si-o¹; mou-rī'si-o²; L. **Mauritius:** mə-rish'i-us¹; mə-rish'i-ūs²; Sp. **Mauricio:** mau-rī'fhi-o¹; mou-rī'thi-o².

Mauritius: mə-rish'i-us¹; mə-rish'i-ūs² [Island in Indian ocean].

mausoleum: mə'so-lī-um¹; mə'so-lē-ūm² [A monumental tomb].

mauve: mōv¹; mōv²; not mōv¹ [A delicate purple or lilac].

Mauzzim: mē'uz-im¹; mā'üz-im² [Bible].

Mavlael: mə-vai'ə-el¹; ma-vī'a-ēl² [Bible].

maxilla: maks-il'ə¹; mǎks-il'ā² [Jaw=bone].—**maxillar:** maks-il'lər¹ or maks'il-ər¹; mǎks-il'lār² or mǎks'il-lār². Sheridan (1780) magz-il'ər¹; Walker (1791) magzil'ər¹; Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), Smart (1857), and Worcester (1859) maks'il-ər¹; Jameson (1827) maks'il'ər¹ [Pert. to the maxilla].—**maxillary:** maks'i-lē-rī¹; mǎks'i-lā-ry². Kenrick (1773) and Ash (1775) maks-il'ə-rī¹ [Relating to or situated near the maxilla].

Maximilian: maks'i-mil'i-ən¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-an² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Maximilianus:** maks'i-mī'lī-ā-nūs¹; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ā-nūs²; F. **Maximilien:** maks'i-mī'lyān¹; mǎks'i-mī'lyān²; G. **Maximilian:** maks'i-mī'lī-ān¹; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān²; It. **Massimiliano:** mās'si-mī'lī-ā-no¹; mās'si-mī'lī-ā-no²; L. **Maximillianus:** maks'i-mil'i-ē-nūs¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ā-nūs²; Pg. **Maximilião:** mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān¹; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ōn²; Sp. **Maximiliano:** maks'i-mī'lī-ān¹; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān²; Sw. **Maximilian:** maks'i-mī'lī-ān¹; mǎks'i-mī'lī-ān².

Maximus: maks'i-mus¹; mǎks'i-mūs² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Maxime:** maks'im¹; mǎks'im²; It. **Massimo:** mas-si'mo¹; mās-si'mo²; Sp. **Maximo:** mə-hi'mo¹; mǎ-hi'mo².

Maya: mā'ya¹; mā'ya² [Cent.-Am. Indian stock].

Mayence: mā'yāns¹; mā'yāŋç². Same as MAINZ.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, ǎll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; Chin, this.

Mayer: mai'ər¹; mȳ'ēr² [Ger. family name].

mayonnalse: mē'en-ēz'¹ or (Fr.) mā'yo-nēz'¹; mā'ōn-ās'² or (Fr.) mā'yo-nās'². *M.* mē'o-nēz' [A sauce or salad-dressing].

mayor: mē'ər¹; mā'or², but more frequently heard as one syllable mār¹ [The chief magistrate of a city].—**mayoral:** mē'ər-al¹; mā'or-al² [Pert. to a mayor].—**mayoralty:** mē'ər-al-ti¹; mā'or-al-ty².

Mazarin: mā'zā'ra'n¹ or (Anglice) maz'ə-rin¹; mā'zā'rā'n² or (Anglice) mǎz'a-rin². The pronunciation maz'ə-rin¹, noted by some dictionaries, belongs properly to the common noun and adjective (see below) [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1602-61)].

Mazarine: maz'ə-rin¹; mǎz'a-rin² [*I. a.* Pert. to Cardinal Mazarin or to articles named from him. *II. n. 1.* A blue color. *2.* A style of gown. *3.* A dish. *4.* A manner of dressing fowls].

Maziltas: maz'ī-tai'əs¹; mǎz'ī-ti'as² [Apocrypha].—**Mazor:** mē'zer¹; mā'zōr² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mazzaroth:** maz'ə-rōth¹ or -rōth¹; mǎz'a-rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Mazzini: mat-si'nī¹; māt-si'nī² [It. patriot (1805-72)].

(1823-67).

Meagher¹: mār¹, mār¹, or mā'hār¹; mār², mār², or mā'hēr² [Irish general

Meagher²: mī'gər¹; mē'gēr² [A county in Mont.].

Meah: mī'ā¹; mē'ā² [Bible].

meal, mean. These words are pronounced as one syllable: mil¹, mēl²; mīn¹, mēn². [Bible].

Meani: mi-ē'nai¹; me-ā'nī² [Apocrypha].—**Mearah:** mi-ē'rā¹; me-ā'rā²

measles: mī'zls¹; mē'sls² [A disease chiefly of children].

measure: mez'ur¹; mēzh'ur² [A vessel by which to determine a quantity established by fixed standard].

Meath: mīth¹; mēth² [Ir. county].

Meaux: mō¹; mō² [Fr. town].

Mebunnal: mi-bun'ai¹ or mi-bun'i-ai¹; me-būn'i² or me-būn'a-i² [Bible].

mechanic: mi-kan'ik¹; me-ēn'ie². See CH- [One skilled in the handling of tools or machines]. [of a machine].

mechanism: mek'ə-nizm¹; mē'e'a-nīsm² [A system of machinery or a part

Mecherathite: mi-kī'ra-th-ait¹; me-ē'rāth-it² [Bible].

Mechlin: mek'lin¹; mē'e'lin² [Belg. city, or lace first made there].

Mechnadebal: mek'nā-dī'bai¹ or -dī'bi-ai¹; mē'e'na-dē'bī² or -dē'ba-i² [Douai Bible].

Meconah: mi-kō'nā¹; me-eō'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Medaba:** med'ə-bā¹; mēd'a-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Medad:** mī'dad¹; mē'dād² [Bible].—**Medan:** mī'dan¹; mē'dān² [Bible].

Mede: mīd¹; mēd² [A native of Media].

Medeba: med'i-bā¹; mēd'e-ba² [Bible].—**Medemena:** med'i-mī'nā¹; mēd'e-mē'na² [Douai Bible].—**Media:** mī'di-ā¹; mē'di-a² [Bible].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *färe*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

medicament: med'i-kə-ment¹, *Standard, C., St., W.* (1890-1908), *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), & *Wr.*, or mi-dik'a-ment¹, *E., I., M., & W.* (1909); mēd'i-ca-mēnt² or me-dī'a-mēnt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain and Ireland to-day. Formerly the first predominated in England, being noted by the leading lexicographers except Bailey, Knowles, and Wright.

Medici: med'i-či¹ or (*It.*) mē'di-či¹; mēd'i-či² or (*It.*) me'di-či² [Famous Florentine family (1389-1642)].

medicinal: mi-dis'i-nəl¹; me-dīg'i-nal². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) noted med-i-sai'nəl¹ as alternative. By Shakespeare and Milton stressed med'si-nəl¹:

Do come with words as *med'cinal* as true
... to purge him of that humour.

SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act II, sc. 3 (1604).

Dire inflammation which no cooling herb
Or *med'cinal* liquor can assuage.

MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 627 (1671).

medicne: med'i-sin¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, or med'sin¹, *E. & I.*; mēd'i-čn² or mēd'čn². *M.* med's'n¹. The majority of the earlier lexicographers indicated the first; the second was noted only by Sheridan and Knowles [The healing art and the substances used as curative agents].

medieval, mediæval: mī'di-ī-vəl¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or med'i-ī-vəl¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; mē'di-ē-val² or mēd'i-ē-val². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Belonging to the Middle Ages].

Medina¹: mē-dī'nā¹; me-dī'nā² [Mohammedan holy city in Arabia].

Medina²: mi-dai'nā¹; me-dī'nā² [A county in Ohio or in Texas].

mediocre: mī'di-ō'kər¹; mē'di-ō'eēr². Todd (1827) mi-dai'o-kər¹ [Of only middle quality; ordinary].

mediocrity: mī'di-ōk'ri-tī¹; mē'di-ō'e'ri-ty². Sheridan (1780) mi-jek'ri-tī¹ [Medium or commonplace ability or condition].

medium: mī'di-ūm¹; mē'di-ūm². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mī'dyum¹ [One who or that which serves intermediately].

medullary: med'u-lē-rī¹, *Standard & W.*, or mi-dul'a-rī¹, *M.*; mēd'ū-lā-ry² or me-dūl'a-ry². *C.* med'u-lā-rī¹, *E. & St.* me-dul'lar-i¹; *I.* med'ul-lar-i¹; *Wr.* med'u-lā-rī¹. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) stressed the antepenult, but Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable as is done in the United States to-day [In anatomy, the inner part of an organ]. [Gorgons].

Medusa: mi-diū'sā¹; me-dū'sā²; not me-dū'sā¹ [In classic myth, one of the

Meeda: mi-ī'dā¹; me-ē'dā² [Apocrypha].—**Meedda:** mi-ed'a¹; me-ēd'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

meerscham: mīr'shēm¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or mīr'shām¹, *E., I., & St.*; mēr'sham² or mēr'sham². *Wr.* mīr'shaum¹ [A soft white mineral].

Meetabel: mi-et'a-bel¹; me-ēt'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].

Megara: mi-jī'rā¹; me-gē'ra² [In Gr. myth, one of the Furies].

Megiddo: mi-gid'o¹; me-ġīd'o² [Bible].—**Megiddon:** mi-gid'on¹; me-ġīd'on². Same as MEGIDDO.—**Megphas:** meg'fi-as¹; mēg'fi-ās² [Douai Bible].

megrim: mī'grim¹; mē'grim² [A headache].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Mehetabeel: mɪ-het'ə-bɪl¹; me-hët'ə-bəl² [Bible].—**Mehetabel:** mɪ-het'ə-bɪl¹; me-hët'ə-bɪl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mehida:** mɪ-hai'da¹; me-hi'da² [Bible].—**Mehir:** mɪ'her¹; mē'hɪr² [Bible].—**Meholah:** mɪ-hō'lā¹; me-hō'lā² [Bible].—**Meholathite:** mɪ-hō'lə-thait¹; me-hō'lə-thit² [Bible].—**Mehujael:** mɪ-hū'ji-el¹; me-hū'ja-ël² [Bible].—**Mehuman:** mɪ-hū'mən¹; me-hū'man² [Bible].—**Mehunim:** mɪ-hū'nɪm¹; me-hū'nɪm² [Bible].—**Mehusim:** mɪ-hū'sɪm¹; me-hū'sɪm² [Douai Bible].

Melklejohn: mɪ'kl-jən¹; mē'kl-jön² [Scot. family name].

Mellhac: mēl'äk¹; mēl'äe² [Fr. dramatist (1831-97)].

Melssen: mai'sen¹; mɪ'sɛn² [A town in Saxony].

[(1815-91)].

Melssonier: mē'sō'nyē¹; mē'sō'nyē² [Fr. painter of military scenes]

melstersinger [Ger.]: mɪs'tər-sɪŋ'ər¹; mɪs'tər-sɪŋ'ēr²—the penultimate s is sometimes pronounced as z [Ger. burgher poet or musician].

Me-jarkon: mɪ'jār'kən¹; mē'jār'kōn² [Bible].

[in spirits].

melancholy: mel'an-kəl-ɪ¹; mēl'an-ɔɪl-y². See CH- [Profoundly depressed]

mélange [Fr.]: mē'lanʒ¹; mē'länzh² [A mixture or medley].

Mekonah: mɪ-kō'nā¹; me-kō'nä² [Bible].—**Melatiah:** mel'ə-tai'ā¹; mēl'-a-ti'ā² [Bible].—**Melchi:** mel'kai¹; mēl'ei² [Bible].—**Melchia:** mel-kai'ə¹; mēl'ei'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Melchiah:** mel-kai'ā¹; mēl'ei'ā² [Bible].—**Melchias:** mel-kai'as¹; mēl'ei'as² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiel:** mel'ki-el¹; mēl'ei-ël² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiram:** mel-kai'ram¹; mēl'ei'ram² [Douai Bible].—**Melchisedec, Melchizedec:** mel-kiz'ɪ-dek¹; mēl'ei'se-dēe² [Bible].—**Melchishua:** mel'kai'shū'ə¹; mēl'ei'shū'ə² [Bible].—**Melea:** mɪ'lə-ə¹; mē'le-ə² [Bible].

Meleager: mel'i-ē'jər¹; mēl'e-ä'gēr² [In Gr. myth, one of the Argonauts].

Melech: mɪ'lek¹; mē'lēe² [Bible].

mêlée [Fr.]: mē'lē¹; mē'lē² [A hand-to-hand fight; mix-up].

Melhuish: mel'ish¹; mēl'ish² [Eng. family name].

Mellcu: mel'i-kiū¹; mēl'i-eū² [Bible].

mellorate: mɪl'yo-rēt¹; mēl'yo-rāt². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Cull (1864) indicated mɪ'l'o-rēt¹ [To improve, as in quality or condition].

Mellita: mel'i-ta¹; mēl'i-tā². Same as MALTA.—**Melite:** me-lɪ'tə¹; mē-lɪ'tə² [Gr., Malta].—**Melitene:** mel'i-tɪ'nɪ¹; mēl'i-tē'nē² [Bible (R. V.), Melita].

Mellothi: mel'o-thai¹; mēl'o-thi² [Douai Bible].

melodeon: mɪ-lō'di-ən¹; me-lō'de-on² [A reed-organ or harmonium].

melodia: mɪ-lō'di-ə¹; me-lō'di-ə² [An organ-stop].

melodic: mɪ-lō'dɪk¹; me-lō'di-ē² [Melodious].

melodious: mɪ-lō'di-us¹; me-lō'di-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mɪ-lō'dyus¹ [Agreeable to the ear].

melodrama: mel'o-drā'mə¹; mēl'o-drā'mä², *Standard* (1913); *C.* mel-o-drā'mə¹; *E.* mel'v-drā'mə¹; *I.* mel'ō-drā'mə¹; *M.* mel'o-drā'mə¹; *Standard* (1893-1912) mel'o-drā'mə¹; *St.* mel'ō-dram'ə¹; *W.* mel'o-drā'mə¹; *Wr.* mel-o-drē'mə¹. Formerly spelt *melodrame*, the word was variously pronounced mel'o-drām¹, mel'o-drēm¹, mɪ'lō-drām¹, mɪ'lō-drēm¹ [A drama with sensational situations]. Compare DRAMA.

Melos: mɪ'lōs¹; mē'lōs² [Ancient name of MILO].

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Melothus: mi-lō'fhus¹; me-lō'thüs² [Douai Bible].

[tragedy].

Melpomene: mel-pem'1-nī¹; mēl-pōm'e-nē² [In classic myth, the muse of

Meltias: mel-tai'as¹; mēl-tī'as² [Douai Bible].

Melusina: mel'yū-sai'nā¹; mēl'yū-sī'na². Same as MELUSINE.

Melusine: mel'yū-zīn¹; mēl'yū-sīn². In Fr. s between vowels is pronounced *z* [A fairy of Fr. romance].

Melzar: mel'zar¹; mēl'zār² [Bible].

Memel: mem'el¹ or mē'mel¹; mēm'ēl² or mē'mēl² [Prus. spt.].

[(R. V.)].

Memeroth: mem'i-rēth¹ or -rōth¹; mēm'e-rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible

memoir: mem'war¹; mēm'wār². This pronunciation, which is noted by *Standard* and *W.* as alternative, is to be preferred to the colloquial pronunciation of the day (mem'wer¹; mēm'wōr², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*), by which the vowel *oi* is smothered into the sound of *o* in "not." The English pronunciation is broader than the American and is indicated by Dr. Murray as mem'wōr¹; it is noted also by *E. & St. The Imperial* notes mem'oir¹ and *Wr.* mī-meir¹, an accentuation supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Of these Perry, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Craig gave to the *e* a sound ranging from *e* in "me" to *e* in "valley." Sheridan indicated the sound of *e* in "bear." Townsend Young noted that the accent on the second syllable "is now general, perhaps established." It is no longer so.

Walker (1791) remarked that "some speakers have endeavored to pronounce it [memoir] with the accent on the first syllable, . . . but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation." Yet Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), all contemporaries of Walker, indicated this "innovation" for thirty years, and have been followed by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and all the modern lexicographers excepting Worcester [A narrative of events within the memory of the narrator].

memorable: mem'o-rə-bl¹; mēm'o-ra-bl²; *not*, as frequently heard, mem'ra-bl¹. See MEMORY [Worthy of remembrance].

memory: mem'o-rī¹; mēm'o-ry². Sometimes the *o* is so weakened as to approximate in sound that of *o* in "atom." This weakness was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). By Kenrick (1773) the *o* was recorded as having the same sound as it has in "nor."

Memucan: mi-miū'kən¹; me-mū'ean² [Bible].

[hold].

ménage [Fr.]: mē'nāz¹; mē'nāzh² [The persons who constitute a house-

menagerie: men-aj'a-rī¹; mēn-āg'e-rī², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.* me-naj'a-rī¹; *E. & I.* me-naj'ūr-i¹; *M.* mē-naj'ēr-i¹; *Standard* (1913) mi-naj'ēr-i¹; *St.* men-aj'ēr-i¹; *W.* mi-naj'ēr-i¹; *Wr.* mī-nā'zī-rī¹. The sound of the symbol *j* is commonly analyzed *d*+zh (See *j*). Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* indicate an alternative me-nāz'ēr-i¹, in which the *d* sound is suppressed, as *z*=zh (*azure*). This was the pronunciation uniformly noted by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1805) to Noah Porter (1864) [A collection of wild animals].

Menahem: men'a-hem¹; mēn'a-hēm² [Bible].

Menai: men'ai¹; mēn'ī² [A strait between Wales and Anglesey].

Menan: mī'nan¹; mē'nān² [Bible].

Mencius: men'shi-us¹; mēn'shi-ūs² [Chin. philosopher (372?-289 B. C.)].

2: art, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prëy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=ē; *ī*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Mendeleeff, Mendelyeev: men^u/de-lē'yef¹; mēn^u/dē-lē'yēf² [Rus. chemist (1834-1907)].

Mendelssohn=Bartholdy: men^u/del-sōn=bar-tōl'di¹; mēn^u/dēl-sōn=bär-tōl'dy [Ger. composer (1809-47)].

Mendès: men^u/dēs¹; mən^u/dēs² [Fr. poet (1841-1909)].

mene: mī'nī¹; mē'nē² [Bible].

Menelaus: men^u/i-lē'us¹; mēn^u/e-lā'ūs² [In Iliad, king of Sparta and husband of Helen].

Menestheus: mi-nes^u/thiūs¹ or mi-nes^u/thu-us¹; me-nēs^u/thūs² or me-nēs^u/thi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

menial: mī'ni-əl¹ or mīn'yəl¹; mē'ni-əl² or mēn'yəl² [A person doing servile work].

meningitis: men^u/in-jai'tis¹; mēn^u/in-ġi'tis² [Inflammation of the membranes of an organ].

Menna: men'ə¹; mēn'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

Menpes: mem'pes¹; mēm'pēs² [Austral.-Eng. artist (1859?-)].

measurable: men^u/siu-rā-bl¹ or men^u/shu-rā-bl¹; mēn^u/sū-rā-bl² or mēn^u/shu-rā-bl². Wr. mens^u/yu-rā-bl¹. Jameson (1827) and Wright (1855) men^u/su-rā-bl¹ [That can be measured].

mensuration: men^u/siu-rē'shān¹ or men^u/shu-rē'shān¹; mēn^u/sū-rā'shon² or mēn^u/shu-rā'shon² [The act or system of measuring].

-ment: *Formally* -ment¹; -mēt². *Colloquially* -mēnt¹; -ment². See INTRODUCTION, *The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1*, page xxviii.

mentagra: men-tag'rā¹; mēn-tāġ'ra². *St.* men-tē'grā¹; *Wr.* mən-tag'rā¹ [Inflamed condition of the chin as from ingrowing hairs].

Menteth: men-tīth¹; mēn-tēth² [Scot. district and former earldom].

Mentone: men-tō'nē¹; mēn-tō'ne² [It. name of Fr. seaport, **Menton** (mōn'tēn¹; mōn'tōn²), on the Mediterranean].

menu [Fr.]: mē'nū¹ or (*Anglice*) men^u/yu¹ or mē'nū¹; mē'nū² or (*Anglice*) mēn'yū² or me-nū² [A bill of fare]. A word that was introduced into the English language as recently as 1836, and which is an affectation of those Bonifaces who dislike the plain English "bill of fare," it now appears to be going the way of *fracas* and *tapis*.

Menuhah: mi-nū'hā¹; me-nū'hā² [Bible].—**Menuhoth:** mi-nū'hōth¹ or -hōth¹; me-nū'hōth² or -hōth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Menzies: men^u/ziz¹ or (*Scot.*) mīn^u/is¹; mēn^u/ziŋ² or (*Scot.*) mēn^u/es² [Scot. family name].

Meonelim: mi-ēn'i-nim¹ or mi-ō'nī-nim¹; me-ōn'e-nīm² or me-ō'ne-nīm² [Bible].—**Meonothai:** mi-ēn'o- [or -ō'no-]thai¹ or mī'o-nō'thai¹; me-ōn'o- [or -ō'no-]thi² or mē'o-nō'thi² [Bible].—**Mephaath:** mēf'a-ath¹; mēf'a-āth² [Bible].—**Mephishosheth:** mi-fib'o-shēth¹; me-fib'o-shēth² [Bible].

Mephistopheles: mēf^u/is-tof'i-liz¹; mēf^u/is-tōf'e-lēs² [In Faust legend, a cynical tempter. In old demonology, the one of the seven chief devils who ranks next to Satan].—**Mephistophelian:** mēf^u/is-to-fī'li-ēn¹; mēf^u/is-to-fē'li-an².

mephitis: mi-fai'tis¹ or -fi'tis¹; me-fī'tis² or -fi'tis² [A noxious exhalation]. Compare -ITIS.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Merab: mī'rab¹; mē'rāb² [Bible].—**Meralah:** mī-rē'yā¹ or mī-rai'ā¹; mē-rā'yā² or mē-rā'yā² [Bible].—**Meraioth:** mī-rē'yēth¹ or mī-rai'ōth¹; mē-rā'yōth² or mē-rā'yōth² [Bible].—**Merala:** mē'rā-lā¹; mē'rā-la² [Douai Bible].—**Meran:** mī'rēn¹; mē'rān² [Apocrypha].

Meran: mē'ran¹; mē'rān² [Austr. town].

Merari: mī-rē'rai¹; mē-rā-rā² [Bible].—**Merarites:** mī-rē'raits¹; mē-rā-rā² [Bible].—**Merathaim:** mē'rā-thē'im¹; mē'rā-thā'im² [Bible].

mercantile: mūr'kən-til or mūr'kən-tail¹; mēr'ean-tīl or mēr'ean-tīl²; not mē'rān-tīl¹. Compare JUVENILE. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. Formerly, the first was noted as used in Eng. and Scot. by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and others. Sheridan (1780) indicated the second as the pronunciation most familiar to him, and was supported by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

mercantant, mercatantē [It.]: mār-ka-tānt¹, mār-ka-tān'tē¹; mēr-eā-tānt², mēr-eā-tān'tē² [A merchant]. This word, which occurs in Shakespeare's play "The Taming of the Shrew" (act iv, sc. 3), is spelt variously in different editions. In 1596, and the First Folio Edition (1603), it was spelt *marcantant*; Pope (1725) spelt it *mercantant*; Capell (1768) *mercatantē*; Delius (1854-61) *mercantant*. In modern Italian it is *mercantante* or *mercante*.

[geographer (1512-94)].

Mercator: mē-kē'tər¹ or mē-kā'tər¹; mēr-eā'tor² or mēr-eā'tōr² [Flemish]

Mercedes: mē-sē'thēs¹; mēr-ge'thes [A city in Argentina or Uruguay].

merchant: mūr'chānt¹; mēr'chant². A word derived from the Old Fr. *marchand*, it was spelt *marchaunt* and *marchant* in English till the 18th cent., and pronounced as spelled. Up to this time a distinction was made by some writers between the man trader, who was a *marchant*, and a trading vessel, which was a *merchant* or *marchaunt*. Shakespeare spelt both alike *merchant*. Altho the word has been traced by Dr. Bradley back to the year 1290 or thereabouts, it is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), or Blount (1656). It is recorded, in its modern spelling, by Phillips, "New World of Words," edited by Kersey (1706). Sheridan (1780) gave to the *e* the sound of a in "at," and was admonished by Walker (1791) for indicating it "like the *a* in march," a pronunciation "now become gross and vulgar, and only to be heard among the lower orders of the people." Walker (1791) gave the *e* as having the same sound as *e* in "met" which before *r* would produce a sound approximating to a in "mare"—mār'chant! Savage condemned this as a vulgarism as late as 1833. Compare BEAUCLEERK; CLERK; DERBY.

Mercury: mūr'kiu-rī¹; mēr'cū-ry; not mūr'kə-rī¹ [Roman god of commerce]

mercy: mō'si¹; mēr'cy² [The relieving of suffering].

mere: mīr¹; mēr² [Lake; sea; marsh].

Mered: mī'red¹; mē'rēd² [Bible].

Meredith: mē'rī-dīth¹; mēr'e-dīth² [A personal name].

Meremoth: mē'rī-mōth¹ or -mōth¹; mēr'e-mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].

Meres: mī'rīz¹; mē'rēs² [Bible].

merge: mūrj¹; mērg² [To absorb or combine (with)].

Meribah: mē-rī'bā¹; mē-rī'bā² [Bible].—**Meribabai:** mē'rīb-bē'al¹; mēr-īb-bā'al² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

meridian: mi-rid'ī-ən¹; me-rīd'ī-ən². Sheridan (1780) mi-ridʒ'ən¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-rīd'yən¹ [Pert. to mid-day or noon, when the sun is at the point of its greatest splendor]. The noun is pronounced in the same way.—**meridional:** mi-rid'ī-o-nəl¹; me-rīd'ī-o-nəl². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mi-rīd'yən-əl¹.

Mérimée: mē'ri'mē¹; mē'ri'mē² [Fr. novelist (1803-70)].

meringue: mə-ran'j¹; me-räng'² [A mixture of sugar and white of egg].

merismatic: mer'is-mat'ik¹; mēr'is-măt'ie², *Standard*; C., E., I., & W. mer-is-mat'ik¹; M. mer-iz-mat'ik¹; St. mer'iz-mat'ik¹; W. mer'iz-mat'ik¹ [Dividing into segments].

Merodach: mi-rō'dak¹; me-rō'dæ² [Bible].—**Merodach-baladan:** mi-rō'dak-bal'a-dan¹; me-rō'dæ-bal'a-dän² [Bible].

Mérolde (Cléo de): klē'ō' də mē'rōd'¹; elē'ō' de mē'rōd'² [Fr. actress].

Merom: mī'rēm¹; mē'rēm² [Bible].—**Merome:** mi-rō'mī¹; me-rō'mē² [Douai Bible].—**Meronathite:** mi-rən'a-thait¹; me-rōn'a-thīt² [Douai Bible].—**Meronothite:** mi-rən'o-thait¹; me-rōn'o-thīt² [Bible].

Merovingian: mer'o-vin'ji-ən¹; mēr'o-vīn'gi-ən² [Pert. to a Frankish dynasty]. [(R. V.)].

Meroz: mī'rēz¹; mē'rōz² [Bible].—**Merran:** mer'an¹; mēr'an² [Apocrypha

Merrimac: mer'i-mak¹; mēr'i-măe²; *not* mār'i-mak¹ [Confederate iron-clad warship; destroyed May 11, 1869].

merry: mer'j¹; mēr'y² [Full of fun; mirthful].

Merry del Val: mer'ī del vāl¹; mēr'y děl vāl²; but frequently heard mer'ī del vāl¹ in Eng.-speaking countries [Sp. cardinal; born in England (1865-)].

Mersey: mūr'zī¹; mēr'sy² [Eng. river].

Merthyr Tydvil: mūr'tħər tid'vil¹; mēr'tħyř tȳd'vīl² [Welsh borough].

Meruth: mī'ruθh¹; mē'rūth² [Apocrypha].

Merv: merf¹; mērf²; *not* merv¹ as frequently mispronounced [A settlement on an oasis in Russian Turkestan].

Merveilleuse: mār'vē'yūz¹; mēr've'yūz² [An ultra-fashionable ("marvelous") woman of the Fr. Directory (1795-99)]. See INCROYABLE.

mesa [Sp.]: mē'sə¹; mē'sa²; *not* mī'zə¹ [A flat-topped hill].

mesalliance [Fr.]: mē'zā'li'āns¹; mē'zā'li'āng² [A misalliance or marriage with one of inferior position].

Mesaloth: mes'a-ləθh¹ or -lōθh¹; mēs'a-lōth² or -lōth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mesdames [Fr.]: mē'dām¹; mē'dām² [Plural of MADAM].

mesdemoiselles [Fr.]: mē'də-mwā'zel¹; mē'de-mwā'sēl² [Plural of MAD-EMOISELLE].

Mesech: mī'sek¹; mē'sēe² [Bible].

Meselemla: mi-sel'ī-moi'a¹; me-sēl'e-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

mesentery: mes'en-ter-ī¹, *Standard*, M., & W., or mez'en-tər-ī¹, St.; mēs'en-tēr-y¹ or mē's'en-tēr-y². C. & W. mez'en-ter-ī¹; E. & I. mes'en-tər-ī¹ [In anatomy, a fold investing the intestines].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *hit*; police, *obey*, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Mesezebel: mī-sez'ī-bel¹; me-sēz'e-bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Mesha:** mī'sha¹; mē'sha² [Bible].—**Meshach:** mī'shak¹; mē'shāc² [Bible].—**Meshech:** mī'shek¹; mē'shēc² [Bible].—**Meshelemiah:** mī-shel'ī-mai'ā¹; me-shēl'a-mī'ā² [Bible].—**Meshezabeel:** mī-shez'a-bēl¹; me-shēz'a-bēl² [Bible].—**Meshezabel:** mī-shez'ā-bēl¹; me-shēz'a-bēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Meshillemoth:** mī-shil'ī-mēth¹ or -mōth¹; me-shīl'e-mīth² or -mōth² [Bible].—**Meshobab:** mī-shō'bāb¹; me-shō'bāb² [Bible].—**Meshullam:** mī-shul'am¹; me-shūl'am² [Bible].—**Meshullemeth:** mī-shul'ī-mēth¹; me-shūl'e-mēth² [Bible].

mesial: mes'ī-āl¹, *Standard & C., or mī'zī-āl¹ I., M., W. (1909)*; mes'ī-āl or mē'gi-āl². *E. & W. mez'ī-āl¹; St. mī'gi-āl¹; Webster's Revised Unabridged (1913)* mē'zāl¹ [Situated in the middle].

Mesizabel: mī-siz'ā-bēl¹; me-sīz'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].

Mesmer: mes'mər¹; mēs'mēr [Swiss-Ger. physician (1733-1815)]. See MESMERIC.

mesmeric: mez-mer'ik¹; mēs-mēr'ie². Note that in this and related words the s is pronounced as z [Pert. to MESMERISM].—**mesmerism:** mez'mər-izm¹; mēs'mēr-izm² [Animal magnetism].—**mesmerize:** mez'mər-aiz¹; mēs'mēr-iz² [To hypnotize by the exercise of animal magnetism].

mesne: mīn¹; mēn² [Intervening: an Old Fr. law term].

Mesobalte: mī-sō'bi-āt¹; me-sō'ba-īt² [Bible].

Mesopotamia: mes'o-po-tē'mī-ā¹; mēs'o-po-tā'mī-ā² [Asiatic country].

Mespharath: mes'fā-rāth¹; mēs'fā-rāth² [Douai Bible].

mesquit: mes-kīt¹ or mes'kit¹; mēs-kīt² or mēs'kit²; *not* mes-kwit¹ *nor* mes-kwīt². *W. notes mez'kit¹ as an additional pronunciation* [A shrub of the bean family used as cattle-fodder]. Spelt also **mesquite** but pronounced the same way.

Mesraab: mes'rī-ab¹; mēs'ra-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Mesraim:** mes'rī-im¹; mēs'ra-īm² [Douai Bible].—**Messalemeth:** me-sāl'ī-mēth¹; mē-sāl'e-mēth² [Douai Bible].

Messiah: me-sui'ā¹; mē-sī'ā² [The Anointed One].

Messianic: mes'ī-an'ik¹; mēs'i-ān'ie² [Pert. to the MESSIAH].

Messias: me-sui'ās¹; mē-sī'ās² [Bible].

messieurs: mes'yēr¹ or (Fr.) mā'syū¹; mēs'yēr² or (Fr.) mē'syū². The first syllable was indicated mēsh'ēr¹ by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) [Fr., literally, Sirs. In Eng., contracted to *Messrs.* as the plural of *Mr. (Mister)*].

Messina: me-sī'nā¹; mē-sī'nā² [Sicilian strait, province, and city].

Messrs. (abbr.): mes'sər¹ or mes'yər¹; mēs'sēr² or mēs'yēr² [Messieurs].

messuage: mes wī¹; mēs'wāg²; *not* mes'wēj¹ [A dwelling-house].

Messulam: mes'yu-lam¹; mēs'yū-lām² [Douai Bible].

metabasis: mī-tab'ā-sis¹; me-tāb'a-sīs² [A change].

metabatic: met'ā-bat'ik¹; mēt'a-bāt'ie² [Pert. to transmission of energy from one body to another]. See METABASIS.

Metabeel: mī-tab'ī-el¹; me-tāb'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].

metabolic: met'ā-bol'ik¹; mēt'a-bōl'ie² [Pert. to METABOLISM].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

metabolism: mɪ-təb'ə-lizm¹; me-tāb'ə-lizm² [In biology, the act or process of producing changes within a cell or organism].

metal: met'əl¹; mēt'al². *Wr. & Walker* met'tl¹. *C. & M.* indicate met'tl¹ as alternative, and this was the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). Jones (1798) met'tul¹ [In chemistry, an element, as gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., obtained from the earth].

metalline: met'ə-lin¹; mēt'a-lin², *Standard, C., & W., or met ə-lin¹; mēt'-al-in², E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Notwithstanding the pronunciation indicated by Worcester, the first pronunciation recorded above represents modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. The earlier lexicographers were so divided that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the second syllable of the word, mɪ-təl'in¹, giving the ultima as short, as did also Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777); but Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) placed the stress on the first syllable. Of these Kenrick, Walker, Jones, Reid, and Craig gave to the ultima the diphthongal 's' sound—met'ə-lain¹. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) preferred me-təl'in¹, while Wright (1855) favored met'əl-lin¹ [Consisting of or containing metal].

metallurgy: met'ə-lūr'jɪ¹; mēt'a-lūr'gy². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780), the chief stress was indicated on the penultimate; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) it was noted on the antepenult, and by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) on the first syllable. Kenrick (1773) indicated met'ə-lūr'jɪ¹ [The science of extracting metal from ore].

metamerism: met'ə-mər-izm¹; mēt'a-mēr-izm², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* mɪ-təm'ər-izm¹. The word is not recorded by Stormonth (1885) [A term in chemistry].

metamorphosis: met'ə-mōr'fo-sik¹; mēt'a-mōr'fo-sīe². *C.* met'ə-mōr-fō'sik¹. See PH [Producing METAMORPHOSIS].

metamorphosis: met'ə-mōr'fo-sis¹; mēt'a-mōr'fo-sīs². See PH [Transformation with or without change of nature].

metaphor: met'ə-fər¹; mēt'a-fōr². See PH [A figure of speech in rhetoric].

metastasis: mɪ-təs'tə-sis¹; me-tās'tə-sīs² [Change of one thing into another].

metathesis: mɪ-təθ'i-sis¹; me-tāθ'e-sīs² [The transposition of letters or

metempsychosis: mɪ-temp'sɪ-kō'sis¹; me-tēmp'sy-eō'sis². Compare PSYCHOSIS [Transmigration of souls].

meteor: mī'ti-ər¹; mē'te-ōr². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) mī'tyər¹. Walker (1791) noted the first recorded above and indicated mī'chɪ-ər¹ as alternative [A fiery or luminous body passing through space, as a shooting star].

meteorolite: mī'ti-ər'o-lait¹; mē'te-ōr'o-līt², *Standard, St., & Wr.; C.* mī'ti-ər'o-lit¹; *E., I., M., & W.* mī'ti-ər-o-lait¹. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) mī'ti-ō-ro-lit¹ [A fallen meteor].

meteoroscope: mī'ti-ər'o-skōp¹; mē'te-ōr'o-seōp², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I.* mī'ti-ūr-ō-skōp¹; *M. & W.* mī'ti-ər-o-skōp¹; *Smart* mī'ti-ər'o-skōp¹ [An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor].

meter: mī'tər¹; mē'tēr² [1. Measured rhythm in the writing of verse. 2. The unit of length in the metric system].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **gr̥y**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **r̥le**; but, **būr**;

Meterus: mi-ti'rus¹; me-tē'rūs² [Apocrypha].—**Metheg-ammah:** mi'-theg-am'ā¹; mē'thēg-ām'ā² [Bible].—**Methusael:** mi-thū'si-el¹; me-thū'sa-el² [Bible].—**Methuselah:** me-thū'si-lā¹; me-thū'se-lā² [Bible].—**Methushael:** mi-thū'shu-el¹; me-thū'sha-el² [Bible (R. V.)].

metonymy: mi-tēn'i-mi¹; me-tōn'y-my², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.* me-tēn'i-mi¹; *St.* me-tē'o-nim-i¹. The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists were divided on the position of the stress. It was indicated (1) on the *first* syllable by Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Gibbons (1767), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1779), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Ogilvie (1850); (2) on the *second*, by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849); (3) on the *third*, by Fenning (1760) me-tō-nim-i¹ [A figure of speech in which an attribute is substituted for the name of the thing].

metope: met'o-pī¹; mēt'o-pē² [1. The face, forehead, or frontal surface. 2. In architecture, a plain or sculptured slab].

metrist: mi'trist¹; mē'trist². *M.* met'rist¹ [One skilled in rhythm].

metronome: met'ro-nōm¹; mēt'ro-nōm² [An instrument used to mark time in music].

metronymic: mi'tro-[or met'ro-]nim'ik¹; mē'tro-[or mēt'ro-]nīm'ie² [A name derived from the maternal name, or one taken from the mother's side].

metropolitān: met'ro-pel'i-tān¹; mēt'ro-pōl'i-tān². Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) mi'tro-pel'i-tān¹ [An archbishop with limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province].

Metternich: met'ər-nih¹; mēt'ēr-nih² [Aust. diplomat (1773-1859)].

Meurthe: mūr¹; mūr² [Fr. river].

Meuse: mūz¹; mūs² [Fr. river and department].

Meusnier: mū'nyē¹; mū'nyē² [Fr. savant and soldier (1754-93)].

Meux¹: miūs¹; mūs² [Eng. family name].

Meux²: miūs¹; mūs² [The name of a brewery in London].

Meyer: mai'ər¹; mī'ēr² [Ger. family name].

Meynell: men'al¹; mēn'el² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Mezaab: mez'a-ab¹; mēz'a-āb² [Douai Bible].

Mezahab: mez'a-hab¹; mēz'a-hāb² [Bible].

Mezières: mē'zyār¹; mē'zyēr² [Fr. town, entered by Ger., 1914].

Mezobalte: mi-zō'bi-ait¹; me-zō'ba-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

mezzanine: mez'a-nin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mez'a-nin¹, M.; mēz'a-nīn² or mez'a-nīn². E. & I. me'tz'a-nīn¹; St. me'dz'a-nīn¹; Wr. mez'a-nain¹* [In architecture, a low story between two higher ones].

mezzo [It.]: med'zō¹; mēd'zō². Frequently mispronounced met'zo¹, especially in musical and vocal terminology [Half; medium; moderate].—**mezzo soprano** [It.]: med'zō sō-prā'nō¹; mēd'zō sō-prā'nō² [A voice lower than soprano and higher than a contralto].

[1774-1849].

Mezzofanti: med'zō-fān'tī¹; mēd'zō-fān'tī² [It. cardinal and linguist

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, **all**; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nót, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

mezzotint: mez'o-tint¹; mēz'o-tint², *Standard, C., & St.; E.* met'zo-tint¹; *I., M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.* med'zo-tint¹; *W. (Revised Unabridged, 1913)*, mez'o-tint¹ [A manner of engraving on copper or steel].

Miami: mai-am'ɪ; mī-ām'ɪ² [Amerind tribe or several counties and cities]

Miamin: mai'ə-min¹; mī'a-mīn² [Bible].

mlasma: mai-az'mə; mī-ās'mə². *Standard & St.* mī-az'mə¹; *C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.* mai-az'mə¹ [Malaria].

Mibahar: mib'ə-hār¹; mīb'a-hār² [Douai Bible].—**Mibhar:** mib'hār¹; mīb'hār² [Bible].—**Mibsam:** mib'sam¹; mīb'sām² [Bible].—**Mibzar:** mib'zār¹; mīb'zār² [Bible].

mica: mai'kə; mī'ea² [A silicate of aluminum].

Mica: mai'kə; mī'ea² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Micah:** mai'kā; mī'ēā [A Hebrew prophet or his book in the Bible].—**Micaiah:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ə; mī'ēā-yā² or mī-eī'ā² [Bible].—**Micha:** mai'kə; mī'ea² [Bible].

Michael: mai'kel¹ or mai'ka-el¹; mī'ēl² or mī'ea-ēl² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Michel:* mī'shel¹; mī'chēl²; *G. Michael:* mī'ka-el¹; mī'ēā-ēl²; *Hung. Mihály:* mī'hā'li¹; mī'hā'ly²; *It. Michele:* mī-kē'lē¹; mī-ēē'lē²; *Pg. Sp. Miguel:* mī-gēl¹; mī-gēl²; *Pol. Michal:* mī'hāl¹; mī'hāl²; *Rus. Michail:* mī'ka-il¹; mī'ēā-il²; *Sw. Mikael:* mī'ka-ēl¹; mī'kē-ēl². [September 29].

Michaelmas: mik'el-məs¹; mī'ēl-mas² [The feast of St. Michael, occurring

Micah: mai'kā; mī'ēā² [Bible].—**Michala:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ə; mī-ēā'yā² or mī-eī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Micaiah:** mai-kē'yā; mī-ēā'yā² [Bible].—**Michal:** mai'kel¹; mī'ea² [Bible].—**Michea:** mai-kī'ə; mī-ēē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Micheas:** mai-kī'əs; mī-ēē'as² [Apocrypha].

Michelangelo, Michael Angelo: mai'kel an'jī-lo¹ or (*It.*) mī'kel-ān'jē-lō; mī'ēl ān'gē-lo² or (*It.*) mī'ēl-ān'gē-lō² [It. painter (1475-1564)].

Michelet: mīsh'lē¹; mīch'le² [Fr. historian (1798-1874)].

Miehing Malicho: mīch'ŋ mal'ī-cho¹; mīch'ing māl'ī-cho².

Marry this is *Miehing Malicho*, that meanes Mischeefe.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 2, First folio ed. 1623.

Dr. Bradley ("New Eng. Diet.," s. v.) points out that the conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malhecho*, misdeed, yields a fairly satisfactory sense, and that in the First quarto edition (1603) the words are spelt "myching Malico," and in the Second quarto edition (1604) "munching Mallico."

Michmas: mik'məs¹; mī'e-mas² [Bible].—**Michmash:** mik'mash¹; mī'e-māsh² [Bible].—**Michmethah:** mik'mi-thā¹; mī'e-me-thā² [Bible].—**Michmethath:** mik'mi-thath¹; mī'e-me-thāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Michri:** mik'rai¹; mī'e-rī² [Bible].—**Michtam:** mik'tam¹; mī'e-tām² [Bible].

mlerobe: mai'krōb¹; mī'erōb² [A bacterium].

microcosm: mai'kro-kəzm¹; mī'ero-ēōzm². Bailey (1732) *mi'rocasm*; Johnson (1755) *microcos'm*; Fenning (1760) *micro'cosm*; Ash (1775) *mic'rocasm*, but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers mai'kro-kəzm¹. Altho dating from Ormin (*circa* 1200) the word does not find record in our word-books until 1603, when Florio suggested that man's nature be called "*Microcosmos* or little world," perhaps after Dee's "*Microcosmus*, The Lesse World" (1570), or Lydgate's "*Myrocosome* . . .

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

and *microcosme*, a word wych clerkys calle 'the lasse world' " (1426). Bullokar (1616) recorded it at length:

Microcosmus. It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applied to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

BULLOKAR *English Expositor* s. v. [1616].

micrograph: mai'kro-graf¹; mi'ero-grāf² [An instrument for minute writing, drawing, etc.].—**micrography:** mai-kreg'ra-fi¹; mi-erōg'ra-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mai'kro-grāf-i¹. [meter].

micron: mai'kron¹ or mik'ren¹; mi'erōn² or mē'rōn² [One millionth of a

Micronesia: mai'kro-ni'shi-a¹; mi'ero-nē'shi-a² [The region of the small islands, especially a region of South Sea islands].—**Micronesian:** mai'kro-ni'shan¹; mi'ero-nē'shan². *M.* mai'kro-ni'shan¹.

microscope: mai'kro-skōp¹; mi'ero-seōp², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* mai'krō-skōp¹; *M.* mai'kres-kōp¹; *Wr.* mai'krā-skōp¹; *Ash* (1775) mik'ro-skōp¹ [An instrument used in examining minute objects].

microscopist: mai-kres'ko-pist¹, *Standard, E., M., & W., or mai'kro-skō-pist¹, C. & I.; mi-erōs'eo-pist² or mi'ero-seō-plist². St.* mai-kres'kō-pist¹; *Wr.* mai'kra-skō-pist¹ [One expert in the use of the microscope].

microscopy: mai-kres'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., St., & W., or mai'kro-skō-pi¹, C. & I.; mi-erōs'eo-py² or mi'ero-seō-py². Wr.* mi-kres'kō-pi¹ [The art of examining objects with a microscope].

Midas: mai'das¹; mi'das² [In Gr. myth, a king of Phrygia to whom Dionysos granted the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, and whose ears were turned into ass's ears by Apollo].

Middin: mid'in¹; mid'in² [Bible].—**Midian:** mid'i-ən¹; mid'i-an² [Bible].

midwifery: mid'waif¹; mid'wif²—the pronunciation of the most modern dictionaries. *St. & Wr.* mid'wif-ri¹, which was formerly the standard pronunciation as indicated from the time of Perry (1775) to that of Worcester (1859) [The business of the midwife; obstetrics].

mien: min¹; mēn² [External appearance; bearing].

Migdal-el: mig'dal-el¹; miġ'dal-ēl² [Bible].—**Migdal-gad:** mig'dal-gad¹; miġ'dal-gād² [Bible].—**Migdol:** mig'del¹ or miġ'dōl¹; miġ'dōl² or miġ'dōl² [Bible].

might: mait¹; mīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Power; strength].

Mignon: mi'nyōn¹; mi'nyōn² [Opera by Ambroise Thomas].

mignonette: min'yōn-et¹; mīn'yon-ēt² [A fragrant flowering plant].

migraine: mi-grēn¹; mi-ġrān² [Fr., a headache on one side of the head].

Migron: mig'ren¹; miġ'rōn² [Bible].

Miguel: mi-gēl¹; mi-ġel² [Port. prince (1802-66)].

Mijaml: mi'jə-min¹; mi'j'a-mīn² [Bible].

Mikado: mi-kā'do¹; mi-kā'do² [Japanese emperor].

Mikloth: mik'lōth¹ or mik'lōth¹; mik'lōth² or mik'lōth² [Bible].—**Mikneiah:** mik-ni'yā¹ or muk-nai'ā¹; mik-nē'yā² or mik-ni'ā² [Bible].—**Milalai:** mil'a-lai¹; mi'l'a-lī² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēl, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Milan¹: mɪ-lan¹ or mɪl'ən¹; mɪ-lān² or mɪl'an² [It. province and city]. The usage of the poets, which favors the second, is now more than a century old, and has been displaced during the past decade by mɪ-lan¹, which approximates more closely to the Italian **Mi-la'no**: mɪ-lā'nō¹; mɪ-lā'nō².

Milan²: mɪ'lan¹; mɪ'lān² [Servian king (1854-1901)].

Milan³: mɪ'lən¹; mɪ'lan² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Mileah: mɪl'kū¹; mɪl'eā² [Bible].

milch: mɪlč¹; mɪlč² [Giving milk, as a cow].

Milcom: mɪl'kəm¹; mɪl'eom² [Bible: Ammonite god].—**Miletum**: mɪ-li'tum¹; mɪ-lē'tūm² [Bible].—**Miletus**: mɪ-li'tus¹; mɪ-lē'tūs² [Bible].

military: mɪl'i-ē-ri¹; mɪl'i-ā-ry², *Standard & C.; E., M., & W.* (1909) mɪl'i-ə-ri¹; *I. & St.* mɪ-l'i-a-ri¹; *W.* (1913) & *Wr.* mɪl'ya-ri¹ [Small, like millet-seeds].

Milicho: mɪl'i-kō¹; mɪl'i-eō² [Douai Bible].

Millais: mɪ-lē¹; mɪ-lā² [Eng. painter (1829-96)].

milleped, milliped, millepede, millipede: mɪl'i-ped¹, mɪl'e-pēd²; mɪl'i-pid¹, mɪl'e-pēd². By the earlier lexicographers the word was spelt *millepeda* (Phillips "New World of Words," edited by Kersey, 1706) and *millepedes* by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Johnson stressed the first syllable, as did also Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott; Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares stressed the *second*, and Ash, the *third*. The pronunciation mɪl'i-ped² was indicated by Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott, while mɪ-lēp'i-diz¹ was recorded by Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) noted mɪl'i-ped¹, the pronunciation noted by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; but Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), mɪl'i-pid¹, which is indicated by *M., St., & W.* (1909)—all favoring the spelling *millepede*, which is now preferred in England. A revision of "Webster's Unabridged" (1913) reverts to the form *milleped*, and to the pronunciation indicated by Webster's "American Dictionary" and its successors for nearly 75 years [A caterpillar-like insect with many legs; also, a wood-louse].

Millerand: mɪ'lə-rūn¹; mɪ'le-rān² [Fr. diplomat (1859-)].

Millet¹ (Francis Davis): mɪl'et¹; mɪl'ēt² [Am. artist (1846-1912); lost in the "Titanic" disaster].

Millet² (Jean François): mɪ'yē¹; mɪ'ye² [Fr. painter (1814-75)].

millionaire: mɪl'yən-ār¹; mɪl'yon-ār². *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and *E., I., & St.* place the chief stress upon it. All other modern dictionaries note the chief stress on the final syllable. Murray notes but one stress as indicating modern English usage and pronounces the word mɪl-yən-ār¹ [A person of great wealth].

Millo: mɪl'o¹; mɪl'o² [Bible].

Milnes: mɪlnz¹; mɪlnz²; *not* mɪl'nēz¹ [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Milo: mɪ'lō¹ or (Fr.) mɪ'lō¹; mɪ'lō² or (Fr.) mɪ'lō² [Island in the Ægean sea where the *Venus* of *Milo* was found].

milreis: mɪl'rēs¹ or mɪl'ris¹; mɪl'rēs² or mɪl'rēs² [Port. coin].

mime: mɪm¹; mɪm² [A mimic play or farce].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bût, bûrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

mimetic: *mi-met'ik*¹; *mi-mët'ie*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St. mai-met'ik*¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Given to mimicry].

mimeticite: *mim'ä-tait*¹; *mim'e-tit*², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. mai'met-ait*¹; *M. mai'mi-tait*¹. While American usage indicates the *i* of the first syllable as in "hit," English usage gives it as in "aisle" [A variety of mineral].

mimographer: *mi-mög'rä-fär*¹; *mi-mög'ra-fär*², *Standard, W. (1909), & Wr.; C., E., I., & M. mai-mög'rä-fär*¹, which is the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780) and by Eng. and some Sc. dictionaries; but *St. mim-ög'rä-fär*¹. Webster (1840) *mai-mög'rä-fär*¹, which is the pronunciation indicated by the Goodrich & Porter editions of the "American Dictionary," and by the "Unabridged" and "International" dictionaries up to 1908, and also by the "Revised Unabridged" (1913) [A writer of mimes].

Mimosa: *mi-mō'sä*¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or mai-mō'sä*¹, *C., E., & I.*; *mi-mō'sä*² or *mi-mō'sä*². *M. mi-mō'sä*¹; *St. mi-mō'sä*² [A genus of plants of which the sensitive plant is one].

minatory: *min'ä-to-rä*¹; *mñ'nä-to-ry*². Sheridan (1780), Entick (1807), and Jameson (1827) *mai'nä-tär*¹ [Threatening].

mince: *mins*¹; *mñç*² [To cut or chop into small pieces].

Mincio: *mñ'chö*¹ or (*Anglice*) *min'si*⁰¹; *mñ'chö*² or (*Anglice*) *mñ'çi*⁰² [It. river].

mind: *maind*¹; *mñd*² [Conscious intelligence].—**mladed**: *maind'ed*¹; *mñd'éd*².

Minden: *min'den*¹; *mñ'n'dën*² [Am. or Prus. city].

[Bible].

Miniamin: *min'yä-min*¹ or *mi-nai'ä-min*¹; *mñ'ya-mñ*² or *mi-ni'ä-mñ*²

minilature: *min'ä-çur*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or min'ä-tiur*¹, *M.*; *mñ'i-ä-çur*² or *mñ'i-ä-tür*². *E. min'yä-tiur*¹; *I. & St. min'ä-tiur*¹; *Wr. min'yä-tiur*¹. By the earlier lexicographers five pronunciations were indicated: (1) Perry (1777) *min'ä-tiur*¹; (2) Sheridan (1780) *min'it-çur*¹; (3) Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *min'ä-tiur*¹; (4) Enfield (1807) *min'yä-tiur*¹; (5) Wright (1855) *min'ä-çur*¹ [A portrait painted on a small scale].

Minlé: *mi'ni'ē*¹; *mi'ni'ē*²—frequently corrupted to *mñ'yē*¹, *min'ä-ē*¹, and *min'ä*¹ [Fr. soldier (1804-79), inventor of a rifle and ball that bear his name].

minium: *min'ä-um*¹; *mñ'i-üm*². Formerly two syllables: *min'yum*¹ [Red lead].

minnesinger: *min'ä-siŋ'är*¹; *mñ'e-siŋ'är*² [Ger. poet].

Minni: *min'ai*¹; *mñ'i*² [Bible].—**Minnilth**: *min'äth*¹; *mñ'ith*² [Bible].

Minos: *mai'nös*¹; *mñ'nös*² [In Gr. myth, a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa].

[Theseus].

Minotaur: *min'ö-tär*¹; *mñ'ö-tär*² [In Gr. myth, a monster killed by

minuet: *min'yu-et*¹, *Standard & W., or min'yu-et*¹, *C., E., I., St., & W.*; *mñ'yu-ët*² or *mñ'yu-ët*². *M. mi-niu-et*¹ [A slow stately dance].

Minult: *min'yu-it*¹; *mñ'yu-ýt*² [Ger. colonist in America (1580?-1641)].

minus: *mai'nus*¹; *mñ'nüs*² [Less; wanting].

minuscule: *mi-nus'kiül*¹; *mi-nüs'eül*² [A lower-case or small letter in printing and writing].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

minute (a.): mi-niūt¹; mi-nūt². This pronunciation is indicated by all modern dictionaries, yet Townsend Young regarded it as "a mark of provincial flatness" (Dublin, 1859). The pronunciation mai-niūt¹; mi-nūt², noted by Jameson and Smart, is very commonly heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic, and is perhaps an endeavor to make a distinction between the adjective and the noun. These remarks apply also to their relatives.

minute (n.): min'it¹; mīn'ut². Wr. min'et¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) min'niūt¹ [A common unit of time, the 60th part of an hour].

minutely: mi-niūt'h¹; mi-nūt'ly². The pronunciation mai-niūt'h¹; mī-nūt'ly², is frequently heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

minuteness: mi-niūt'nes¹; mi-nūt'nēs². The pronunciation mai-niūt'nes¹; mī-nūt'nes², is frequently heard on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

minutia: mi-niū'shi-ə¹; mi-nū'shi-a² [A precise detail].—**minutiæ**: mi-niū'shi-ī¹; mi-nū'shi-ē².

minx: mīnks¹; mīnks² [A forward, saucy girl].

Miocene: mai'o-sin¹; mī'o-çen² [Geol. epoch].

Miphboeth: mi-fib'o-seth¹; mi-flb'o-sēth² [Douai Bible].

Miphkad: mif'kad¹; mīf'kād² [Bible].

Mirabeau: mī'rā'bō¹; mī'rā'bō² [1. Fr. economist (1715-89). 2. Fr. statesman (1749-91)].

mirage: mī-rāž¹; mī-rāzh²; not mai'rej¹ [An optical illusion in hot coun-tries].

Miranda: mi-ran'dā¹; mi-rān'da² [A feminine personal name].

Mirlam: mir'ī-əm¹; mīr'ī-am² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Mirma: mur'mə¹; mīr'mə² [Bible].—**Mirmah**: mūr'mā¹; mīr'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Misaam**: mis'ī-am¹; mīs'a-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Misael**: mis'ī-el¹ or mai'sī-el¹; mīs'a-ēl² or mī'sa-ēl² [Apocrypha].

misanthrope: mis'an-thrōp¹; mīs'an-thrōp². In Fr. mī'zān'trōp¹; mī'gān'trōp² [One who hates mankind].—**misanthropic**: mis'an-thrōp'ik¹; mīs'ān-thrōp'ie².—**misanthropy**: mis-an'thro-pi¹; mīs-ān'thro-py² [Hatred of mankind].

miscegenation: mis'ī-ji-nē'shān¹; mīs'e-ge-nā'shon² [Mixture of races].

miscellany: mis'e-lē-nī¹; mīs'ē-lā-ny². By Bailey (1732), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Encyclopedic (1888) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, mis-sel'ē-nī¹; by Fenning (1760) it was placed on the third, mis-sel-lē-nī¹. By all the other leading lexicographers and orthoepists the stress was marked on the first syllable [A book containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects].

mischlef: mis'chif¹; mīs chīf²; not mis'chif¹ [Harm; damage].

mischievous: mis'chi-vus¹; mīs'che-vūs²; not mis'chī-vus¹, as indicated by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791), and still sometimes heard, but condemned as provincial. So also with its relatives **mis'chievous-ly**, **mis'chievous-ness** [Inclined to do harm or damage].

misconstrue: mis'ken-strū¹ or mis-ken'strū¹; mīs'eōn-strū² or mīs-eōn's-trū². The first, which is the pronunciation having the sanction of good usage, is indicated by *Standard*, the second has the support of all the ancient and other modern dictionaries.

Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on the final syllable than in the case of *construe*. HARRIS Webster's New International Dict. s. v. [Springfield, 1909].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

mise en scène [Fr.]: *miz an sän*¹; *mīs ān sēn*² [Stage-setting].

Miserere: *miz'ə-rī-rī*¹; *mīs'e-rē-rē*² [In liturgies, the Fifty-first Psalm].

Misgab: *mis'gab*¹; *mis'gāb*² [Bible].—**Mishaël**: *miş'el*¹ or *mī'sh-el*¹; *miş'a-ēl*² or *mī'sha-ēl*² [Bible].—**Mishal**: *miş'al*¹ or *mai'shal*¹; *miş'al*² or *mī'shāl*² [Bible. Same as MISHAEL].—**Misham**: *mai'sham*¹; *mī'shām*² [Bible].—**Misheal**: *miş'al*¹ or *mai'shi-al*¹; *miş'e-āl*² or *mī'she-āl*² [Bible. Same as MASHAL].—**Mishma**: *miş'ma*¹; *miş'ma*² [Bible].—**Mishmannah**: *miş-man'ā*¹; *miş-mān'ā*² [Bible].—**Mishraites**: *miş'ri-aits*¹; *miş'ra-its*² [Bible].

misogamist: *mis-og'ə-mist*¹; *mis-ōg'a-mist*². *M.* *mais-og'ə-mist*¹ [A hater of marriage].—**misogamy**: *mis-og'ə-mi*¹; *mis-ōg'a-my*². *M.* *mais-og'ə-mi*¹ [Hatred of marriage].

misogynist: *mis-øj'i-nist*¹; *mis-ōg'y-nist*². *E. & St.* *mis-og'i-nist*¹; *M.* *mais-øj'i-nist*¹ [A hater of women].

misogyny: *mis-øj'i-ni*¹; *mis-ōg'y-ny*². *E. & St.* *mis-og'i-ni*¹; *M.* *mais-øj'i-ni*¹ [Hatred of women].

Mispar: *mis'par*¹; *mis'pār*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mispereth**: *mis-pi'reth*¹ or *mis-pi-reth*¹; *mis-pe'rēth*² or *mis-pe-rēth*² [Bible].—**Misrephoth-maim**: *mis'ri-feh-mē'im*¹; *mis're-fēth-mā'im*² [Bible].

Mississippl: *mis'i-sip'i*¹; *mis'i-sīp'i*² [River and State in the United States].

Missouri: *mi-zū'ri*¹ or *mi-sū'ri*¹; *mi-sū'ri*² or *mi-sū'ri*² [River and State in U. S.]. The founders of a State and their descendants are entitled to dictate the pronunciation of the name of that State. Unfortunately for the first pronunciation, the second predominates among the people of the United States.

Mister: *mis'tər*¹; *mis'tēr*² [A title of address commonly abbreviated in writing *Mr.*]. See quotation.

The same haste and necessity of despatch which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Misses*. Thus, *Mrs. Monague*, *Mrs. Carter*, etc., are pronounced *Missis Monague*, *Missis Carter*, etc. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. *mistress* (1791).

mistletoe: *mis'l-tō*¹ or *miz'l-tō*¹; *mis'l-tō* or *mis'l-tō*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A European evergreen parasitic plant found more frequently on the apple-tree, maple, and poplar than on the oak].

mistress: *mis'tres*¹; *mis'trēs*²; more frequently heard *mis'tris*¹; vulgarly *mis'sis*¹ [A woman in authority or control; as, the *mistress* of the House]. Compare *MISTRESS*; *MRS.*

Mithcah, Mithkah: *mith'ka*¹; *mith'ēa*² [Bible].—**Mithnite**: *mith'noit*¹; *mith'nūt*² [Bible].—**Mithredath**: *mith'ri-dath*¹; *mith're-dāth*² [Bible].—**Mithridates, Mithradates**: *mith'ri-dē'tiz*¹; *mith'ri-dā'tēs*² [Bible (R. V.); king of Pontus, (-63 B. C.)].

mitrailleuse [Fr.]: *mī'trā'yūz*¹; *mī'trā'yūs*² [A type of machine-gun].

mitriform: *mit'ri-fōrm*¹; *mīt'ri-fōrm*², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) *mai'tri-fōrm*¹; *W.* (1847-1908) and *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), *mit'ri-fōrm*¹ [Shaped like a meter].

mitten: *mit'n*¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or mit'ən*¹, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; *mīt'n*² or *mīt'en*² [A covering for the hand].

Mitylene: *mit'i-li-ni*¹; *mīt'y-lē-nē*² [Island in Ægean sea].

Milvart: *mai'vərt*¹; *mī'vart*² [Eng. anatomist (1827-1900)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hūt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; əu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

Mizar: mǎi'zər¹; mǎ'zär² [Bible].—**Mizpah:** mǐz'pā¹; mǎ'pā² [Bible].—**Mizpar:** mǐz'pār¹; mǎ'pār² [Bible].—**Mizpeh:** mǐz'pe¹; mǎ'pē² [Bible].—**Mizraim:** mǐz'ri-im¹ or mǐz-rē'im¹; mǎ'ra-im² or mǎ-rā'im² [Bible].—**Mizzah:** mǐz'ā¹; mǎ'ā² [Bible].

mn: Initial *m* is silent before *n* in words derived from the Greek. See *M*, MNEMISM, MNEMONIC.

Mnason: nē'[or mnē']sən¹; nā'[or mnā']son² [Bible].

mnemism: nǐ'mizm¹; nē'mǐsm². See *M* and *MN* [The "memory" attributed to organic molecules and cells].

mnemonics: nǐ-mən'iks¹; ne-mön'ies² [The science of memory].

Mnemosyne: nǐ-mēs'i-nǐ¹; ne-mös'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, goddess of memory].

Mnestheus: nes'ɦius¹; nēs'ɦūs² [Douai Bible].—**Moab:** mō'ab¹; mō'āb² [Bible].—**Moabite:** mō'ab-aǐt¹; mō'āb-it² [Bible].—**Moabites:** mō'ab-aǐt'es¹; mō'āb-it'ēs² [Bible].—**Moadia:** mō'a-dai'ə¹; mō'a-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Moadiah:** mō'a-dai'ā¹; mō'a-dī'ā² [Bible].

moan, moat: These words are pronounced as one syllable: mōn¹, mōn²; mōt¹, mōt².

mobile: mō'bil¹; mō'bil²—the pronunciation indicated by Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Webster (1828), and all modern dictionaries but Worcester, which notes mo-bil¹. The latter was recorded by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Originally me'b'il¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840) [Easily movable]. Compare AUTOMOBILE.

Mobile: mo-bil¹; mo-bil² [County, town, bay, and river in Ala.].

moblization: mō'bil-i-zē'shən¹; mō'bil-i-zā'shon², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* meb-i-lai-zē'shən¹; *I. & St.* me'b'i-l-i-zē'shən¹; *M.* mō'bi-lai-zē'shən¹; *Wr.* meb-i-lizē'shən¹. The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second and fourth, English usage; and the third, usage in Scotland. The word dates from about 1799 and is not in the earlier lexicons [The making ready for active service, as a body of troops].

moblize: mō'bil-aiz¹; mō'bil-iz², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* meb'i-laiz¹ [To prepare for active service, as an army].

mobled: meb'ld¹; mōb'ld². This word is to be found in Shakespeare's works. In the First Folio Edition (1623) it is rendered *inobled*, but in an earlier edition (1603) it reads *mobled* [Muffled up].

First Player: But who, O who, had seen the *mobled* Queen?

Hamlet: The *inobled* Queene?

Polonius: That's good: *Inobled* Queene is good.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2.

Mobonnal: mo-ben'ai¹ or -ē¹; mo-bön'ī² or -ā² [Douai Bible].

Mocha: mō'kə¹ or (*Arab.*) mō'ɦa¹; mō'ea² or (*Arab.*) mō'hā² [Arabian seaport or coffee imported therefrom].

Mochmur: mek'mur¹; mōe'mür² [Apocrypha].—**Mochona:** mek'o-nā¹; mōe'o-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Mochori:** mek'o-rai¹; mōe'o-rī² [Douai Bible].

modal: mō'dəl¹; mō'dal² [Denoting a mode or manner].

mode: mōd¹; mōd² [1. In grammar, a verb form. 2. Style; fashion].

model: me'd'el¹; mōd'ēl² [One who or that which serves as a pattern].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦn; ɦin, this.

1: artist¹, **ärt**; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, **ör**; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Modena: mō'dē-nā¹; mō'dē-nā²; sometimes Anglicized mō'di-nā¹ [It. duchy, province, and city].

Modin: mō'din¹; mō'din² [Apocrypha].

[of a wheel].

modiolar: mō-dai'o-lar¹; mō-dī'o-lar² [Round and depressed like the nave

modiste: mō'dist¹; mō'dist² [Fr., milliner].

modulate: mēd'yu-lēt¹; mōd'yu-lāt,² *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers from Bailey to Sheridan (see below) and from Walker to the present day. *Standard & C.* mē'ju-lēt¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) [To vary in the quality of sound].

module: mēd'yul¹; mōd'yul², *Standard* (1891-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers except Sheridan (1780), who indicated mē'jul¹. *Standard* (1913) mē'jul¹ [A standard or unit of measurement].

Moeris: mī'ris¹; mē'ris² [Egypt. lake].

Moeth: mō'eth¹; mō'eth² [Apocrypha].

Mohammed: mō-ham'ed¹; mō-hām'ed² [Founder of Islam (570?-632)].

Mohegan: mō-hi'gan¹; mō-hē'gan² [Variant form of the next word].

Mohican: mō-hi'kan¹; mō-hi'ean² [An Amerind tribe of Algonkian stock].

Mohola: mō'ho-lā¹; mō'ho-lā² [Douai Bible].

Moholl: mō'ho-lai¹; mō'ho-lī² [Douai Bible].

moldore: mēi'dōr¹; mōi'dōr²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and the same as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Smart (1857). The word was stressed on the final syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Pg. coin].

molety: mēi'ti¹; mōi'e-ty². *M.* mēi'a-ti¹ [A half; also, a small portion].

molre [Fr.]: mwār¹; mwār² [A watered silk or mohair fabric].

molré [Fr.]: mwā'rē¹; mwā'rē² [Watered: said of silk or metals].

moist: meist¹; mōist² [Slightly wet]. Compare MOISTEN.

[slightly].

moisten: meis'n¹; mōis'n²—the *t* is silent. Compare LISTEN [To wet

Molada: mēl'a-dā¹ or mō-lē'dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mō-lā'dā² [Douai Bible].—

Moladah: mēl'a-dā¹ or mō-lē'dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mō-lā'dā² [Bible].—**Molathi**: mēl'a-thai¹; mōl'a-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Molathite**: mēl'a-thai¹; mōl'a-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Molech**: mō'lek¹; mō'lēc² [Bible. Same as MOLOCH].

[ECULE.

molecular: mō-lek'yu-lar¹; mō-lē'yu-lar² [Pert. to molecules]. See MOL-

molecule: mēl'i-kiū¹; mōl'e-cū²; *not* mōl'h-kiū¹ even tho it be indicated as an alternative by *M.*; *nor* mōl'kiū¹ as indicated in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1847) [The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately].

molestation: mō'les-tē'shān¹ or mēl'es-tē'shān¹; mō'les-tā'shōn² or mōl'-ē-s-tā'shōn². The first is more frequently heard in the United States; the second is most common in Great Britain [The act of annoying by interference].

Moll: mō'lai¹; mō'lī² [Apocrypha].—**Molld**: mō'ld¹; mō'lid [Bible].

Molière: mō'lyār¹; mō'lyēr² [Fr. dramatist (1622-73)].

mollne: mō'ln¹; mō'lin². *M.* mō-lain¹ [A support for a mill-stone].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǻl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; elli; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mollno del Rey [Sp.]: mo-lī'no del rē¹; mo-lī'no dēl rā² [Literally, "wind-mill of the king"; specifi., a row of buildings near the City of Mexico, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847].

mollent: mel'i-ent¹ or mel'yent¹; mōl'i-ent² or mōl'yent². The latter was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) [Tending to soften].

Moloch: mō'lek¹; mō'lē² [Phenician god].

molt, moult: mōlt¹; mōlt² [To shed, as feathers, hair, etc.].

Moltke (von): fon mōlt'kə¹; fon mōlt'ke² [Prus. field-marshal (1800-91)].

Molucca: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lū'e'a² [Pert. to the MOLUKKA].

Molukka: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lūk'a² [Island-group of the Malay Archipelago].

Molyneux: mel'i-nū¹ or (*Eng.*) mel'niūks¹; mōl'y-nū² or (*Eng.*) mōl'nūks² [*Eng.* family name of Norman origin].

Momdis: mēm'dis¹; mōm'dis² [Apocrypha].

momental (a.): mo-men'təl¹; mo-mēn'tal². *C.* mō'mən-tal¹; *I.* mōment'al¹ [Pert. to momentum].

momentary: mō'mən-tə-rī¹; mō'men-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *I.* mō'ment-a-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) mō'men-tē-rī¹.

momentum: mo-men'tum¹; mo-mēn'tūm² [Impetus gained by movement].

Monaco: men'ə-kō¹ or men'ā-ko¹; mōn'ā-eō² or mōn'ā-eo². The second pronunciation, preferred by *C.*, is due to the French influence [*Eur.* principality].

monad: men'ad¹ or mō'nad¹; mōn'ād² or mō'nād [A simple and indivisible entity].—**monadic**: men-ad'ik¹; mōn-ād'ie².

Monaghan: men'ə-hən¹; mōn'ā-han² [*Ir.* county and town].

monarch: men'ərk¹; mōn'are². So also its relatives **mon'arch-ism**, **mon'ar-chy**. See *CH* [A ruler of a nation].—**monarchie**: mo-nar'kak¹; mo-nār'cie².

monastery: men'əs-ter-ī¹; mōn'as-tēr-y². Jones (1798) men'əs-trī¹ [A building occupied by persons under religious vows].

Monck: mun'k¹; mōn'k² [*Eng.* family name].

Monday: mun'dī¹; mōn'dy². The pronunciation of the last syllable is weakened to *a* as in "senate" and approximates to *i* in "habit." Altho so indicated by most dictionaries, this pronunciation should be discouraged in favor of one that is more distinct. This should approximate to the sound of *a* in "chaste" (compare *DAY*), and was formerly so heard in Scotland, the north of England, and in Ireland. Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) so indicated it, but Walker (1791) gave to the *a* the sound of *e* in "me." Compare *DAY*. See *O*.

Of all the days that's in the week

I dearly love but one *day*,

And that's the day that comes betwixt

A Saturday and Monday.

HENRY CAREY *Sally in Our Alley* (1715).

In the foregoing lines it is quite evident that the poet intended the word should be distinctly enunciated.

monetary: men'i-tə-rī¹; mōn'e-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., M., St., & Wr.*; *I.* men'i-ta-rī¹; *C. & W.* men'i-ti-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) men'i-tē-rī¹. By Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) mun'i-tar-ī, noted also as alternative by *C., M., W., & Wr.* and frequently used by educated persons [Pert. to money].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

money: mun'y¹; mōn'y². See O.—**moneyed:** mun'id¹; mōn'yd [Possessing money].

Monge: mēh³; mōnh² [Fr. educator; mathematician (1746-1818)].

mongoose: mēg'ūs¹; mōn'gōōs² [An ichneumon].

mongrel: mūg'rel¹; mōn'grēl².

monism: mēn'izm¹; mōn'izm². *Standard & W.* note mō'nizm¹ as alternative [In philosophy, a system of metaphysics based on a single ultimate principle].

monk: mūnk¹; mōnk². See O [A religious hermit].

monkey: mūn'ki¹; mōn'ky². See O [One of a quadrumanous group of mammals resembling man].

mono-: mēn'o-¹; mōn'o-² [From the Gr. *μονο-* (*mono-*), combining form from *μόνος* (*monos*), alone: used in words derived from the Greek].

monocle: mēn'o-kl¹; mōn'o-el² [An eye-glass for one eye]. Compare **MONOCULAR**.

monocotyledon: mēn'o-ket'i-l'h'den¹; mōn'o-ēt'y-lē'don² [A plant having a single seed-leaf in the embryo].

monocular: mō-nēk'yū-lar¹; mō-nōē'yū-lar² [One-eyed]. Compare **MON-**

monogamy: mō-nēg'ə-mī¹; mō-nōg'ə-my². So also its relatives **monog'a-mist**, **monog'a-mous** [The practise of single marriage at one time].

monogram: mēn'o-gram¹; mōn'o-grām² [A number of letters so interwoven as to form one device].

monograph: mēn'o-graf¹; mōn'o-grāf² [A treatise devoted to one subject].

monolog, monologue: mēn'o-leg¹; mōn'o-lōg². Smart (1857) mēn'o-lōg¹. [Something, as a dramatic soliloquy, spoken by one person].

monologist: mō-nel'o-jist¹; mō-nōl'o-gist², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* (1890-1908). In *W* (1909) the editors, following the example of Dr. Murray ("New English Dictionary," 1908), introduced a different pronunciation for a different spelling, **monologist**. Thus, the spelling *monologist* is pronounced with the stress upon the second syllable—*mō-nol'o-jist*—and this spelling, dating back to 1711, is the earliest on record, while the form *monologuist* is pronounced *mōn'o-log'ist*, which Dr. Murray renders *mōn'ol-o-gist*. In the last two pronunciations the *g* is hard as in *go*. In support of the spelling *monologuist*, the earliest quotation that Dr. Murray gives dates from 1865. This form of the word is perhaps due to the fact that the writer was not aware of the existence of the earlier and simpler form *monologist* at the time that he made use of the longer form indicated above.

monomachy: mō-nēm'a-ki¹; mō-nēm'a-ey². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), stressed on the first syllable [A duel].

monomania: mēn'o-mē'ni-ə¹; mōn'o-mā'ni-a². Frequently mispronounced mō-nō-mē'ni-ə¹ [Mental derangement confined to one idea].

monophthong: mēn'of-thēn¹; mōn'of-thōng². *E. & Wr.* mē-nēf'thēn¹ [1. A pure vowel or single simple sound. 2. A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound].

monopolization: mō-nēp'o-li-zē'shān¹; mō-nōp'o-li-zā'shon². *M.* mō-nēp'o-lai-zē'shān¹ [The act of securing exclusive right to or possession of something].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

monoptote: mən'əp-tōt¹; mǒn'əp-tōt². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the second syllable. Bailey (1732) rendered the word *monop'toton* and it was so stressed by E. & I. [An adjective or noun having only one case-form].

monostrophe: mō-nēs'tro-fī¹; mō-nōs'tro-fe². In Eng. mən'o-strōf¹; in Scot. mən-es'trō-fī¹ [A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe].

monosyllable: mən'o-si-lab'ik¹; mǒn'o-sy-lāb'ie² [Consisting of monosyllables].

monosyllable: mən'o-sil'ə-bl¹; mǒn'o-syl'a-bl². M. mən-o-sil'ə-b'l¹ [A word of one syllable]. [but one God].

monothelism: mən'o-thī'izm¹; mǒn'o-thē'izm² [The doctrine that there is

monotype: mən'o-taip¹; mǒn'o-typ²; *not* mō'no-taip¹ [A single type in its class; also, a composing-machine for setting single types or logotypes for printing].

Monro: mən-rō¹; mon-rō² [British family name of Celtic origin].

Monroe: mən-rō¹; mon-rō² [Am. President (1758-1831)].

monseigneur [Fr.]: mǒn'sē'nyūr¹ or (*Anglice*) mən-sen'yər¹; mǒn'sē'nyūr² or (*Anglice*) mǒn-sēn'yēr² [A title of honor given to persons of eminence, as princes, cardinals, archbishops, etc.].

monsieur [Fr.]: mǒ-syū¹; mō-syū². Knowles (1835) mōŋ'siūr¹; Smart (1857) mōŋs-yūr¹ [Mister: a title of address].

monsignor: mən-si'nyēr¹ or (*It.*) mǒn'si'nyōr¹; mǒn-si'nyōr² or (*It.*) mǒn-si'nyōr² [A title bestowed on a prelate, officers of the Papal court, and others].

Monson: mūn'sn¹; mǒn'sn² [Town in Mass. or in Me.].

monsoon: mən-sūn¹; mǒn-sōon² [A seasonable wind of Southern Asia].

Montagu, Montague: mən'tə-giū¹; mǒn'tə-gū² [Eng. family name].

Montaigne: mən-tēn' or (*Fr.*) mǒn'tē'nyā¹; mǒn-tān' or (*Fr.*) mǒn'tā-nye² [Fr. philosopher (1533-1592)]. [70].

Montalembert: mǒn'tā'lān'bār¹; mǒn'tā'lān'bēr² [Fr. statesman (1810-

Montana: mən-tā'nā¹; mǒn-tā'na²; *not* mən-tan'ə¹—the nasal drawl sometimes heard is out of place [A State of the United States].

Montauk: mən-tēk¹; mǒn-tək² [Hamlet on Long Island, N. Y.].

Montcalm: mǒnt-kām¹ or (*Fr.*) mǒn'kām¹; mǒnt-eām² or (*Fr.*) mǒn'eām² [Fr. general (1712-59)]. [80].

Montecuccoli: mǒn'tē-kū'ko-lī¹; mǒn'tē-eū'eo-lī² [Aust. general (1608-

Montefiore: mǒn'ti-fi-ō-rī¹; mǒn'te-fi-ō-re² [Eng. philanthropist (1784-1885) born of a famous It. family].

monteith: mən-tīth¹; mǒn-tēth² [A punch-bowl, so called from a Scot. personal name borne by one whose cloak was notched at the bottom and resembled the brim of the bowl]. [to Montenegro].

Montenegrin: mǒn'ti-nī'grin¹; mǒn'te-nē'grin². C. mǒn'ti-neg'rīn¹ [Pert.

Montenegro: mǒn'ti-nī'gro¹; mǒn'te-nē'gro² [European kingdom].

Monterey: mǒn'ti-rē¹; mǒn'te-rē² [Mex. city].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Montesquieu: mən"tes-kiū¹ or (Fr.) mēn"tes"ki"ū¹; mōn"tes-kū² or (Fr.) mōn"tēs"ki"ū² [Fr. jurist (1689-1755)].

Montessori: mōn"tes-sō"ri¹; mōn"tēs-sō"ri² [It. educator (1870-)].

Montevideo: mən"ti-vid'1-o¹ or (Sp.) mon"tē-vī-thē'o¹; mōn"te-vīd'e-o² or (Sp.) mon"tē-vī-thē'o² [Dept. and capital of Uruguay].

Montfort (de): mēnt'fört¹ or (Fr.) mēn"för¹; mōnt'fort² or (Fr.) mōn"för² [1. Fr. crusader (1160?-1218). 2. Eng. statesman (1208-65) who laid the foundation for the House of Commons].

Montgolfier: mēnt-gol'fi-är¹ or (Fr.) mēn"gel"fi"ē¹; mōnt-göl'fi-ēr² or (Fr.) mōn"göl"fi"ē² [Fr. inventors (1) 1745-99; (2) 1740-1810] of hot-air balloon].

Montgomery: mēnt-gēm'[or -gum']ä-r¹; mōnt-gēm'[or -góm']ēr-y² [Scot. family name; used frequently as a geographical name in the United States].

month: munth¹; mōnth². So also its relatives **month'ling**, **month'ly**. See O [One of the 12 parts into which the year is divided].

Montholon, de: mēn"tō'lēn¹; mōn"tō-lōn² [Fr. general (1783-1853) and Napoleon I.'s companion on St. Helena].

Monticello¹: mōn"ti-chel'lō¹; mōn"ti-chēl'lō² [It. town]. [United States].

Monticello²: mēn"ti-sel'o¹; mōn"ti-çēl'o² [One of various towns in the

Montijo: mōn-ti'ho¹; mōn-ti'ho². When applied to Eugénie de Montijo de Guzman, Empress of the French, pronounced frequently mēn'ti-jot.

Montmorency: mēnt"mo-ren'si¹ or (Fr.) mēn"mo"rañ'si¹; mōnt"mo-rēn'-cy² or (Fr.) mōn"mo-rāñ'çy² [Historic Fr. city, the cradle of a barony and dukedom; hence, a Canadian geographical name].

Montpensier: mēn"pāñ'si"ē¹; mōn"pāñ'si"ē² [Historic Fr. commune where Louis VIII. died in 1266. It became the source of a dukedom under Francis I.].

Montresor: mēn-trez'är¹; mōn-trēs'or² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Monzie: mun'i¹; mōn'ē² [Scot. hamlet, seat of a castle dating from 1634]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

mood: müd¹; mōöd² [State of mind].

moqn: mün¹; mōön² [Celestial body].

moor: mür¹; mōör². In some parts of Eng. pronounced mōr¹; mōr². See **door** and **O**, and compare **MORE** [A large tract of land usually uncultivated].

Moor: mür¹; mōör² [A native of Morocco].

[U. S.].

Moore: mür¹ or mōr¹; mōör² or mōr² [Family name in Eng., Ire., and the

moose: müs¹; mōös² [A quadruped related to the elk].

Mooslas: mō"o-sai'äs¹; mō"o-si'äs² [Apocrypha].—**Moosslas**: mo-ös'1-äs¹; mo-ös'1-äs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

[duct].

moral: mer'al¹; mōr'al². Compare **MORALE** [Conforming with right con-
morale [Fr.]: mo-räl¹; mo-räl² [The readiness, as of troops, to obey com-
mands with confidence, courage, and zeal for a cause].

[origin].

Moran: mo-ran¹ or mōr'an¹; mo-rän² or mōr'an² [Family name of Celtic

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ä; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aise; ou = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ɲ = sing; chin, this.

Morasthite: mo-ras'fhait¹ or mō'ræs-fhait; mo-rās'thīt² or mō'ras-thīt² [Bible].

moratorium: mēr'a-tō'ri-um¹; mōr'a-tō'ri-ūm² [An official decree deferring payment for a stated time].

Moray: mur'1; mōr'y² [Sc. firth and former province].

Mordecai: mēr'di-kai¹; mōr'de-eī² [Bible].

more: mēr¹; mōr²; not mōr¹. Compare MOOR and see O [Something that exceeds something else].

Moreh: mō're¹; mō'rē² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Moresbeth-gath:** mēr'esh-eth-gath¹ or mo-resh'eth-gath¹; mōr'esh-eth-gāth² or mo-rēsh'eth-gāth² [Bible].—**Moria:** mo-rai'a¹; mo-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Moriah:** mo-rai'a¹; mo-rī'a² [Bible].

moribund: mēr'i-bund¹; mōr'i-būnd² [On the point of dying].

morion: mō'ri-ən¹; mō'ri-on², *Standard, C, W., & Wr.; E., I., M., & St.* mēr'i-ən¹ [A form of helmet worn in the 16th century].

morn: mōrn¹; mōrn². Compare MOURN [The early part of the day].

Moro: mō'ro¹; mō'ro² [A Malayan inhabitant of certain Philippine Islands]

moron: mō'ren¹; mō'rōn² [A feeble-minded person]. [the son of sleep].

Morpheus: mēr'fiūs¹; mōr'fūs². Sometimes mēr'fi-us¹ [In Rom. myth,

morphine: mēr'fin¹ or mēr'fin¹; mōr'fin² or mōr'fin². See PH [A constituent of opium used in medicine]. [origin].

Morrell: mur'el¹ or me-rel¹; mōr'ēl² or mō-rēl² [Eng. family name of Fr.

morsel: mōr'sel¹; mōr'sēl². In England mōr'sil¹ and so indicated by Dr. Murray [A small piece of food].

mortal: mēr'tal¹; mōr'tal² [Deadly].

mortgage: mēr'gī¹; mōr'gag²—the *t* is silent in modern speech and the *a* has been so squeezed as to approximate to *i* in "habit." So also in its relatives **mort'ga-gee'**, **mort'ga-gor**, etc.

Mortgage . . . signifieth in our common law, a pawne of land or tenement . . . laid or bound for monie borrowed. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Mosabab: mo-sē'bab¹; mo-sā'bāb² [Douai Bible].

Moscheles: mēsh'ə-les¹; mōsh'e-lēs² [Ger. composer (1794-1870)].

Mos-clis'ka: mōsh-tsis'kū¹; mōsh-tçis'kā² [Galician town].

Moscow: mēs'ko¹; mōs'eo²; not mēs'kau¹ [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Mosera: mo-sī'ra¹ or mō'si-ra¹; mo-sī'ra² or mō'se-ra² [Bible].—**Moseroth:** mō'si-[or mo-si]rēth¹ or -rōth¹; mō'se-[or mo-sē]rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Moses: mō'zez¹; mō'sēs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **D. Mozes:** mō'zes¹; mō'zēs²; **F. Moise:** mō'iz¹; mō'is²; **Hung. Mozes:** mō'zesh¹; mō'zesh²; **It. Moisè:** mō'i-sē¹; mō'i-sē²; **Pol. Moyzesz:** mōi'zesh¹; mōi'zesh²; **Pg. Sp. Moises:** mō'i-sēs¹; mō'i-sēs²; **Sw. Moses:** mō'ses¹; mō'sēs². [dan].

Moslem: mōz'lem¹; mōs'lē². *C.* mēs'lem¹; *Wr.* mēs'lēm¹ [Mohamme-

Mosollam: mo-sol'am¹; mo-sōl'am² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamia:** mo-sel'a-mai'a¹; mo-sōl'a-mī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamon:** mo-sel'a-mēn¹; mo-sōl'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamoth:** mo-sel'a-mēth¹ or -mōth¹; mo-sōl'a-mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamus:** mo-sel'a-mus¹; mo-sōl'a-mūs² [Apocrypha R. V.].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

moth: mōth¹; mōth², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* mōth¹. The first indicates American usage (on which see quotation under *God*); the second usage in Great Britain. The writer's preference is for the latter [A winged insect resembling a butterfly in form].

mother: muth'ər¹; mōth'ēr²; *not* mufh'ər¹.

moths: mēthz¹ or methz¹; mōths² or mōths². Sometimes, and quite defensibly, mōths¹ [A butterfly-like insect flying at night].

Moulton: mōl'tən¹; mōl'ton² [Town in Iowa].

Moultrie: mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri¹; mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri² [Am. general

mound: maund¹; mound² [A pile of earth].

mount: maunt¹; mount² [An elevation of the earth's surface].

Mounet-Sully: mū'nē'sū'li¹; mū'ng'sū'ly² [Fr. tragedian (1841-1916)].

mountain: maun'tin¹; moun'tin²—a pronunciation the last syllable of which should be corrected. It is now squeezed almost out of existence.

mountainous: maun'tin-ūs¹; moun'tin-ūs². See the preceding word.

mourn: mōrn¹; mōrn²; *not* mērn¹ as spoken by some Londoners. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xi [To grieve for].

mousquetaire: mūs'kə-tār¹; mūs'ke-tār² [Fr., musketeer].

mouth (v.): mauth¹; mouth² [To use the mouth in action upon]. Compare the next word.

mouth (n.): mauht¹; mouth²—compare the preceding word and note the different symbols used to indicate the sound of the *th* [The opening between the lips at the lower part of the face].

mouthed: mauthd¹; mouthd². *C.* mauht¹.—**mouths**: mauthz¹; mouthz².

mow (n.): mau¹; mow² [A heap, as of grain].

mow (v.): mō¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mau¹, E., I., M., & Wr.*; mō² or mow² [A grimace].

In England the word has little colloquial currency, and the pronunciation is uncertain. The British dicts. give (mau¹), the recent U. S. Dicts. (mō¹). In Scotland, where the word is still in use, the sound is (mau¹).

HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, 1908].

Moza: mō'zə¹; mō'zə² [Bible].—**Mozah**: mō'zā¹; mō'zā² [Bible].

Mozart: mō'zärt¹ or (G.) mō'tsärt¹; mō'zärt² or (G.) mō'tsärt² [Ger. composer (1756-91)].

mozetta: mo-zet'a¹; mo-zēt'a². *C.* mo-tset'tā¹; *Wr.* mə-zet'a¹ [A hooded cape worn by certain Roman Catholic dignitaries].

Mrs. (*abbr.*): mis'iz¹; mis'is² [A common corruption of the formal *mistress*]. Compare MISTER; MISTRESS.

much: mūch¹; mūch² [Great in amount or quantity].

mucilage: miū'si-lij¹; mū'ci-lağ² [A gummy substance].

muck, mud, muff, mug. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": muk¹, mūk²; mud¹, mūd²; muf¹, mūf²; mug¹, mūğ². See U.

Mühlbach: mül'bah¹; mül'bāh² [Aust. town; also, pen name of Ger. novelist (1814-73)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; əu = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Mülhausen: mül'hau-zen¹; mül'hou-ʃən² [Ger. town, entered by Fr., 1914-15].

Müller, Max: mül'ər¹ or (Ang.) mil'ər¹; mül'ēr² or (Ang.) ml'ēr² [Ger. philologist (1823-1900) who settled in England].

Multani: mül-tān¹; mül-tān² [A division of Br. India].

multeity: mul-ti'ī-ti¹; mül-tē'i-ty² [The quality of being manifold].

multijugons: mul'ti-jū'gus¹; mül'ti-ju'gūs². Smart (1857) and Worcester (1859) mäl-tij'ə-gus¹ [Having many pairs of leaflets].

multipartite: mul'ti-pār'tait¹; mül'ti-pār'tit², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* mül-ti-pār'tait¹; *E.* mul'ti-part-ait¹; *I.* mul'tip-ar-tait¹; *St.* mul-tip'ar-tait¹; *Wr.* mäl-tip'ər-tait¹ [Divided into many parts].

multiplicand: mul'ti-pli-kand¹; mül'ti-pli-eänd²; *not* -phk-and¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [A number to be multiplied by another].

multiply: mul'ti-pli-kēt¹; mül'ti-pli-eāt². Modern dictionaries, Worcester excepted, all indicate the stress on the first syllable. Among the earlier lexicographers only Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) put it on the second—mul-tip'li-kēt¹. Johnson (1755) *multiplica'te*, which, according to the former practise of lexicographers, places the stress on the final syllable [Consisting of many or more than one].

multiplication: mul'ti-pli-kē'shən¹; mül'ti-pli-eā'shon²; *not* -phk-ē'shən¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [The act or process of increasing in number].

multiramose: mul'ti-rē'mos¹; mül'ti-rā'mos². *C. & E.* mul-ti-rē'mōs¹; *I.* mül'ti-rē-mōs¹ [Having many branches].

multivalent: mul'ti-vē'lent¹, *Standard & W.*, or mul-tiv'ə-lent¹, *C., E., I., M., & Wr.*; mül'ti-vā'lēnt² or mül-tiv'a-lēnt². The second indicates usage in Great Britain [Having two or more valences or strengths].

multure: mul'tiur¹ or -chur¹; mül'tūr² or -chur² [1. A grinding of grain. 2. A percentage of ore paid for pulverizing].

mum, mum'ble, mum'mer. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mŭm¹, mŭm²; mŭm'bl¹, mŭm'bl²; mŭm'ər¹, mŭm'ēr². See U.

mummification: mŭm'i-fi-kē'shən¹; mŭm'i-fi-eā'shon² [The process of embalming, as a mummy].

mummify: mŭm'i-fai¹; mŭm'i-fy² [To make a mummy of; embalm].

mummy, mump, munch. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mŭm'i¹, mŭm'y²; mŭmp¹, mŭmp²; mŭnch¹, mŭnch². See U. [mancer].

Munchausen: mŭn-čē'zən¹; mŭn'čā'sən² [Typical extravagant ro-

München: mŭn'hən¹; mŭn'hēn² [Capital of Bavaria. See MUNICH].

Münchhausen: mŭn'hau-zen¹; mŭn'hōw-ʃən² [Hanoverian cavalry officer of remarkable adventures (1720-97)].

Munich: miū'nɪk¹; mŭ'nie² [Capital of the kingdom of Bavaria].

municence: miu-nif'i-sens¹; mŭ-nif'i-çəŋç²; *not* miū'nɪ-fis'ens¹ [Generous giving].

Munkaesy: mun'kā-čhi¹; mŭn'kā-čy² [Hung. painter (1844-1900)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fŭl, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: *artistie, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;*

Muppim: mup'im¹; mûp'im² [Bible]. [(1771-1815)].

Murat: mü"râ¹; mü"râ² *Thomas* (Biog. Dict.) miu-rat¹ [King of Naples

Murcia: mûr'shi-a¹ or (Sp.) mûr'thi-a¹; mûr'shi-a² or (Sp.) mûr'thi-â² [Sp. province and its capital]. [painter (1617-82)].

Murillo: miu-ril'o¹ or (Sp.) mû-ril'yo¹; mû-ril'o² or (Sp.) mû-ril'yo² [Sp.

murk, murmur. The *u*'s in these words and their relatives are long as in "burn": mûrk¹, mûrk²; mûr'mûr¹, mûr'mûr². [cent glass, porcelain, etc.].

murra: mur'a¹; mûr'a² [A substance supposed to be Chinese jade, irides-

murrain: mur'in¹; mûr'in² [A disease of domestic animals; nasal catarrh].

Murray: mur'y¹; mûr'y² [Scot. family of Celtic origin].

murrina [L.]: mû-rai'nâ¹; mû-rî'na² [Vases of murra].

murrine: mur'in¹ or -ain¹; mûr'in² or -in² [Consisting of murra].

musang: mû-sân'¹, *Standard & W.*, or miu-saŋ'¹, *C. & M.*; mû-sâng'² or mû-sâng'² [An East-Ind. coffee-rat].

muscadine: mus'kæ-din¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or mus'kæ-dain¹, *E., I., M., & Wr.*; mûs'ca-dîn² or mûs'ca-dîn². The first indicates American usage, and was noted formerly by Jameson (1857) and Smart (1857); the second, the usage of Great Britain, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A variety of sweet grape, wine, and pear].

muscardine: mus'kær-din¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; mûs'ear-dîn². *E.* mus'kær-dain¹; *I.* mus'kær-dain¹; *M.* mûs-kâr-dîn¹. As an alternative *Standard & W.* indicate mus'kær-dîn¹ [A silkworm-disease due to a fungus; also, the fungus].

Muscatine: mus'kæ-tîn¹; mûs'ea-tîn² [A county and city in Iowa].

muscle: mus'l¹; mûs'l²—the *c* is silent in this word and in its relatives **muscle** and **muscling**. See C [One of about 400 contractile fibrous organs of the human body].

muscovado: mus'ko-vê'do¹; mûs'eo-vâ'do² [Unrefined sugar]

Muse: miüz¹; mûs². See S [In classic myth, one of the goddesses who preside over poetry, art, and science].

museum: miu-zî'um¹; mû-sê'ûm². By the careless the stress is frequently but erroneously put on the first syllable. See S [A building devoted to the preservation of works of nature, art, antiquity, and handicrafts].

Mushl: miü'shai¹; mû'shî² [Bible].

music: miü'zik¹; mû'sie². Diphthongal *u* is described in England as always *y* + *oo*: *music* = *myoozie*. The traditional pronunciation in America gives *yu* only beginning a syllable, as in *use*, *yûs*, *pen-ury*, *penyuri*; no consonant *murmur* is heard in *music*, *miüzic*, nor is pure *i* heard; but a mixed *i* + *u* with *u* vanish. See S and U. Compare **BLUE**.

musical: miü'zi-kâl¹; mû'si-eäl² [Fr., an informal or private concert].

musician: miu-zîsh'an¹; mû-ſish'an² [One who is skilled in the theory and practise of music].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

muskallonge, muskellonge, muskellunge: mus'kə-lənʃ¹ or mus'kə-lənʃ¹; müs'ka-lɒŋ² or müs'ka-lɒŋ². The first and second spellings are commonly pronounced alike; the third is pronounced mus'kə-lunʃ¹ or mus-kə-lunʃ¹ [The mask-nongel].

muskmelon: musk'mel'an¹; müs'kəml'on². Dialectically corrupted to mush'mel-en¹ in the United States [A plant of the gourd family].

muslin: muz'lin¹; müs'lin² [A soft cotton fabric].

Musset (de): də mü'sē¹; de mü'sē² [Fr. author (1810-57)]. [medan].

Mussulman: mus'ul-mən¹; müs'ül-man²; not muz'ul-mən¹ [Moham-].

mustache: mus-tash'¹; müs-täch'². *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C. mus-tash'*¹; *E. mus-tash'*¹; *I. müs-tash'*¹; *M. mus-tash'*¹; *Standard* (1913) *mus-tash'*¹; *St. & Wr. mus-tash'*¹; *W. mus-tash'*¹. The difference between the English and the American pronunciation is due, no doubt, to spelling. In Eng. the word is spelt *moustache* and the first syllable is given the sound of *u* in full [The hair on the upper lip].

mustachio: mus-tash'i-o¹; müs-täch'i-o². *C. mus-tash'io*¹; *E. mus-tash'io*¹; *I. müs-tash'io*¹; *M. mus-tash'io*¹; *St. mus-tash'io*¹; *W. & Wr. mus-tash'io*¹ [Mustache].

mustelline: mus'ti-lin¹; müs'te-lin², *Standard, C., & M.; E. & I. mus'te-lin*¹; *St. mus-til'ain*¹; *W. & Wr. mus'ti-lain*¹ [Weasel-like].

Muth-labben: müth'-lab'en¹; müth'-lāb'ēn² [Bible].

mutual: miū'tiu-əl¹, *E., I., M., & St., or miū'chu-əl*¹, *Standard, C., & W.; mü'tü-al*² or mü'chu-al². Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated miū'tiu-əl¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) noted mü'chu-əl¹ [Shared or experienced alike; also, reciprocally related].

my: mai¹; mȳ². In England frequently, when unstressed, mi¹. In the United States sometimes vulgarly corrupted mæ¹; mæ².

Mycale: mik'ə-li¹; mȳ'e-a-lē² [Mount. in Asia Minor].

Mycenæ: mai-sī'nī¹; mȳ-çē'nē² [Gr. city, destroyed 468 B. C.].

myelitis: mai'ī-lai'tis¹ or -li'tis¹; mȳ'e-li'tis² or -li'tis² [Inflammation of the spinal cord].

Myndus: min'dus¹; mȳn'dūs² [Apocrypha]. [tism].

myositis: mai'o-sai'tis¹ or -si'tis¹; mȳ'o-si'tis² or -si'tis² [Acute rheuma-].

Myra: mai'ræ¹; mȳ'ræ² [Bible].

myrcin: mir'i-sin¹; mȳr'i-çin², *Standard, E., St., W., & Wr.; C. & M. mi-rai'sin*¹; *I. mai'ri-sin*¹ [A chemical product obtained from beeswax].

Myrmidon: mūr'mi-dən¹; mȳr'mi-don² [1. One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly. 2. [m-] A petty officer of the law].

myrrh: mūr¹; mȳr² [A gum resin from certain Arabian trees].

myrrhic: mir'ik¹; mȳr'ie². *E., I., M., & St. mūr'ik*¹ [Pert. to myrrh].

myrrhine: mir'in¹; mȳr'in². *E. & I. mūr'ain*¹ [Same as MURRINE].

myself: mai-self¹; mȳ-sēlf². In England frequently when unemphatic, mi-self¹; in the United States sometimes vulgarly mæ-self¹. By the earlier lexicographers the unemphatic form was indicated, Jameson (1827) alone giving the emphatic mai-self¹.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: *artistie, ärt; fat, färe; fust; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn*;

Mysla: miś'h-i-a¹; mÿsh'i-a² [District in Asia Minor].

Mysore: mai-sör'¹; mÿ-sör'² [State in Brit. India and its capital].

mystery: mis'tar-i¹; mÿs'tēr-y² [Something beyond human knowledge; an unexplained or inexplicable phenomenon].

mythological: miθ'h'o-lej'i-kal¹; mÿth'o-lög'i-eal². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-tho-led'i-j-kal¹ [Pert. to mythology].

mythology: mi-thel'o-j-i¹; my-thöl'o-gy². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-thel'o-j-i¹ [A system of fictitious narratives presented as historic but without foundation in fact].

mythoplasm: miθ'h'o-plazm¹; mÿth'o-plāsm². *M. & Wr.* mai'tho-plazm¹ [Primitive narrative of which the myth was formed].

Mytllene: mit'i-lī'nī¹; mÿt'i-lē'nē². Same as MITYLENE.

myxedema: miks'i-dī'ma¹; mÿks'e-dē'ma² [A disease, usually of women, in which the connective tissue is converted into a gelatinous substance].

N

n: en¹; ěn². This letter is represented in common spelling by:

- (1) *n, nn*, as in *no, honor, on, banner*, etc.
- (2) Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (hev'n); *on* as in *lesson* (les'n), etc.
- (3) *ñ* as in *ink* is merely a graphic variation of *ng*, used for brevity before *c, g, k, q*.
- (4) *n* as in *bën* is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *no* in common English spelling; but it should not be. Final *n* is sometimes silent, as in *condemn, condemn*. See INTRODUCTION pp. xxix-xxxi.

There are a few words, almost all of Latin derivation, in which a final *n* appears unsounded. . . . In *autumn, column, condemn, hymn*, and *imn* the *n* is silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 5, p. 167 [R. '09].

Naalol: nē'a-lel¹; nā'a-löl² [Douai Bible].—**Naam:** nē'am¹; nā'am² [Bible].—**Naama:** nē'a-ma¹; nā'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Naamah:** nē'a-mā¹; nā'a-mā² [Bible].—**Naaman:** nē'a-man¹; nā'a-man² [Bible].—**Naamathite:** nē'am'a-thait¹; nā'am'a-thit² [Bible].—**Naamites:** nē'a-(or nē-ē')mait¹; nā'a-(or nā-ā')mits² [Bible].—**Naara:** nē'a-ra¹; nā'a-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Naarah:** nē'a-ra¹; nā'a-ra² [Bible].—**Naarai:** nē'a-rai¹; nā'a-rā² [Bible].—**Naaran:** nē'a-ran¹; nā'a-rān² [Bible].—**Naarath:** nē'a-rath¹; nā'a-rāth² [Bible].—**Naaratha:** nē-ar'a-tha¹; nā-ār'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Naaria:** nē'a-rai'a¹; nā'a-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Naashon:** nē-aśh'ōn¹ or nē'a-shōn¹; nā-āsh'ōn² or nā'a-shōn² [Bible].—**Naathus:** nē'a-thus¹; nā'a-thūs² [Apocrypha].—**Nabajoth:** nā-bē'jōth¹; nā-bā'jōth² [Douai Bible].—**Nabal:** nē'bēl¹; nā'bal² [Bible].—**Nabarias:** nāb'a-rai'as¹; nāb'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

nabob: nē'bēb¹; nā'bōb². Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) nā-bēb'¹ [An Anglo-Indian of great wealth].

Naboth: nē'bēth¹ or -bōth¹; nā'bōth² or -bōth² [Bible].—**Nabuchodonosor:** nab'yū-ko-den'o-sōr¹; nāb'yū-eo-dōn'o-sōr² [Apocrypha].—**Nabutheans:** nab'yū-thī'enz¹; nāb'yū-thē'ang² [Douai Bible].—**Nachon:** nē'ken¹; nā'eōn² [Bible].—**Naconi** (R. V.).—**Nachor:** nē'ker¹; nā'eōr² [Bible].—**Nadab:** nē'dab¹; nā'dāb² [Bible].—**Nadabath:** nā-dā-bath¹; nā-dā-bāth² [Bible (Ap.) and (R. V.)].—**Nadabatha:** nā-dab'a-tha¹; nā-dāb'a-tha² [Apocrypha].—**Nadabia:** nā-dā-bai'a¹; nā-dā-bī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Nadaboth:** nā-dab'āth¹; nā-dāb'ōth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

nadir: nē'dār¹; nā'dīr² [The inferior pole of the horizon].

2: *ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=e; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Nadir: nā'dīr¹; nā'dīr² [Pers. usurper].

Naegeli: nē'gə-lī¹; nā'ge-lī² [Swiss composer (1773-1836)].

Nagari: nā'gə-rī¹; nā'ga-rī² [A class of vernacular alphabets of India].

Nagasaki: nā'ga-sā'kī¹; nā'gā-sā'kī² [Jap. seaport].

Nagge: nag'ī¹; năġ'ē² [Bible].—**Naggal:** nag'ai¹; năġ'ī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahabi:** nē'ha-bai¹; nā'ha-bī² [Douai Bible].—**Nahaliel:** nā'hē'lī-el¹ or -hal'ī-el¹; nā'hā'lī-ēl² or -hāl'ī-ēl² [Bible].—**Nahalal** (R. V.), **Nahallal:** nē'hal-al¹; nā'hāl-āl² [Bible].—**Naham:** nē'ham¹; nā'hām² [Bible].—**Nahamani:** nē'ha-mē'nī¹ or nāham'e-nī¹; nā'ha-mā'nī² or nā'hām'a-nī² [Bible].

Nahant: nə-hant¹; nā-hānt² [Village and peninsula in Mass.].

Nahari: nē'hə-rui¹; nā'ha-rī² [Bible].—**Nahash:** nē'hash¹; nā'hāsh² [Bible].—**Nabath:** nē'haθi¹; nā'hāθi² [Bible].—**Nabbi:** nā'bai¹; nā'bi² [Bible].—**Nahor:** nē'hor¹; nā'hōr² [Bible].—**Nahshon:** nā'shen¹; nā'shon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahum:** nē'hūm¹; nā'hūm² [Bible].

Nalad: nē'yəd¹ or nai'ad¹; nē'yad² or nī'ād². *M.* nē'ad¹; *C. & W.* nē'yad¹ [In myth, a water-nymph].

Naldus: nē'i-dus¹; nā'i-dūs² [Apocrypha].

nalf: na-īf¹; nā-īf² [Natural; artless].

nail: nēl¹; nāl²; *not* nail¹ as sometimes heard in southern England [1. A horny covering of the finger or toe. 2. A pointed piece of metal used usually to fasten one piece of wood to another].

Nain: nē'in¹; nā'in² [Bible].—**Naloth:** nē'yōth¹ or nai'ōth¹; nā'yōth² or nī'ōth² [Bible].

naissant: nē'sān¹, *Standard*, or nē'sant¹, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; nā'sān² or nā'sant². *Wr.* nē-señ¹ [Rising or coming forth: heraldic term].

naive: nā-iv¹; nā-iv², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv¹; *St.* nā-iv¹; *Wr.* nā'iv¹ [Characterized by simplicity].

naively: nā-iv'h¹; nā-iv'ly², *Standard, C., I., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'h¹; *M.* nā-iv'h¹; *St.* nā'iv-h¹; *Wr.* nā'iv-h¹ [In a naive manner].

naiveté [Fr.]: nā'iv'tē¹; nā'iv'tē², *Standard, C., St., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'tē¹; *I.* nā-iv'tē¹; *M.* nā-iv-tē¹; *Wr.* nā'iv-tē¹ [The quality of being naive].

naked: nē'ked¹; nā'kēd²; *not* nē'kid¹ [Nude; not covered].

name: nēm¹; nām².

Namuel: nə-miū'el¹; nā-mū'ēl² [Douai Bible].

Namur: nā'mūr¹; nā'mūr² [Belg. province and city].

Nana: nā'na¹; nā'nā² [A girl of the slums who figures as heroine in Emile Zola's realistic novel of the same name].

Nana-Sahib: nā'nā-sā'ib¹; nā'na-sā'ib² [Hindu leader (1825?-1860?) of the Indian Mutiny (1857)].

Nance: nans¹; nănġ² [A familiar form of the names ANN and NANCY].

Nancy¹: nan'si¹; năn'cy² [A diminutive of ANN].

[city].

Nancy²: năn'sī¹; năn'çy². Sometimes Anglicized nan'si¹ [Fr. cathedral

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōl, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Nanea: nā-nī'ə¹; nā-nē'a² [Apocrypha]. **Nanæa**† (R. V.).

nankeen: nan-kīn'¹; nän-kēn'². Jameson (1827) nan'kīn¹ [A Chin. fabric].

Nanking: nan'kiŋ'¹; nän'kīŋ'² [Chin. city and treaty port].

Nannette: nan-et'¹; nän-ēt'² [A diminutive of ANN].

Nansen: nän'sen¹; nän'sēn² [Arctic explorer (1861-)].

Nantes: nānt¹; nānt². Sometimes Anglicized nants¹ [Fr. cathedral city].

Nantwich: nan'tich¹ or nant'wich¹; nän'tich² or nānt'wich² [Eng. market-town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Naomi: nē-ō'mi¹; nā-ō'mi² [Bible and feminine personal name].

nap: nap¹; nāp² [The rough outer surface of a textile fabric].

nape: nēp¹; nāp²; *not* nap¹ [The back of the neck].

napery: nē'pär-¹; nā'pēr-y² [Household or personal linen].

Naphish: nē'fīsh¹; nā'fish² [Bible].—**Naphisi**: naf'i-sai¹; nāf'i-sī² [Apocrypha].—**Naphitali**: naf'ta-lai¹; nāf'ta-lī² [Bible].

naphtha: naf'thə¹; nāf'tha². *I., St., & Wr.* nap'thə¹—the pronunciation noted also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Smart (1857). Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated naf'tha¹.

The spelling, originally *naphtha* (1572), varied to *neptha* (1605), *naphtha* (1698)—used by Phillips, Kersey, and Johnson—and *naphtha* (1753). It was spelt *naphthe* and *naphtha* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), and he defined it, "a kind of marly or chalky clay, whereunto if fire be put, it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or softer bitumen." Coles (1676) spelt the word *naphthe*, *-tha*; Cocker (1715) *naphthe*; Bailey (1724) and Fenning (1760) *naphtha*.

[naphtha].

naphthalize: naf'thə-laiz¹; nāf'tha-liz². See NAPHTHA [To mix with

Naphthar: naf'thar¹; nāf'thār² [Apocrypha].—**Naphtuhim**: naf-tiū'-hum¹; nāf-tū'him² [Bible].

[1853].

Napier: nēp'yar or nē-pēr'¹; nāp'yēr or nā-pēr'² [Brit. general (1782-

Napier: nē'pär¹; nā'pēr² [Scot. mathematician (1550-1617)].

napiform: nē'pi-fōrm¹; nā'pi-fōrm². *Wr.* nap'i-fōrm¹ [Turnip-shaped].

Napoleon: nā-pō'h-an¹; nā-pō'le-on² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* **Napoléon**: nā'pō'lē'ōn'¹; nā'pō'lē'ōn'²; *It.* **Napoleone**: nā-pō'lē-ō'nē¹; nā-pō'lē-ō'ngē².

Napoli: nū'po-lī¹; nā'po-lī². Same as NAPLES.

Narcissus: nar-sis'us¹; nār-čis'ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* **Narcisse**: nar'sis'¹; nār'čis'²; *Gr., It.* **Narcisso**: nar-čis'soi¹; nār-čis'soi².

narcotin, **narcotine**: nār'ko-tin¹, *-tin* or *-tīn*¹; nār'eo-tīn², *-tīn* or *-tīn*² [A poisonous crystalline alkaloid].

nares (*n. pl.*): nē'rīz¹; nā'rēs² [L., the nostrils].

Nares: nārz¹; nārz² [Eng. Arctic explorer].

[smoking].

narghile [Turk.]: nār'gi-lē¹; nār'gi-lē² [An Oriental water-pipe for tobacco-

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **waht**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērŋ**; **hīt**, **īce**; **i**=ē; **i**=ē; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

narrate: na-rēt¹; nă-rāt². Formerly nar'et¹, and so noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1806), Webster (1828), Worcester (1859). The later form, and one at present in use, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To give an account of; relate].

Narvaez: nar-vō'ēth¹; năr-vă'eth² [Sp. general (1470-1528)].

narwhal: nūr'hwəl¹; năr'hwāl² [A unicorn-whale]. See WH.

nasal: nē'zəl¹; nă'sal² [Pert. to the nose]. See S.

Nasbas: nas'bas¹; năs'bās² [Apocrypha].

Nasby, Petroleum V.: naz'bi¹; năs'by² [Pen-name of D. R. Locke (1833-88)]. Compare NASEBY.

nascent: nas'ent¹; năs'ent². Frequently, but erroneously, nē'sent¹, perhaps by confusion with *natal*. So also with its relatives **nas'cence**, **nas'cen-ey** [Beginning to exist]. [Charles I. (1645)].

Naseby: nēz'bi¹; năs'by² [Eng. village near which Cromwell defeated

Nasi: nē'sai¹; nă'si² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nasia: nă-sai'ə¹; na-si'a² [Douai Bible].

[form of a nose].

nasiform: nē'zi-fōrm¹; nă'si-fōrm². *St. & Wr.* naz'i-fōrm¹ [Having the

Nasith: nē'siθ¹; nă'siθ² [Apocrypha].

Nasmyth: nē'smiθ¹; nă'smyθ² [Scot. family name].

Nasor: nē'ser¹; nă'sör² [Apocrypha].

Nassau: nas'ō¹ or nas'au¹; năs'ō² or năs'ou² [1. A county in Fla. or N. Y. 2. A city, the capital of the Bahama Islands. 3. A former Ger. duchy].

Nassr-ed-Din: nă'sr-ed-din¹; năs'sr-ēd-din² [Shah of Persia (1831-96)].

nasturtium: nas-tūr'shi-um¹, *C., E., I., & M.,* or nas-tūr'shum¹, *Standard & St.*; năs-tūr'shi-um² or -shum²; *W.* nas-tūr'shəm¹; *Wr.* nas-tūr'ti-um¹ [A flowering plant with handsome scarlet, orange, crimson, yellow, or spotted flowers].

nasute: nē'siut¹; nă'süt², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*; *C.* nă-siūt¹ [Having a large nose or snout].

natal: nē'təl¹; nă'tal² [Pertaining to one's birth].

Natal: nă-tal¹; na-tăl² [S.-Afr. province].

natatorium: nē'tə-tō'ri-um¹; nă'tə-tō'ri-um² [A swimming-bath].

Natchitoches: năch'i-tēch'ez¹ or nak'i-tēsh¹; năch'i-tōch'ēs² or năe'i-tōch² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

Nathan: nē'thən¹; nă'than² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr.* na'tān¹; nă'tān²; *G.* nă'tan¹; nă'tān²; *Sp.* **Natan:** na-tān¹; nă-tān².

Nathanael: nă-thān'el¹; na-thān'a-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Nathaniel:** *D. G.* **Nathaniel:** na-tā'nī-el¹; nă-tā'nī-ēl²; *Fr.* na'ta'nyel¹; nă'tā'nyēl²; *Sp.* **Natanael:** nă'ta-na-el¹; nă'tā-nă-ēl².

Nathanila: năth'ə-nai'ə¹; năth'a-nī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Nathanias:** năth'-ə-nai'əs¹; năth'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Nathan-melech:** nē'thān-mē'lek¹; nă'thān-mē'lēc² [Bible].

natheless: (*adv. & prep.*) nēth'les¹; năth'lēs² [Nevertheless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʊl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

nathless (*prep.*): nath'les¹; năth'lês² [In spite of; notwithstanding].

Natick: nē'tik¹; nă'tik² [A town in Mass.].

nation: nē'shen¹; nă'shōn². Colloquially nē'shən¹. [A people organized as a body politic].

national: nash'on-əl¹; năsh'on-əl²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by most of the earlier ones except Webster (1828-1863) and Knowles (1835), who recorded nē'shun-əl¹, a New England provincial pronunciation which violates the rule that a derivative from a word whose vowel is long shortens the vowel of the parent word. These remarks apply also to its relatives **nationality**, **nationalize**.

natrolite: nat'ro-loit¹; năt'ro-lit², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* nat'ru-loit¹; *I.* nē'trel-ait¹; *St.* nē'tro-lait¹ [A white or colorless mineral].

natural: nat'yu-rəl¹ or năch'u-rəl¹; năt'yū-ral² or năch'ū-ral² [Pert. to nature; innate; inborn].

naturalization: nat'yū-rəl-i-zē'shən¹ or năch'u-rəl-i-zē'shən¹; năt'yū-ral-i-zā'shon² or năch'ū-ral-i-zā'shon². In England the antepenultimate *i* is pronounced as in "aisle" [The act of admitting an alien to citizenship].

naturalize: nat'yū-rəl-aiz¹ or năch'ū-rəl-aiz¹; năt'yū-ral-iz² or năch'ū-ral-iz² [To make natural; adopt as native].

nature: nē'chur¹ or -tiur¹; nă'chur² or -tūr². Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) nē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855) nē'chur¹; Walker (1791) nē'chur¹; Scott (1797) nē'tiur¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Craig (1849) nē'tiur¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nē'tiur¹. Toward the close of the 18th century the pronunciation *nayler* was affected by polite society and condemned as vulgar by Walker (1791) and also by Savage as late as 1833. Nares considered this matter more carefully in 1780. See below. [The existing universe with all that it contains].

T like *ch* soft.—I know not whether we ought . . . to give way to this pronunciation, which has been creeping in upon us very perceptibly for some years past. It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u*, as in *fortune*, *importune*, *actuate*, *effectual*, *nature*, *tune*, *tumid*, *tumult*, etc. Some of these are more confirmed by usage than others; thus the terminations *-tune* and *-ture* are almost universally spoken with the sound of *ch* instead of *t*, as *nachure*, *forchune*, *picchure*, and the contrary pronunciation has even been ridiculed, as low-lived, . . . and marked by a false orthography *nater*, *pickier*. *Nature*, so pronounced, will scarcely offend any ear, though the *t* be made hard. In most of the other instances it is somewhat affected to give the sound of *ch* to the *t*; or rather, perhaps, vulgar.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 129 [London, 1784].

Naugatuck: nō'gə-tuk¹; nă'gə-tūk² [Town in Conn.].

naught: nōt¹; năt²—the *g* and *h* are silent [Not anything].

[duct].

naughty: nō'ti¹; nă'ty²—the *g* and *h* are silent [Guilty of improper conduct].

Naum: nē'um¹; nă'um² [Bible].

nausea: nō'shi-ə¹, *Standard, M., St., Wr., or* nō'si-ə¹, *E.*; nă'she-ə² or nă'se-ə². *C.* nō'shi-ə¹; *I. & W.* nō'shi-ə¹ [An affection of the stomach].

nauseous: nō'shus¹, *Standard, E., & I., or* nō'shes¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; nă'shūs² or nă'shus². *C.* nō'shius¹; *St.* nō'shi-us¹ [Exciting nausea; loathsome].

Nausicaa: nō-sik'i-ə¹ or nau-sik'i-ə¹; nă-sīc'a-a² or nou-sīc'a-a² [In Homer's "Odyssey," a maiden who finds the shipwrecked Odysseus].

nautch: nōch¹; năch² [Hindu dance or dancer].

Navaho, Navajo: nav'ə-hō¹; năv'a-hō² [Am.-Indian tribe].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wəť, ăł; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōť, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ɪ = sing; ʧin, this.

Nave: nē'vɪ¹; nā've² [Apocrypha].

Navesink: nav'ə-sɪŋk¹ or nē'və-sɪŋk¹; nāv'e-sɪŋk² or nā've-sɪŋk² [Hills in New Jersey extending from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook].

Nazarene: naz'ə-rɪn¹; nāz'a-rēn². *St. naz'a-rin*¹ [An inhabitant of Nazareth; a Christian].

Nazareth: naz'ə-reth¹; nāz'a-rēth² [Bible city of Galilee, Palestine].

Nazarite: naz'ə-ruit¹; nāz'a-rit² [1. Hebrew devotee. 2. A Nazarene]. This spelling is traced to the Geneva Bible (1560): "When a man or woman doeth separate them selves to vowe a *Nazarite*."—*Numbers* vi, 2. The form *Nazirite* is a modern refinement in an effort to distinguish the first meaning from the second.

Nazimova: na-zɪ'mo-və¹; nā-zɪ'mo-vā² [Russ. actress (1879-)].

Neah: nī'əɪ¹; nē'a² [Bible].

Neanderthal: nē-ān'dər-tal¹; ne-ān'dēr-tāl² [Prus. valley; skull found [there].

Neapolis: nī-ap'ə-lis¹; nē-āp'ə-līs² [Bible].

Neartic: nī-ārkt'ɪk¹; nē-āre'tie² [Pert. to the northern part of the New [World].

Neariah: nī'ə-rai'əɪ¹; nē'a-rī'ä² [Bible].—**Nebahaz:** neb'ə-haz¹; nēb'a-hāz² [Douai Bible].—**Nebai:** nī'bai¹, nī-bē'əɪ¹, or neb'ɪ-ai¹; nē'bɪ², nē-bā'ɪ², or nēb'a-ɪ² [Bible].—**Nebajoth:** nī-bē'jeθ¹ or -bai'əθ¹; ne-bā'jöth² or -bi'əθ² [Bible].—**Nebal-lat:** nī-bal'at¹; ne-bāl'ät² [Bible].—**Nebat:** nī'bat¹; nē'bāt² [Bible].—**Nebo:** nī'bo¹; nē'bo² [Bible].—**Nebuchadnezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-nez'ərɪ¹; nēb'yū-eəd-nēz'ər². Same as NEBUCHADREZZAR.—**Nebuchadrezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-rez'ərɪ¹; nēb'yū-eəd-rēz'ər² [Bible].—**Nebushasban:** neb'yū-shas'ban¹; nēb'yū-shās'bān² [Bible].—**Nebushazban:** (R. V.)—**Nebuzar-adan:** neb'yū-zar'ədən¹ or -zār'ə-dan¹; nēb'yū-zār-ä'dän² or -zār'a-dän² [Bible].

necessarily: nes'e-sē'ri-lɪ¹; nēc'č-sā'ri-ly² [As a necessary result].

necessary: nes'e-sē-ri¹; nēc'č-sā-ry²; *not* nes'es-ē-ri² [That can not be done without].

Nechao: nek'ɪ-ōɪ¹; nēc'a-ō² [Douai Bible].—**Necho:** nī'ko¹; nē'eo² [Bible]. *Neco*† (R. V.).—**Necodan:** nī-kō'dən¹; ne-eō'dan² [Apocrypha].—**Necoda:** nī-kō'də¹; ne-eō'da² [Douai Bible].

necrologic: nek'ro-lej'ɪk¹; nēc'ro-lög'ie² [Pert. to necrology].—**necrologist:** nī-krel'ə-jɪst¹; ne-cröl'ə-gist².—**necrology:** nī-krel'ə-jɪ¹; ne-cröl'ə-gy² [A list of deaths or an account of the dead].

necromancer: nek'ro-man'sərɪ¹; nēc'ro-mān'čēr² [One who practises necromancy].—**necromancy:** nek'ro-man'ɪ¹; nēc'ro-mān'čy² [Art of foretelling the future; magic].

necropolis: nek-rep'ə-lis¹; nēc-röp'ə-līs²; *not* nī-krep'ə-lis² [A city of the [dead; a cemetery].

necrosis: nek-rō'sɪs¹; nēc-rō'sis², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., W.*; *Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* nī-krō'sis¹; *I.* nī-krō'sis² [Death or gradual decay of a part of the body].

nectarean: nek-tē'ri-ən¹; nēc-tā're-an². Same as NECTAREOUS.

nectareous: nek-tē'ri-us¹; nēc-tā're-ūs² [Of the nature of nectar].

nectarine: nek'tər-in¹ or -ɪn¹; nēc'tər-ɪn² or -ɪn² [A variety of downless peach].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōɪl, bōy, gō, gēm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Nedabalah: ned"ä-bai'ä¹; nēd"ä-bi'ä² [Bible].

[married woman].

née [Fr.]: nē¹; nē² [Literally, born: used to indicate the maiden name of a

need: nīd¹; nēd² [A lack of something; as, a need of food].

Neemias: nī"i-mai'as¹; nē"e-mi'as² [Apocrypha].

ne'er: nār¹; nēr². Sheridan (1780), *I.*, & *St. nir*¹; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), and Wright (1855) nēr¹ [Never: a contraction].

négligé, negligée [Fr.]: nē"gli"zē¹; nē"gli"zhē² [Unceremonious attire].

negotiable: ni-gō'shi-a-bl¹; ne-gō'shi-a-bl². Frequently ni-gō'shā-bl¹.

See NEGOTIATE.

[tiation].

negotiate: ni-gō'shi-ēt¹; ne-gō'shi-āt² [To arrange for or discuss in nego-

negotiation: ni-gō'shi-ē'shān¹; ne-gō'shi-ā'shon² [The act of arranging with another for the sale, transfer, etc., as of goods].

negotiator: ni-gō'shi-ē'tor¹; ne-gō'shi-ā'tör². Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) ni-go-shē'tor¹ [One who negotiates].

Negrillo [Sp.]: nē-grī'lyo¹; ne-grī'lyo². *C.* ne-grī'lyō¹; *E. & I.* ne-gril'lō¹; *M.* ni-gril'o¹; *W. & Wr.* ni-gril'ō¹ [A dwarfish African negro].

Negrilo: ni-grī'tō¹; ne-grī'tō². *C., E., & I.* ne-grī'tō¹; *St.* ne-grai'tō¹; *W.* ni-grī'tō¹ [One of the dwarfish woolly-haired negro people of Malaysia].

Negropont: ni'gro-pōnt¹; nē'gro-pōnt² [The island of Eubœa]. Variant **Negroponte:** ni'gro-pōn't¹; nē'gro-pōn'te².

Nehelamite: ni-hel'ä-mait¹ or nī"hi-lē'mait¹; ne-hē'l'a-mīt² or nē"he-lā'mīt² [Bible].—**Nehemia:** nī"hi-mai'ä¹; nē"he-mi'ä² [Douai Bible].

Nehemiah: nī"hi-mai'ä¹; nē"he-mi'ä² [1. Bible and masculine personal name. 2. A historic book of the Old Testament]. Dan. G. **Nehemias:** nē"he-mi'as¹; ne"he-mi'as²; D. **Nehemia:** nē"hē-mi'ä¹; ne"he-mi'ä²; Fr. **Néhémie:** nē"ē'mi'¹; ne"ē'mē²; It. **Neemia:** nē"ē-mi'ä¹; ne"ē-mi'ä²; L. **Nehemias:** nī"hi-mai'as¹; nē"he-mi'as²; Sp. **Nehemias:** nē"ē-mi'as¹; ne"ē-mi'as².

Nehemias: nī"hi-mai'as¹; nē"he-mi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Nehel:** nī"hi-el¹; nē"hi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Nehum:** nī"hum¹; nē"hūm² [Bible].—**Nehushta:** ni-hush'tā¹; ne-hūsh'ta² [Bible].—**Nelel:** ni-äi'el¹; ne-i'ēl² [Bible].

neigh: nē¹; nē² [The cry of a horse].

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 105 [London, 1784].

neighbor, neighbour: nē'bar¹; ne'bor² [One who lives near another].

A digraph which is encountered . . . frequently . . . is *gh*, both at the end and in the middle of words. . . . It once stood for something. . . . But the guttural sound it indicated disappeared long ago. . . . It serves now no other purpose than to act as a sort of tombstone to mark the place where lie the unsightly remains of a dead and forgotten pronunciation.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. II, § 5, p. 181 [N. '09].

neighboring: nē'bar-iŋ¹; ne'bor-ing²—a word of three syllables.

Nell: nīl¹; nēl² [A Celtic family name of Scandinavian origin].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ä; i=ē; gō, nót. ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

neither: nī'thər¹ or nai'thər¹; nē'thēr² or nī'thēr². Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) indicated the latter, which, notwithstanding the opposition of the rest of the authorities, has made increasing progress. Favored by the fashionable world, which frequently prefers to be eccentric rather than correct, it is now heard as frequently as *neether*, yet it defies analogy. See EITHER [Not either].

Nekeb: nī'keb¹; nē'keb² [Bible].—**Nekoda:** ni-kō'də¹; ne-kō'də² [Bible].

Neleus: nī'liūs¹; nē'lūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Nemea: ni-mī'ə¹; ne-mē'a² [Gr. vale and city].

Nemean: ni-mī'an¹; ne-mē'an², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. & Wr.* nī'-mi-an¹; *St. nem-f'an²* [Pert. to Nemea]. [vengeance].

Nemesis: nem'ī-sis¹; nēm'e-sis² [In Gr. myth, goddess of chastisement and

Nemrod: nem'rod¹; nēm'rōd² [Douai Bible].—**Nemuel:** nem'yu-el¹ or ni-miū'el¹; nēm'yu-ēl² or nē-mū'ēl² [Bible]. [good usage].

neologism: ni-el'o-jizm¹; ne-ōl'o-ġizm² [Word or phrase unsanctioned by

neologist: ni-el'o-jist¹; ne-ōl'o-ġist² [A coiner of new words].

neologize: ni-el'o-jəiz¹; ne-ōl'o-ġiz² [To originate new words or new meanings of words].

neophyte: nī'o-fait¹; nē'o-fīt² [A recent convert].

Neoptolemus: nī'ep-tel'ī-mus¹; nē'ōp-tōl'e-mūs² [In Gr. myth, son of Achilles and Deidamia]. [ramic view of a temple].

neorama: nī'o-rā'mə¹; nē'o-rā'mə². *Wr.* nī-o-rē'mə¹ [An interior pano-

nepenthe: ni-pen'thī¹; ne-pēn'the².

Nepenthe, an herb which being steeped and drank in wine, expelleth sadness.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623].

Nepheg: nī'feg¹; nē'fēg² [Bible].

Nephelococcygia: nef'ī-lo-kək-sij'ī-ə¹; nē'f-e-lo-ēē-çġ'ī-a² [An imaginary city built in the clouds by "The Birds" of Aristophanes].

nephew: nef'yu¹, *Standard & W., or nev'yu¹, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; nēf-yū² or nēv'yu². The pronunciation nef'yu was indicated by Perry (1777), but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted nev'yu¹.

Nepht: nī'fai¹; nē'fi² [Apocrypha].—**Nephthim:** nef'ī-līm¹; nēf'ī-līm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephis:** nī'fis¹; nē'fis² [Apocrypha].—**Nephish:** nī'fish¹; nē'fish² [Bible].—**Nephishesim:** ni-fish'ī-sim¹; ne-fish'e-sīm² [Bible].—**Nephisim:** nef'ī-sim¹; nēf'ī-sīm² [Bible]. [mineral].

nephrite: nef'rait¹; nēf'rīt². *E.* nī'frait¹ [A hard, white to dark-green

nephritic: ni-frit'ik¹; ne-frīt'ie² [Pert. to the kidneys]. [kidneys].

nephritis: ni-frai'tis¹ or -frī'tis¹; ne-frī'tis² or -frī'tis² [Inflammation of the

Nephtal: nef'tə-lai¹; nēf'tə-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtal:** nef'thāi¹; nēf'thī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Nephtalla:** nef'thə-lai'ə¹; nēf'thə-lī'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtalim:** nef'thə-līm¹; nēf'thə-līm² [Bible].—**Nephtuati:** nef'thiū'ə-tai¹; nēf'thū'ə-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nef'tō'ə¹ or nef'to'ə¹; nēf'tō'ə² or nēf'to'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nef'to'ə¹; nēf'to'ə² [Bible].—**Nephtulim:** nef'tiū-im¹; nēf'tū-im² [Douai Bible].—**Nephushesim:** ni-fū'shī-sim¹; ne-fū'she-sīm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephusim:** ni-fū'sim¹; ne-fū'sim² [Bible].

Nepos: nī'pos¹; nē'pōs² [Rom. author, who lived in the 1st century].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net; *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

nepotism: nep'o-tizm¹; nēp'o-tizm², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* nī'put-izm¹; *I.* nī'pot-izm¹; *M. & Wr.* nep'ə-tizm¹; *St.* nep'ə-tizm¹ [Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives].

Neptune: nep'tiün¹; nēp'tün². The pronunciation nep'chün¹ is slovenly and should be discouraged [Roman god of the sea; also, a planet]. Compare *NATURE*.

Ner: nūr¹; nēr² [Bible].—**Neregel**: ner'ı-gel¹; nēr'e-gēl² [Douai Bible].

Nereid: nī'ri-id¹; nē're-id² [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].—**Nereldes**: nī'ri-i-diz¹; nē're-i-dēs² [Pl. of *NEREID*].

Nereus: nī'ri-us¹ or nī'rūs¹; nē're-ūs² or nē'rys² [In class. myth, a sea-god, who ruled the Ægean sea].

Nergalsharezer: nūr'gäl-shä-rı'zär¹; nēr'gäl-sha-rē'zēr² [Bible].

Nerl: nēr¹; nē'rı² [It. saint (1515-95)].

Nerl: nī'rai¹; nē'rı² [Bible].—**Nerlah**: nı-rai'ā¹; ne-rı'ā² [Bible].—**Nerlas**: nı-rai'ēs¹; ne-rı'ās² [Apocrypha].

nerlte: ner'ait¹; nēr'it², *Standard & I.; C., E., M., St., & Wr.* nī'rait¹ [A mollusk].

nervine: nūr'vin¹ or nūr'vain¹; nēr'vin² or nēr'vın². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. *W.* nūr'vin¹ [A medicine operating on the nerves].

nervose: nūr'vōs¹ or nūr-vōs¹; nēr'vōs² or nēr-vōs² [Pert. to the nerves].

nescience: nesh'ı-əns¹; nēsh'ı-enç². *C.* nesh'ıəns¹; *E.* nī'shı-əns¹; *I.* nī'shı-enç¹; *St. & Wr.* nesh'ı-enç¹ [Lack of knowledge].

nestle: nes'ı¹; nēs'ı²—the *t* is silent [To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest].

Nethaneel: nı-than'ı-el¹; ne-thān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Nethanel**: nı-than'el¹; ne-thān'ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nethaniah**: neth'ə-nai'ə¹; nēth'a-nı'ā² [Bible].

Nēthe: nēt¹; nēt² [Belg. river].

nether: neth'ər¹; nēth'ēr²; *not* neth'ər¹ [Situated at the lowest part].

Netophah: nı-tō'fā¹; ne-tō'fā² [Bible].—**Netophas**: nı-tō'fās¹; ne-tō'fās² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Netophathi**: nı-tō'fā-thai¹; ne-tō'fā-thı².—**Netophathite**: nı-tō'fā-thai¹; ne-tō'fā-thı² [Bible].—**Netophati**: nı-tō'fā-tai¹; ne-tō'fā-tı² [Douai Bible].—**Netupha**: nı-tiü'fā¹; ne-tü'fā² [Douai Bible].

Neuchâtel, Neufchâtel: nū'shā'tel¹; nū'chā'tēl²—the *f* is silent [Swiss city].

Neumann: nü'män¹ or (*Ger.*) nēi'män¹; nü'man² or (*Ger.*) nōi'män² [Bohemian prelate (1811-60), Bishop of Philadelphia].

neuralgia: nü-rāl'ji-ə¹; nü-rāl'gi-ā²; *not* nü-rāl'ji¹, *nor* nü-rāl'jə¹, which is far too frequently heard [Acute pain along the course of a nerve].

neurasthenia: nü'rās-thı'nı-ə¹ or nü-rās'thi-nai'ə¹; nü'rās-thē'ni-ā² or nü-rās'the-nı'ā² [Derangement of the nervous system].—**neurasthenic**: nü'rās-thē'nı'k¹; nü'rās-thē'nı'ē².

neuritis: nü-rai'tis¹ or -rı'tis¹; nü-rı'tis² or -rı'tis² [Inflammation of a nerve].

neurosis: nü-rō'sis¹; nü-rō'sis² [Disease of the nerves].

neuter: nü'tər¹; nü'tēr²—pronounce *eu* as in "feud," *not* as *u* in "rule" [Neither masculine nor feminine; sexless].

neutral: nü'trəl¹; nü'tral². See *NEUTER* [Having no decided character; friendly to each of two belligerents].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Neuve Chappelle: nūv shā'pel¹; nūv ʃhā'pəl² [Fr. village].

Nevada: nī-vā'də¹; ne-vā'da² [State of the United States].

new: niū¹; nū²; not nū¹ [Recently come into existence, possession, or use].

Newcastle: niū'kas-l¹; nū'eās-l²—the *t* is silent [One of several British or American towns].

Newfoundland: niū'fənd-land¹; nū'fund-lānd². This is the pronunciation given to the name of this British colony by the islanders themselves. In England niu-faund'land¹ is commonly heard. In the United States niū'fənd-land¹ is the pronunciation for the island-name, but when used attributively niu-faund'lənd¹, as in *Newfoundland dog*. [bridge, Eng., in 1871].

Newnham: niūn'am¹; nūn'am² [A college for women founded near Cam-].

New Orleans: niū ər'h-anz¹; nū ər'le-anz². Vulgarly ər'linz¹ [City in La.].

news: niūz¹; nūz²; not nūz¹—so also with its compounds **news=agent**, **newsboy**, **news-letter**, **newsman**, **newspaper**, etc.

New York: niū yōrk¹; nū yōrk²; not nū yōrk¹ [A State of the United States and its chief city].

Nezlah: nī-zai'ā¹; ne-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Nezib:** nī'zib¹; nē'zib² [Bible].

Nez Percés: nē pār'sē¹ or pūr'sēz¹; nē pēr'çē² or pēr'çēs² [Amerind tribe].

ng: A consonantal digraph which, in English, is used for two different sounds as heard in *singer* and *finger*. In this book the first is indicated by ŋ in Key 1 and by ng in Key 2; the second by ng in Key 1 and by ŋg in Key 2. See page xxix. The digraph *ng* is oftenest the sign of the elementary palatal nasal sound in *sing*; but sometimes between two vowels is *nj*, as in *singe* (sinj¹; sŋg²), or *ng-g* as in *finger* (fin'gər¹; fin'gēr²). It is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *ng*, final, as in *sing*, *wrong*, and in derivatives, *singer*, *wronging*.

(2) *n*, accented before *g*, as in *anger*, *single*; accented before *c* that has a *k* sound, as in *puncture*, *anchor*, or before *k*, as in *sink* (singk=sink¹; sŋk²). Compare *G*.

Niagara: nai-ag'ə-rə¹; nī-āg'a-ra² [1. N.-Am. river and falls. 2. A county in N. Y. 3. Canadian town].

Niall: nī'al¹; nī'al² [King of Ireland (379 A. D.) who aided in the conquest of Scotland and the plundering of England and Gaul. See HYDE "Literary Hist. of Ireland," p. 34].

Niam=Niam, Nyam=Nyam: nyām'=nyām¹; nyām'=nyām² [Afr. tribe].

Nibelung: nī'bə-luŋ¹; nī'be-luŋg² [In Ger. myth, one of a supernatural race].—**Nibelungen:** nī'bə-luŋ'en¹; nī'be-luŋg'en² [Pl. of NIBELUNG].

Nibelungenlied: nī'bə-luŋ'en-lit¹; nī'be-luŋg'en-lēt² [Ger. epic].

Nibhaz: nib'haz¹; nīb'hāz² [Bible].

Nibshan: nib'shan¹; nīb'shān² [Bible].—**Nicanor:** nai-kē'ner¹; nī-eā'nōr² [Apocrypha].

Nicaragua: nik'ə-rā'gwə¹; nīe'a-rā'gwā². In Eng. frequently nik'ə-rag'-u-ə¹ [Cent.-Am. country and lake].

nice: nais¹; nīç² [Refined and pure in tastes and habits].

Nice: nīs¹; nīç² [1. Fr. spt. 2. A town in Asia Minor].

Nicene: nai'sin¹; nī'çēn². *I.* & *St.* nai-sin¹ [Pert. to Nice].

nicety: nai'si-tī¹; nī'çē-ty² [Delicacy of feeling; precision].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

niche: ních¹; ních² [A recess or nook].

Nicholas, Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nře'o-las² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Nicolaas**: ni'ko-las¹; ni'eo-lās²; **Klaas**: klās¹; klās²; Fr. **Nicolas**: ni'kō'lā¹; ni'eo-lā²; **Nicole**: ni'kō'l¹; ni'eo'l²; G. **Nicolaus, Nikolaus**: ni'ko-laus¹; ni'eo-lous²; Hung. **Miklos**: mi'klosh¹; mi'klōsh²; It. **Niccolo**: nik'ko-lō¹; nře'eo-lō²; **Nicola**: ni-kō'lā¹; ni'eo-lā² (fern.); L. **Nicolaus**: nik'o-lē'us¹; nře'o-lā'ūs²; Pg. **Nicolao**: ni'ko-lā'o¹; ni'eo-lā'o²; Rus. **Nicolai**: ni'ko-lā'i¹; ni'eo-lā'i²; Sp. **Nicolas**: ni'ko-lās¹; ni'eo-lās²; Sw. **Nils**: nīls¹; nīls².

Nicodemus: nik'o-dī'mus¹; nře'o-dē'mūs² [Bible].

Nicolaitan: nik'o-lē'i-tan¹; nře'o-lā'i-tan² [One of an early heretical sect: condemned in Rev. ii, 6, 15].

Nicolaites: nik'o-lē'ait¹; nře'o-lā'its² [Douai Bible].

Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nře'o-las² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Nicolette. See under AUCASSIN.

Nicollet: ni'ko'lē¹; ni'eo'lē² (French); nik'o-let¹; nře'o-lēt² (U. S.) [Fr. astronomer and explorer (1786-1843)].

Nicomachean: ni-kēm'ā-kī'an¹; ni-eōm'a-eē'an² [Pert. to Nicomachus].

Nicomachus: nai-kēm'ā-kus¹; ni-eōm'a-eūs² [Gr. mathematician (2d cent. B. C.)].

Nicopolis: ni-kēp'o-lis¹; ni-eōp'o-līs² [Bible].

Nicot: ni'kō¹; ni'eo² [Fr. lexicographer (1530-1600)].

nicotian: ni-kō'shān¹ or ni-kō'shū-an¹; ni-eō'shan² or ni-eō'shi-an². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to tobacco].

nicotin, nicotine: nik'o-tin¹ or -tīn¹; nře'o-tīn² or -tīn² [A poisonous liquid alkaloid].

nièce: nīs¹; nēc² [A brother's or sister's daughter].

Niemcewicz: ni'em-tse'vich¹; ni'em-tse'vich² [Pol. historian, poet (1757-1841)].

Nieppe: ni'eps¹; ni'ēp² [Fr. chemist and inventor in photography (1765-1833)].

Nietzsche: nīch'ā¹; nēch'e² [Ger. philosopher (1844-1900) who died insane].

Nigel: nai'jel¹; nīgēl²; not nig'l¹ [Hero of Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel"].

Niger: nai'jār¹; nīgēr² [River of West Afr.].

Nigeria: nai-jī'rī-ā¹; nī-gē'rī-a² [British West-Afr. territory].

nigrescence: nai-gres'ans¹; nī-grēs'ens², C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. nai-gres'ens¹; Standard, nai-gres'ens¹; ni-grēs'ēnē². The Standard's preference is supported by ten out of twenty-five members of that work's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations [The act or process of becoming black].

nigrescent: nai-gres'ant¹; nī-grēs'ent² [Growing black].

Ni has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nig-ri-fi-ca-tion*. WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary Note 130 (London, 1791).

nigrification: nig'rī-fai-kē'shān¹; nīg'rī-fi-eā'shon² [The act of making black].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

nihilist: nai'hil-ist¹; nī'hil-ist². In this word and its relatives **nihilism**, **nihilistic**, care should be taken to aspirate the *h* [One who denounces existing social and political institutions].

Nike: nai'kī¹; nī'kē² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of victory].

nilgau: nil'gau¹; nīl'gou² [A species of antelope].

nimbosc: nim'bōs¹; nīm'bōs². Wr. nim'bōs¹ [Characterized by clouds].

Nimrah: nim'rā¹; nīm'rā² [Bible].—**Nimrim**: nim'rim¹; nīm'rim² [Bible].—**Nimrod**: nim'red¹; nīm'rōd² [Bible].—**Nimshi**: nim'shai¹; nīm'shi² [Bible].—**Nineve**: nin'və¹; nīn'e-ve² [Bible].

Nineveh: nin'və¹; nīn'e-ve² [An ancient city; capital of Assyria].

Ninive: nin'və¹; nīn'i-ve² [Douai Bible]. [of 12 children].

Nlobe: nai'o-bī¹; nī'o-bē² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Tantalus, and mother

Niphs: nai'fis¹; nī'fis² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nippon [Jap.]: nip'pen¹; nīp'pōn² [The "land of the rising sun," Japan].

Nirvana: nir-vā'nə¹; nīr-vā'na² [In Eastern religions, the extinction of all personal desires and passions in the attainment of a perfect impersonal beatitude].

Nisan: nai'san¹ or nī-sān¹; nī'sān² or nī-sān² [Bible. The Jewish month of Abib: so called after the captivity].

nisi [L.]: nai'sī¹; nī'sī² [In law, "unless"].

Nisroch: nis'rek¹; nīs'rōe² [Bible].

nissus [L.]: nai'sus¹; nī'sūs² [Exercise of power in endeavoring to act].

nitid: nit'id¹; nīt'id². Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) nai'tid¹ [Shining; glossy].

nitrogen: nai'tro-jen¹; nī'tro-gēn². Professor Lounsbury tells us ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 247) that Walker wrote "both the learned and the unlearned coxcombs conspire to pronounce this word as well as *hydrogen* with the *g* hard" [A colorless, gaseous element found in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms].

nitrogenize: nai'tro-jen-aiz¹; nī'tro-gēn-iz², *Standard & I.*; *C., M., St., & W.* nai-trej'1-naiz¹; *E.* nī-trej'en-aiz¹; Wr. nai'tro-jin-aiz¹ [To treat or combine with nitrogen]. [pare GLYCERIN.

nitroglycerin: nai'tro-glis'ər-in¹; nī'tro-glŷç'ēr-in² [An explosive]. Com-

niveous: niv'1-us¹; nīv'e-ūs². *C. & I.* nai'vi-us¹; *M.* niv'1-əs¹; Knowles (1835) niv'yus¹ [Snowy]. [Fr. republic].

Nivôse: nī'vōz¹; nī'vōš² [The fourth month in the calendar of the first

Nizam: nī-zām¹; nī-zām² [A native ruler of Hyderabad, India].

Nizhni Novgorod: nīz'nī nev'go-rōd¹; nīzh'nī nōv'gō-rōd² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Noachian: nō-ē'ki-an¹; nō-ā'ei-an² [Pertaining to Noah].—**Noachite**: nō'-ə-kait¹; nō'-ə-eit² [A descendant of Noah].

Noadaia: nō-ad'1-ai'ā¹; nō-ād'1-a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'ā-dai'-ā¹; nō'ā-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Noadlas**: nō'ā-dai'ās¹; nō'ā-dī'ās² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rōle**; but, **būrn**;

Noah: nō'ā¹; nō'a² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **D. Noach:** nō'ach¹; nō'ān²; **F. Noë:** nō'ē¹; nō'e²; **G. Noah:** nō'ā¹; nō'āz²; **Sw. Noa:** nō'ā¹; nō'āz².

Noailles (de): də nō'āi'yə¹; də nō'i'ye² [Famous family of Fr. churchmen, soldiers, diplomats, authors, etc. (17th to 20th cent.)].

Nob: nōb¹; nōb² [Bible].—**Nobah:** nō'ba¹; nō'ba² [Bible].—**Nobal:** nō'bai¹; nō'bi² [Bible (R. V.)]. [prizes].

Nobel: nō-bel¹; nō-bēl² [Sw. inventor (1833-96), founder of the Nobel

noble: nō'bl¹; nō'bl² [Exalted in character or quality].

noblesse [Fr.]: nō-bles¹; nō-blēs² [The nobility].—**noblesse oblige** [Fr.]: nō'bles' ō'blig¹; nō'blēs' ō'blizh² [Nobility obliges: a phrase implying that nobility of birth makes a high standard of conduct obligatory].

Noctes Ambrosianæ [L.]: nek'tiz am-brō'zi-ē-nī¹ or -zi-ē-nī¹; nōe'tēs ām-brō'zhi-ā-nē² or -gi-ā-nē² ["Ambrosian Nights," dialogs written by John Wilson].

nocturne: nek'tūrn¹; nōe'tūrn² [A musical composition appropriate to the evening or night].

nocuous: nek'yū-us¹; nōe'yū-ūs² [Venomous].

Nod: nōd¹; nōd² [Bible].—**Nodab:** nō'dab¹; nō'dāb² [Bible].

node: nōd¹; nōd² [A knob or swelling].

Nodier: nō'dyē¹; nō'dyē² [Fr. romancer (1780-1844)].

nodose: nō'dōs¹; nō'dōs², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* nō-dōs¹ [Having knobs or nodes].

nodule: nōd'yūl¹; nōd'yūl². So also **nod'u-lus**. Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) nōd'yūl¹; Walker (1791) nōd'yūl¹ [A little knot, lump, or node].

Noe: nō'i¹; nō'e² [Bible].—**Noeba:** nō'i-ba¹; nō'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

Noel: nō'el¹; nō'ēl² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Noël:** nō'el¹; nō'ēl²; **It. Notale:** nō-tā'lē¹; nō-tā'lē²; **L. Natalis, Noëlius:** nō-tē'lis¹; nō-tē'lis²; nō-tā'lis²; nō-ē'li-ūs²; **Pg. Sp. Natal:** nō-tāl¹; nā-tāl².

Noema: nō'i-mā¹; nō'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Noeman:** nō'i-man¹; nō'e-mān² [Douai Bible].—**Noeml:** nō'i-māi¹; nō'e-mi² [Douai Bible].—**Nogah:** nō'gā¹; nō'gā² [Bible].—**Nohah:** nō'hā¹; nō'hā² [Bible].

noise: nōiz¹; nōiz² [A loud sound of any kind].

noisome: nōi'səm¹; nōi'som² [Very offensive; as, a *noisome* odor].

Nokomis: nō-kō'mis¹; nō-kō'mis² [In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother of Hiawatha].

nolle prosequi [L.]: nōl'i prēs'i-kwui¹; nōl'e prōs'e-kwī² [In law, an entry of discontinuance of action].

nomad: nēm'əd¹; nōm'ad². *I.* nō'mad¹, which is more generally heard notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate the first [One who belongs to a tribe that moves from place to place].—**nomadic:** nō-mad'ik¹; nō-mād'ic².—**nomadize:** nēm'əd-aiz¹; nōm'ad-iz² [To live like a nomad]. [town].

Nombre-de-Dios: nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs¹; nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs² [Mex. mining

nom de guerre [Fr.]: nōn də gār¹; nōn de gēr² [An assumed name; formerly and literally a war-name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

nom de plume [Fr.]: nōn də plūm¹; nōn də plūm² [A pen-name].

Nome¹: nōm¹; nōm² [City in Alaska].

nome²: nōm¹; nōm² [A province of modern Greece].

nomenclatural: nō'men-klē'tiur-əl¹; nō'mēn-elā'tū-ral², *E., I., M., & St.*; *Standard & C.* nō'men-klē'chu-rəl¹; *Wr.* nō-mən-klēt'yu-rəl¹ [Relating to nomenclature]. Compare **NATURE**.

nomenclature: nō'men-klē'tiur¹; nō'mēn-elā'tūr², *E. & I.; C. & Standard* nō'men-klē'chur¹; *M., W., & Wr.* nō'mən-klē-tiur¹; *St.* nō'men-klē'tiur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Jones (1798) indicated nō-men-klē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780) nō-men-klē'chur¹; Walker (1791) nēm-en-klē'chur¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nō-men-klēt'yur¹; Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) nō'men-klē-tiur¹ [A system of names or of naming applied to subjects of scientific study, as botany]. Compare **NATURE**.

nominative: nēm'i-nā-tiv¹; nōm'i-na-tiv²—a word of four syllables, *not* three as frequently heard in school [Naming or being the subject of a sentence].

Non: nēn¹; nōn² [Bible].

nonage¹: nēn'ij¹; nōn'āg² [The period of legal infancy].

nonage²: nō'nij¹; nō'naġ², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* nō'nāj¹; *E. & I.* nēn'ij¹; *Wr.* nēn'əj¹ [A ninth part].

nonagenarian: nēn'ə-ji-nē'rī-ən¹; nōn'a-ġe-nā'rī-an² [A person whose age is between ninety and ninety-nine].

nonce: nēns¹; nōŋg² [Present time or occasion].

nonchalance: nēn'shə-ləns¹ *or (Fr.)* nēn'shā'lāns¹; nōn'cha-lang² *or (Fr.)* nōn'chā'lāŋg² [A state of mind indicating unconcern].

nonchalant: nēn'shə-lənt¹ *or (Fr.)* nēn'shā'lān¹; nōn'cha-lant² *or (Fr.)* nōn'chā'lān² [Characterized by indifference].

none: nūn¹; nōn². Webster (1847) nōn¹ [Not any].

Nones: nōnz¹; nōŋs² [In the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides]. Compare **IDES**.

nonjuror: nēn-jūrər¹; nōn-ju'rər², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.; E.* nēn-jiūr'ər¹; *Wr.* nēn-jiū-rər¹. The first was indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855); the second, by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [In Eng. church history, a clergyman who refused to take the oath of allegiance after the revolution of 1688].

nonpareil: nēn'pə-rel¹; nōn'pə-rēl² [Having no equal].

nook: nuk¹; nōök². *Wr.* nūk¹ [A corner, as of a room or of a house].

Nooma: nō'o-mə¹; nō'o-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

noose: nūs¹; nōōs², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E., St., & Wr.* nūz¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A running knot].

Noph: nef¹; nōf² [Bible].—**Nophah**: nō'fā¹; nō'fā² [Bible].

Nora: nō'rā¹; nō'ra² [A feminine personal name; dim. of **ELEANOR**, **HONORA**, **LEONORA**]. **Norah**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʌl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Nord: *nōr*¹; *nōr*²; *not* *nōrd*¹—the *o* coming before *r* is broadened and the final *d* silent [**1.** Haitian President. **2.** A department of France].

Nordau: *nōr*¹*dau*¹; *nōr*¹*dou*² [**Fr.** physician, born in Austria (1849)].

Nordenskiöld: *nōr*¹*den-skyöld*¹ or *nō*¹*ren-shöl*¹; *nōr*¹*dēn-skyöld*² or *nō*¹*rēn-shöl*² [**Sw.** explorer (1832–1901) who accomplished the Northeast passage].

Nordica: *nōr*¹*di-kə*¹; *nōr*¹*di-ea*²; *not* *nōr-di*¹*kə*¹ [Lillian Norton, Am. operatic singer (1859–1914)].

Norma: *nōr*¹*ma*¹; *nōr*¹*mā*²; *not* *nōr-mə*¹ [A feminine personal name; also, the heroine of an opera by Bellini].

north: *nōrth*¹; *nōrth*². In nautical cant the final *th* of this word, and its relatives and compounds, is not pronounced [One of the four cardinal points of the compass—that which lies at the left hand of a person facing the rising sun].

Northampton: *nōrth-amp*¹*tan*¹; *nōrth-amp*²*ton*² [**1.** Eng. shire and town. **2.** Any one of three counties in the United States: (1) N. C.; (2) Penn.; (3) Va. **3.** A city in Mass.].

norther: *nōrth*¹*ər*¹; *nōrth*¹*ēr*² [A north wind or gale].—**northern:** *nōrth*¹*ər*¹; *nōrth*¹*ēr*² [Pert. to the north].

northing: *nōrth*¹*ing*¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr., or nōrth*¹*ing*¹, *C., E., I., & M.*; *nōrth*¹*ing*² or *nōrth*²*ing*². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Difference of latitude measured toward the north].

Norumbega: *nōr*¹*um-bi*¹*ga*¹; *nōr*¹*um-bē*¹*ga*² [A country, city, and river on the New England coast, occupied by the Norsemen before the 14th century].

Norwich: *nōr*¹*ich*¹; *nōr*¹*ich*²—the *w* is silent [Eng. city]. See GREENWICH¹.

Norwich: *nōr*¹*wich*¹; *nōr*¹*wich*² [City in Conn.; town in N. Y.]. Compare GREENWICH².

nose: *nō*¹; *nō*². So also with its relatives **nose**¹*bleed*¹, **nose**¹*burn*¹, **nose**¹*gay*, **nose**¹*less*, etc. [The organ through which one smells].

nosology: *no-sel*¹*o-jī*¹; *no-söl*¹*o-gy*². Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) *no-zel*¹*o-jī*¹. See G [The systematic classification of diseases].

nostalgia: *nes-tal*¹*jī-a*¹; *nōs-tāl*¹*gi-a*². See G [Homesickness].

nostrificate: *nes-trif*¹*i-kēt*¹; *nōs-trif*¹*i-eāt*². *C., M., & W. nes*¹*tri-fi-kēt*¹ [To accept as our own: a set of diplomas, etc., given by another institution].

notable: *nō*¹*tā-bl*¹; *nō*¹*tā-bl*². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) *net*¹*ā-bl*¹ [Worthy of note; remarkable].

notable: *net*¹*ā-bl*¹; *nōt*¹*ā-bl*² [Exercising care and skill; prudent]. ;

noteworthy: *nōt*¹*wūr*¹*thi*¹; *nōt*¹*wūr*¹*thy*². Care should be taken to mark both primary and secondary stresses in this word [Deserving observation or notice].

Nottingham: *net*¹*ing-am*¹; *nōt*¹*ing-am*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Nottinghamshire: *net*¹*ing-am-shīr*¹; *nōt*¹*ing-am-shīr*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. county].

Notus: *nōt*¹*us*¹; *nōt*¹*ūs*² [L., the south or southwest wind].

noumenal: *nū*¹*mi-nəl*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nau*¹*mi-nəl*¹, *E., I., M., & Wr.*; *nū*¹*me-nal*² or *nou*¹*me-nal*². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to a thing in itself].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wæt, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; fū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

noumenon: nū'mi-nən¹, *Standard & W.*, or nau'mi-nən¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; ny'me-nōn² or nou'me-nōn². *C.* no-ū'me-nən¹; *M.* nau'mə-nən¹ [An object in itself, not relatively to us].

Nourmahal: nūr'mə-hal¹; nūr'ma-hāl² [In Moore's "Lalla Rookh," a favorite of the Sultan Selim, "the light of the palace"].

nous: naus¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*, or nūs¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; nous² or nys². Altho the second is to be preferred, and is noted by the American dictionaries, usage persistently violates lexicographical record [Intellect].

Novatian: no-vē'shən¹; no-vā'shan², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C.* no-vē'shien¹; *E., I., M., & St.* nō-vē'shu-an¹ [In church history, a Roman presbyter of the 3d century].

novel: nəv'el¹, *Standard, C., I., & St.*, or nəv'al¹, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; nəv'əl² or nəv'el². Avoid nəv'l¹ as slovenly; Walker characterized it "vulgar" [New; of recent introduction or origin].

novenary: nəv'1-nē-rī¹; nəv'e-nā-ry². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780) nov'en'a-rī; Johnson (1755), Entick (1764) nov'en-a-ry¹; Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) nō'ven-ər-ī [Relating to the number nine].

novene: no-vin¹, *Standard & C.*, or nō'vin¹, *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; no-vēn² or nō'vēn² [Proceeding by nines].

novice: nəv'is¹; nəv'iq² [A beginner].

novitiate: no-vish'i-ēt¹; no-vish'i-āt² [The state of being a novice].

now: nau¹; now² [The present time].

noway: nō'wē¹; nō'wā² [Not at all; not in any manner].

nowed: naud¹; nowd², *Standard & C.*; *E.* nau'ed¹; *I. & W.* nū'ed¹; *Wr.* nū'id¹ [Twisted or knotted, as a serpent in heraldic device].

Nowel: nō'el¹; nō'əl² [An early form of *Noel*, Christmas].

nowhere: nō'hwār¹; nō'hwēr² [In no place or state]. See WH.

nowhither: nō'hwith'ər¹; nō'hwith'ēr² [In no direction]. See WH.

Nox [L.]: neks¹; nōks² [In classic myth, the goddess of night].

noxious: nek'shus¹; nōk'shūs² [Causing injury to health or morals].

Noyon: nwā'yōn¹; nwā'yōn² [Fr. town, birthplace of Calvin].

Nozze di Figaro: nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō¹; nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō² [Opera by Mozart].

nu: nū¹; ny² [The thirteenth letter in the Gr. alphabet].

nu: niu¹; nū².

NOTE. When these letters form the first syllable of a word they are generally pronounced as *new*, and not as *noo*, which is a vulgarism.

nuance [Fr.]: nū'āns¹; nū'ānç² [A shade of difference in color].

nucleolar: niu-kli'o-lar¹; nū-elē'o-lar², *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* niū'kli-o-lar¹; *M.* niu-kli'o-lar¹ [Pert. to a nucleolus].

[the nucleus of a cell].

nucleolus: niu-kli'o-lus¹; nū-elē'o-lūs² [A well-defined particle found in

nucleus: niū'kli-us¹; nū'elē-ūs² [A center of growth].

Nueces: nwē'ses¹; nwē'çes² [River and county in Tex.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, ʧis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

nugatory: niū'gā-to-rī¹; nū'gā-to-ry² [Having no power].

Nugent: niū'jent¹; nū'gēnt² [Eng. family name].

nuisance: niū'səns¹; nū'sanç² [That which vexes or irritates].

numb: num¹; nūm²—the *b* is silent [Destitute of the power of sensation or feeling]. See COMB.

numbedness: num'ed-nes¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & Wr., or numd'nes¹, C., St., & W.*; nūm'ed-nēs² or nūm'd-nēs²—the *b* is silent. Same as NUMBNESS.—

numbness: num'nes¹; nūm'nēs²—the *b* is silent [The state of being numb].

Numenius: niu-mī'ni-us¹; nū-mē'ni-ūs² [Apocrypha].

numismatic: niū'mis-mat'ik¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or niū'miz-mat'ik¹, M., W., & Wr.*; nū'mis-māt'ic² or nū'mis-māt'ic². *St. niū'mis-mat'ik¹. Jameson (1827) and Todd (1827) nu-miz'mə-tik¹ [Pert. to coins or medals].*

numismatist: niu-mis-mə-tist¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & St., or niu-miz'mə-tist¹, M., W., & Wr.*; nū-mis'ma-tist² or nū-mis'ma-tist² [An expert in numismatics].

Nun¹: nun¹; nūn² [Bible].

Nun²: nūn¹; nūn² [1. A cape on the west coast of Morocco. 2. A river of Morocco flowing into the Atlantic].

Nunc Dimittis [L.]: nūŋk di-mit'is¹; nūŋe di-mīt'is² [The canticle of Simeon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace" (Luke ii, 29-32): so called from the first two words of the Latin version].

[a foreign court].

nuncio [It.]: nun'shi-ō¹; nūn'shi-ō²; not nun'si-ō¹ [A Papal ambassador to

nuncupative: nūŋ'kiu-pē'tiv¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nun-kiū'pə-tiv¹, St. & Wr.*; nūŋ'eū-pā'tiv² or nūn'eū-pā'tiv². *E. nūŋ'kiu-pē'tiv¹; I. nun-kiū'pēt-iv¹; M. nun'kiu-pē'tiv¹. By the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) nun-kiu-pē'tiv¹; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) nun-kiū'pə-tiv¹; by Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) nun'kiu-pē-tiv¹ [Oral as distinguished from written: said of a will].*

nuncupatory: nūŋ'kiu-pē'to-rī¹; nūŋ'eū-pā'to-ry². Same as NUNCUPATIVE.

Nuñez: nū'nyefh¹; nū'nyēth² [Sp. explorer in Florida (1492-1577)].

nuptial: nup'shal¹; nūp'shal²—give the ultima the sound of *sh* in "shall," not of *ch* in "chalk" [Relating to marriage].

nutrient: niū'tri-ent¹; nū'tri-ēnt². So also with all its relatives **nu'tri-fy**, **nu'tri-ment**, **nu'tri-tion**, **nu'tri-tive**, etc. Compare **NU** [Giving nourishment].

Nuyts: noits¹; nŷts² [Austral. islands].

[or sheet of water].

nyanza: ni-an'zə¹; ny-ān'za². In Eng. sometimes noi-an'zə¹ [An Afr. lake

Nyasa, Nyassa: nyā'sa¹; nyā'sā² [E.=Afr. lake].

Nyaya: nyā'yə¹; nyā'ya² [An orthodox system of Hindu philosophy].

nymph: nimf¹; nŷmf² [In mythology, a beautiful maiden of the forest, fountain, mountain, ocean, spring, etc.].

nymphæum: nim-fi'um¹; nŷm-fē'ūm² [A shrine of the nymphs].

Nymphas: nim'fas¹; nŷm'fas² [Bible].

Nyx: niks¹; nŷks² [In Classic myth, the goddess of night].

nyx: niks'is¹; nŷks'is²; not noiks'is¹ [In surgery, a puncture].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = hablt; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

O

o: ɔ¹; ɔ². In this book the sounds of *o* are indicated in Key 1 by the following symbols: (1) *o* as in *obey*; (2) *ō* as in *go*; (3) *ə* as in *not*; (4) *ō* as in *nor*; (5) *ə* for *o* as in *atom*, *actor*; (6) *ū* (*rule*) for *o* as in *move*, *prove*; (7) *u* (*full*) for *o* as in *wolf*; (8) *u* (*fun*) for *o* as in *come*; (9) *ū* (*burn*) for *o* as in *whorl*; (10) *i* (*pin*) for *o* as in *women*. The letter *i* is used also in the following associations: (1) *oa* = *ō*, as in *load* (*lōd*); (2) *oe* = *ō*, as in *toe* (*tō*); (3) *oe* = *ū*, as in *shoe* (*shū*); (4) *oe* = *u*, as in *does* (*dʊz*); (5) *æ* = *i*, as in *Phoenix* (*fī'niks*); (6) *oi* = *ei*, as in *oil*; (7) *oy* = *ei*, as in *boy*; (8) *oo* = *u* as in *good* (*gūd*); (9) *oo* = *u*, as in *blood* (*blud*); (10) *oo* = *ū*, as in *pool* (*pūl*); (11) *oo* = *ō*, as in *floor* (*fīor*), see below; (12) *ou* = *au*, as in *loud* (*laud*); (13) *ou* = *ō*, as in *pour* (*pōr*), see below; (14) *ou* = *ū*, as in *soup* (*sūp*); (15) *ou* = *u*, as in *rough* (*ruf*); (16) *ou* = *ū*, as in *journey*; (17) *ow* = *au*, as in *now*; (18) *ow* = *ō*, as in *flow* (*flō*); (19) *eo* = *e*, as in *leopard* (*lep'ərd*); (20) *eo* = *i*, as in *people* (*pī'pl*); and (21) *ao* = *ē*, as in *gaol* (*jēl*). For explanations of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see pp. xxvii-xxviii, and xxx-xxxi. That which was formerly long *o* in such words as *force*, *ford*; *fore* and its compounds as *forebear*, *forebode*, *forecastle*, *forefather*, etc., is now rendered in cultivated Eng. and Am. speech as *o* in *or*. The long *o* sound, still retained by some dictionaries, is a survival of the dialectal speech of Northern England and provincial speech of some parts of the United States. See *FORCE*.

Before *r* in accented syllables, the long *o*, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of *ē* in *ev'ēr*; as in *glō'ry*, *ōre*, *dōor*, *fōur*, *cōurt*, *fīoor*, etc. The *ō* sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ō* (*ōrb*), so that *mourn'ing* is pronounced like *morn'ing*, *pork* rimes with *fork*, *court* with *tort*, etc. The ordinary modern English "long" *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

HARRIS and ALLEN Webster's *New International Dictionary*, p. liii [Springfield, 1909].

Oabdlas: ɔ'ab-dai'əs¹; ɔ'āb-dī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oaf: ɔf¹; ɔf²—the *a* is silent [A changeling]. [commerce].

oak: ɔk¹; ɔk²—the *a* is silent [A tree of the genus *Quercus*, valuable in

oar: ɔr¹; ɔr²; *not* ɔr¹, a provincialism preserved by the dictionaries [A wooden implement used for rowing a boat]. See *O*.

oasis: ɔ'ə-sis¹, *Standard*, *W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr.*, or ɔ-ē'sis¹, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); ɔ'a-sis² or ɔ-ā'sis². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Any fertile spot in a waste or desert].

oat: ɔt¹; ɔt²—the *a* is silent in this and the next three words [A grain].

oath: ɔth¹; ɔth² [A sworn attestation].—**oaths:** ɔthz¹; ɔthz² [Plural of OATH].

oatmeal: ɔt'mil¹; ɔt'mēl². Walker (1791) ɔt'mil¹ [The meal of oats].

Oaxaca: wa-hā'ka¹; wā-hā'ēā² [Mex. state].

Ob: ɔb¹; ɔb² [Siberian gulf and river].

Obadia: ɔ'bā-dai'ā¹; ɔ'ba-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Obadiah:** ɔ'bā-dai'ā¹; ɔ'ba-dī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Obal:** ɔ'bal¹; ɔ'bāl² [Bible].

obligato [It.]: ɔb'bli-gā'to¹; ɔb'blī-gā'to² [That can not be dispensed with: a term in music]. [Douai Bible].

Obdia: ɔb-dai'ā¹; ɔb-dī'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Obdlas:** ɔb-dai'əs¹; ɔb-dī'as²

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, řile; but, būrn;

obduracy: ɒb'diu-rə-si¹; ɒb'dū-ra-çy², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The stress was indicated on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797). The pronunciation ɒb'ju-rə-si¹ was noted by Walker (1791), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), and ɒb'du-rə-si¹ by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [Invincible hardness of heart].

obdurate: ɒb'diu-rēt¹; ɒb'dū-rāt², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* ɒb'diu-rit¹; *E.* ɒb'diu-rət¹. By Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), and Johnston (1764) the stress was indicated as it is to-day, but it was placed on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). In verse the stress has been frequently so placed [Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity].

Obed: ɒ'bed¹; ɒ'bēd² [Bible].—**Obed=edom:** ɒ'bed-i'dəm¹; ɒ'bēd-ē'dom² [Bible].—**Obedia:** ɒ'bi-dai¹; ɒ'be-di² [Douai Bible].

obedience: ɒ-bi'di-ens¹; ɒ-bēdi-ēnç², Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles ɒ-bi'dyans¹; Walker (1791) ɒ-bi'ji-ens¹ [Compliance with command]. [sometimes called *Kashgi*].

Obeld: ɒ'bēd¹; ɒ'bēd² [Sudanese city, scene of battle Nov. 3-5, 1883,

obelsance: ɒ-bē'sans¹ or ɒ-bi'sans¹; ɒ-be'sanç² or ɒ-bē'sanç². The second was noted originally by Kenrick (1773), and supported by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Ogilvie (1850). The first, which is the standard pronunciation of modern dictionaries (*C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*), was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A bodily act indicative of submission or respect].

obeliscal: ɒb'i-lis'kəl¹; ɒb'e-lis'eal², *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & Wr.* ɒb'-i-lis'kəl¹; *I.* [ɒb'i-lis'kəl¹ (Shaped like an obelisk). [scene of passion-play].

Ober=Ammergau: ɒ'bər-ām'ər-gau¹; ɒ'bēr-ām'ēr-gou² [Bavarian village];

Oberon: ɒ'bər-ən¹, *Standard, Stormonth, & W.; I. & Wr.* ɒb'ər-ən¹; *C.* ɒ'-be-rən¹; *E.* ɒ'bər-un¹ [In folklore, the king of the Fairies].

obese: ɒ-bis¹; ɒ-bēs² [Excessively fleshy].

obesity: ɒ-bes'i-ti¹; ɒ-bēs'i-ty² [Excessive fatness].

Obeth: ɒ'beth¹; ɒ'bēth² [Apocrypha].

[the mind].

obfuscate: ɒb-fus'kēt¹; ɒb-fūs'eāt². Erroneously ɒb'fus-kēt¹ [To confuse

Obil: ɒ'bil¹; ɒ'bīl² [Bible].

obit: ɒ'bit¹; ɒ'bit², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* ɒb'it¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), and Wright (1855) noted the first; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1807), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850) recorded the second [The death of a person].

obiter [L.]: ɒb'i-tər¹; ɒb'i-tēr² [By the way; incidentally].

obituary: ɒ-bit'yū-ē-rī¹; ɒ-bīt'yū-ā-ry²; *not* ɒ-bich'u-ē-rī¹. Avoid "bitching" the second syllable as vulgar [A printed notice of death]. Compare *NATURE*.

object (*v.*): ɒb-jekt¹; ɒb-jēet² [To declare oneself opposed to anything].

object (*n.*): ɒb'jekt¹; ɒb'jēet² [Anything tangible or visible].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fást, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērń; hīt, ĩce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ē; gō, nót, őr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪ; au = out; ɒl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

objective: əb-jek'tɪv¹; ɒb-jɛ'tɪv². Sheridan (1780) əb'jek-tɪv¹ [Any goal or ultimate object of exertion].

objurgate: əb-jūr'gɛt¹; ɒb-jūr'gāt² [To rebuke severely].—**objurgatory:** əb-jūr'gə-to-rɪ¹; ɒb-jūr'gā-to-ry² [Conveying or implying reproof].

oblate (a.): əb'lɛt¹; ɒb'lāt², *Standard, E., I., & W.; C., M., St., & Wr.* əb-lɛt¹ [1. Consecrated to sacred uses. 2. In geometry, flattened at the poles].

oblate (n.): əb'lɛt¹, *Standard, I., M., W., & Wr., or* əb-lɛt¹, *C. & St.*; ɒb'lāt² or ɒb-lāt². *E.* əb'lət¹ [In the Roman Catholic Church, one who is dedicated to the church].

oblation: əb-lɛ'shən¹; ɒb-lā'shon²; *not* ə-blɛ'shən¹ [The offering of anything in worship].

obligatory: əb'li-gə-to-rɪ¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr., or* əb'h-gə-tūr-rɪ¹, *E. & M.*; ɒb'li-gə-to-ry² or ɒb'li-gā-tēr-y². *St.* əb'h-gɛ'tər-rɪ¹. Yet a fourth pronunciation, əb-lig'ə-to-rɪ¹, which seems well established, is noted as alternative by *Standard* and is fast gaining ground. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated əb'li-gə-tur-rɪ¹ and Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) əb'h-gɛt-o-rɪ¹ [Constituting an obligation].

oblige: ə-blaij¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & W., or* ə-blaij¹, *E. & M.*; ə-blɪg² or ɒ-blɪg². *Wr.* ə-blaij¹. Formerly ə-blɪj¹ was in wide use and was indicated by Fennig (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). This pronunciation was standard in Scotland for years notwithstanding that Buchanan (1757) noted ə-blaij¹ or ə-blɪj¹, and was heard occasionally in England as lately as the close of the 19th century [To compel; also, to render indebted].

obliger: ə-blaij'ər¹; ə-blɪg'ər² [One who obliges]. [promise].

obligor: əb'li-gōr¹; ɒb'li-gōr² [In law, one bound by a bond to perform a

oblique: əb-lɪk¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & St., or* əb-laɪk¹, *C., W., & Wr.*; ɒb-lɪk² or ɒb-lɪk². The first was the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) [Slanting].

oblong: əb'lɛŋ¹; ɒb'lɔŋg²; *not* əb'lɛŋ¹, a provincialism [Longer than broad].

obloquy: əb'lo-kwɪ¹; ɒb'lo-kwy² [Defamatory language].

oboe: ɔ'bɔɪ¹, *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W., or* ɔ'bɔ-e¹, *C. & Wr.*; ɔ'bɔɪ² or ɔ'bɔ-ɛ². But very generally also heard ɔ'bɔɪ¹ [A wooden musical wind-instrument].

obol: əb'əl¹; ɒb'ɔɪ² [Gr. weight and coin].

Oboth: ɔ'bɛθ¹ or ɔ'bɔθ¹; ɔ'bɔθ² or ɔ'bɔθ² [Bible].

obscene: əb-sɪn¹; ɒb-sɛn²—the c is silent [Offensive to morals and decency].

obscenity: əb-sen'ɪ-tɪ¹; ɒb-sɛn'ɪ-ty²—the c is silent [Impurity of thought, language, or picture].

obscure: əb-skiūr¹; ɒb-seūr² [Not clear to the mind or vision].

obsequies: əb'si-kwɪz¹; ɒb'se-kwiʒ² [The last office for the dead].

obsequious: əb-sɪ'kwɪ-ʊs¹; ɒb-sɛ'kwɪ-ʊs² [Over-deferential].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

Observantive: eb-zŭr'vant-in¹, *Standard & M.*, or eb"zər-van'tin¹, *E.*; ōb-gēr'vant-in² or ōb"gēr-vān'tin². *C. & W.* eb-zŭr'van-tin¹ [A Franciscan friar of the 15th century]. [siege].

obsldional: eb-sid'i-o-nal¹; ōb-sid'i-o-nal²; not eb-sid'ji-o-nal¹ [Pert. to a

obtain: eb-tēn¹; ob-tān²; not eb-tuin¹ [To bring into one's possession].

obtrude: eb-trūd¹; ōb-trud² [To push forward].

obtrusive: eb-trū'siv¹; ōb-tru'siv² [Tending to obtrude].

obtuse: eb-tiūs¹; ōb-tūs²—*u* as in "feud," not as in "rule" [Dull intellectually].

obverse (a.): eb-vŭrs¹; ōb-vērs² [Facing one].

obverse (n.): eb'vŭrs¹; ōb'vērs² [The side of a coin on which the face is struck]. [strumant].

ocarina: ek"ə-rī'nā¹; ōe"ə-rī'nā² [A small, terra-cotta, wind musical in-

occasion: e-kē'zən¹; ō-eā'zhon² [An important event or celebration].

Ocident: ek'si-dent¹; ōe'çi-dēnt² [The countries lying west of Asia].

occipital: ek-sip'i-tal¹; ōe-çip'i-tal² [Pert. to the lower back part of the head].

occlipt: ek'si-put¹; ōe'çi-pūt² [The lower back part of the head].

occlude: o-kliūd¹; o-elūd² [To absorb; also, to close, as pores].

occlusion: e-klŭ'zən¹; ō-elŭ'zhon² [The act of closing or stopping up].

occult: e-kult¹; ō-eült² [Concealed; hidden; hence, mysterious].

ocean: ō'shān¹; ō'shan² [Any one of the five great divisions of water of the world]. See INTRODUCTION, p. xi.

Oceana: ō'shi-an'ə¹; ō'she-ān'ə² [A republic in Harrington's 17th century political romance "The Commonwealth of Oceana"].

Oceanla: ō'shi-an'ī-ə¹; ō'she-ān'ī-ə² [A geographical division of the earth].

oceanic: ō'shi-an'ik¹; ō'she-ān'ie² [Pert. to the ocean].

Oceanid: o-sī'ə-nid¹; o-çē'a-nīd² [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].

oceanography: ō'shān-eg'rā-fi¹; ō'shan-ōg'rā-fy², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ō'shi-ə-neg'rā-fi¹; *Wr.* ō-si-an-eg'rā-fi¹ [The branch of geography that treats of oceanic life].

oceanology: ō'shān-el'o-ji¹; ō'shan-ōl'o-gy², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ō'shi-ə-nel'o-ji¹; *E.* ō-shān-el'v-ji¹; *I.* ō-shān-el'ə-ji¹; *Wr.* ō-si-an-el'ə-ji¹ [The science that treats of the ocean].

Oceanus: o-sī'ə-nus¹; o-çē'a-nūs² [Gr. god of the ocean].

ocellated: ōs'e-lēt'ed¹; ōç'ē-lāt'ēd². Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) ō'sel-lēt-id¹ [Having spots of color encircled by colored rings; as, the ocellated feathers of the tail of a peacock].

ocelot: ō'si-lēt¹; ō'çē-lōt² [A leopard-like cat of the American continent].

ocher, ochre: ō'kər¹; ō'eēr²; not ō'char¹. See CH [A yellow to brown native earth].

I: ə = final; i = habit; ʊsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ochiel: o-kai'el¹; o-ei'el² [Apocrypha].—**Ochim:** ɔ'kim¹; ɔ'eim² [Bible].—**Ochozath:** ek'o-zath¹; ɔe'o-zāth² [Douai Bible].—**Ochozias:** ek'o-zai'as¹; ɔe'o-zai'as² [Douai Bible].—**Ochran:** ek'ran¹; ɔe'ran² [Bible (R. V.)]. See CH.—**Ocidelus:** es'i-di'lus or ek'i-di'lus¹; ɔe'i-dē'lūs or ɔe'i-dē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Ocina:** o-sai'nai¹ or es'i-na¹ or ek'i-na¹; o-ɔi'na² or ɔe'i-na² or ɔe'i-na² [Apocrypha].—**Ocran:** ek'ran¹; ɔe'ran² [Bible].

ocrea: ek'ri-a¹; ɔe're-a². *E.* ɔ'kri-a¹ [A legging-shaped sheath].

octagon: ek'ta-gen¹; ɔe'ta-gōn² [An eight-sided figure].—**octagonal:** ek-tag'o-nal¹; ɔe-tāg'o-nal² [Having the form of an octagon]. [plane faces].

octahedron: ek'ta-hi'dren¹; ɔe'ta-hē'drōn² [A solid bounded by eight

octave: ek'tēv¹; ɔe'tāv²; *not* ek'tiv¹ *nor* ek'tav¹ [An interval of seven diatonic degrees in music].

Octavia: ek-tē'vi-a¹; ɔe-tā'vi-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Octavie:* ek'ta'vi¹; ɔe'tā'vā²; *Octave:* ek'tāv¹; ɔe'tāv²; *G. Sp. Octavia:* ok-tā'vi-a¹; ɔe-tā'vi-ā²; *It. Ottavia:* et-tā'vi-a¹; ɔt-tā'vi-ā².

Octavus: ek-tē'vi-us¹; ɔe-tā'vi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Octave:* ek'tāv¹; ɔe'tāv²; *Octavien:* ek'ta'vyan¹; ɔe'tā'vyān²; *It. Ottavio:* et-tā'vi-o¹; ɔt-tā'vi-o²; *Ottaviano:* et-tā'vi-āno¹; ɔt-tā'vi-āno²; *Sp. Octavio:* ok-tā'vi-o¹; ɔe-tā'vi-o².

octavo: ek-tē'vo¹ or ek-tā'vo¹; ɔe-tā'vo² or ɔe-tā'vo² [A book the sheets of paper of which are folded so as to make eight leaves].

Octoberist, Octobrist: ek-tō'bar-ist¹, ek-tō'brist¹; ɔe-tō'bēr-ist², ɔe-tō'brist² [A member of a Russian political faction].

octogenarian: ek'to-j-nē'ri-on¹; ɔe'to-ge-nā'ri-an²—*g* as in "gem," *not* as in "get." See G [One who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old].

octogenary: ek-tej'i-nē-ri¹; ɔe-tōg'e-nā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* ek-tej'e-na-ri¹ [An octogenarian]. [fold for injury].

octogild: ek'to-gild¹; ɔe'to-gīld² [In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eight-

octopus: ek'to-pus¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.*, or ek-tō'pus¹, *C. & M.*; ɔe'to-pūs² or ɔe-tō'pūs². *E.* ek'tu-pus¹; *I.* ek'tō-pus¹; *St.* ek'te-pus¹ [An eight-armed euttlefish].

octroi [Fr.]: ek'trwā¹; ɔe'trwā², *Standard & W.* *C.* ek-trwē¹; *E.* ek'trwē¹; *I.* ek-trwā¹; *M.* ek-trwā¹; *St.* ek'trwā¹; *Wr.* ek-trwē¹ [A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of trade to be sold therein].

od: ɔd¹, *Standard & C.*, or ɔd¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; ɔd³ or ɔd² [A hypothetical force].

Odala: ɔ'da-ci-a¹; ɔ'da-i'a² [Douai Bible].

odalisk, odalisque: ɔ'da-lisk¹; ɔ'da-lisk² [Eastern slave].

Odares: o-dē'rīz¹; o-dā'rēs² [Douai Bible].

ode: ɔd¹; ɔd² [A lyric poem for chanting or singing].

Oded: ɔ'ded¹; ɔ'dēd² [Bible].

odeon: o-di'en¹; o-dē'ōn² [In ancient Greece, a roofed theater].

Odla: o-dai'a¹; o-di'a² [Douai Bible].

odlc: ɔ'dik¹, *Standard, C., & Wr.*, or ɔd'ik¹, *E., I., M., & W.* [Pert. to the [hypothetical force od].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; tʰin, tʰis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

odious: *ō'di-ūs*¹; *ō'di-ūs*², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. & W. ō'di-əs*¹; *Wr. ō'd'yēs*¹. The first was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the third by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Exciting extreme disgust].—**odium:** *ō'di-ūm*¹; *ō'di-ūm*² [A feeling of extreme disgust].

odize: *ō'daiz*¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or ō'daiz*¹, *E., I., M., & W.; ō'diz*² or *ōd'iz*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To affect with the od hypothetical force]. [ruled Italy (476-493)].

Odoacer: *ō'do-ē'sər*¹; *ō'do-ā'çēr*² [German soldier in Roman army who

Odola: *o-dō'yā*¹; *o-dō'yā*² [Douai Bible].—**Odollam:** *o-dēl'am*¹; *o-dōl'am*² [Apocrypha].—**Odomarra:** *ō'do-mār'a*¹; *ō'do-mār'a*² [Apocrypha].—**Odomera:** *ō'do-mēr'a*¹; *ō'do-mēr'a*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Odonarkes:** *ō'do-nār'kiz*¹ or *ōd'o-nār'kiz*²; *ō'do-nār'kēs*² or *ōd'o-nār'kēs*² [Apocrypha].

odontology: *ō'den-tel'o-jī*¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or ed'en-tel'o-jī*¹, *E., M., & Wr.; ō'dōn-tōl'o-gy*² or *ōd'on-tōl'o-gy*². *St. ō'den-tel'o-jī*¹ [The science of the teeth].

Odovla: *ō'do-vai'a*¹ or *ōd'o-vai'a*¹; *ō'do-vī'a*² or *ōd'o-vī'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Odula:** *ō'du-ai'a*¹; *ō'du-i'a*² [Douai Bible].

Odysseus: *o-dis'ius*¹ or *o-dis'i-ūs*¹; *o-dys'ūs*² or *o-dys'e-ūs*² [Ulysses: so called in the Odyssey]. [attributed to Homer].

Odyssey: *od'i-sī*¹; *ōd'y-sy*². Dyche and Pardon (1752) *o-dis*¹ [Gr. epic

œ, oe: *ī*; *ē*². A digraph (in un-Anglicized Latin pronunciation a diphthong) representing (1) the Latin diphthong *oe* or the Greek diphthong *oi*, as in *œsophagus*, *oesophagus* (Gr. *oisophagos*): often written simply (in completely Anglicized words preferably) as *e*, as in *esophagus*; (2) the Teutonic unlauded or modified *o* (*oe* or *ō*), as in *Goethe*, *Göthe*; (3) [œ] the French *œ*, as in *avillade*. The ligature (*œ*) is dropping out of use in Latin and German.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 1711. [1916.]

Edipus: *ed'i-pus*¹ or *i'di-pus*¹; *ēd'i-pūs*² or *ē'di-pūs*² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx].

Oehlenschläger: *ō'len-shlā'gər*¹; *ū'len-shlā'gēr*² [Dan. poet (1779-1850)].

œil=de-bœuf [Fr.]: *ō'yā-də-būf*¹; *ū'ye-de-būf*² [Bull's-eye].

œil=de-perdrix [Fr.]: *ō'yā-də-pār'dri*¹; *ū'ye-de-pēr'dri*² [In decorative art, a small round figure; a partridge-eye]. [harried by a boar].

Æneus: *i'niūs*¹; *ē'nūs*² [In Gr. myth, the king of Calydon, whose realm was

Ænone: *i-nō'nī*¹; *ē-nō'ne*² [In Gr. myth, a nymph, the wife of Paris].

Ørsted: *ūr'sted*¹; *ûr'stēd*² [Dan. discoverer of electromagnetism (1777-1851)].

œstrum: *es'trum*¹; *ēs'trūm*², *Standard; C. & M. is'trum*¹; *W. & Wr. es'trum*¹ [A violent or passionate impulse or desire].—**œstrus:** *es'trus*¹; *ēs'trūs*², *Standard; C., E., I., & M. is'trus*¹; *W. & Wr. es'trūs*¹ [Passionate desire].

of: *ov*¹; *ōv*² [Belonging to].

In mod. Eng. F is always sounded (f), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress. HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 1 [Oxford, '01].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵall; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

off: ɔf¹; ɔf². *I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔf¹. The first was indicated by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835); the second, by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Farther or more distant; away].

offal: ɔf'əl¹; ɔf'al²; *not* ɔf'əl¹ [Parts of a butchered animal unfit for food].

Offenbach: ɔf'en-bāh¹; ɔf'ən-bāh² [Ger.-Fr. composer (1819-80)].

official: ɔ-fish'al¹; ɔ-fish'al² [One holding public office or position].

officialate: ɔ-fish'i-ēt¹; ɔ-fish'i-āt² [To transact the business of a public office or position].

official: ɔ-fis'i-nəl¹; ɔ-fīç'i-nal², *Standard, I., M., & St.; C. & W.* ɔ-fis'i-nəl¹; *E. & W.* ɔf'i-sai'nəl¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Prepared and on hand: said of stock medicines as distinguished from those prepared by prescription].

officialous: ɔ-fish'us¹; ɔ-fish'ūs² [Given to intermeddling with that which is none of one's concern].

oft: ɔft¹; ɔft², *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔft¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), ɔft¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔft¹ [Often: used chiefly in poetry].

often: ɔf'n¹; ɔf'n², *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔf'n¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ɔf'n¹; by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔf'n¹.

The professor who, in his address on the correct pronunciation of English, said he preferred *of'n* to *often* is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the t in the middle of such words as *Christmas*, *mistletoe*, *ostler*, *often*, or *chestnut*.

The Daily Chronicle, London, quoted by *The Evening Post*, New York, May 8, 1915.

Og: ɔg¹; ɔg² [Bible].

ogee: ɔ-jī¹; ɔ-gē² [A molding having a long S-like curve].

Ogeechee: ɔ-gī'chī¹; ɔ-gē'chē² [A river in Ga.].

Oggione: ɔd-jō'nē¹; ɔd-gō'ne² [It. painter (1470?-1549)].

ogham: ɔg'am¹; ɔg'am² [A rune-like character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celts before the 9th cent.].

ogive: ɔ'jaiv¹ or ɔ-jaiv²; ɔ'gīv¹ or ɔ-gīv²; *not* ɔ'jiv¹ [A pointed arch].

ogle: ɔ'gl¹; ɔ'gī². Buchanan (1757) ɔg'l¹—a pronunciation still heard very frequently [To look at coquettishly or familiarly].

Ogyges: ɔ-jai'jīs¹; ɔ-gy'gēs² [A mythical Attic king].

Ogygian: ɔ-jij'i-ən¹; ɔ-gy'g'i-an² [Pert. to Ogyges].

Ohad: ɔ'hād¹; ɔ'hād² [Bible].—**Ohel:** ɔ'hel¹; ɔ'hēl² [Bible].

Ohm: ɔm¹; ɔm² [Ger. physicist (1787-1854) whose name is given to the unit of electrical resistance].

Ohnet: ɔ'nē¹; ɔ'ne² [Fr. author and playwright (1848-)].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rule*; but, *būrn*;

Ohohlah: o-hō'la¹; o-hō'lā² [Bible].—**Oholai:** o-hō'lai¹; o-hō'li² [Douai Bible].—**Oholi:** o-hō'lai¹; o-hō'li² [Douai Bible].—**Oholiab:** o-hō'h-ab¹; o-hō'li-āb² [Bible].—**Oholibah:** o-hel'i-bū¹; o-hō'l'i-bā² [Bible].—**Oholibamah:** o-hel'i-bē'mā¹; o-hō'l'i-bā'mā² [Bible].

oil: oil¹; ōil² [A neutral liquid of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin]. Kenrick (1773) noted that *oil* and *toil* were frequently pronounced like *isle* and *tile*, a vulgarism condemned by Walker and also by Savage as late as 1833. See **BOIL**; **JOIN**, [Ajax the Less].

Olleus: ō'i-liūs¹ or o-il'i-us¹; ō'i-lūs² or o-il'e-ūs² [In Gr. myth, father of

Olse: wāz¹; wās²; *not* "almost waiz¹", as credited by Phyfe to *Gazetteer* [Fr. department and river].

okapi: o-kū'pī¹; o-kā'pī²; *not* o-kap'ī¹ [A giraffe-like quadruped with deer-like form and short neck].

Okhotsk: o-kōtsk'¹; o-kōtsk'² [Sea off Siberia]. [its capital].

Oklahoma: ō'klā-hō'mā¹; ō'kla-hō'mā² [State of the United States and

okra: ō'krā¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr., or ok'rā¹, C., E., I., & M.*; ō'kra² or ō'krā² [A West-Ind. herb cultivated for its pods].

Olamus: el'ā-mus¹; ōl'a-mūs² [Apocrypha].

oleander: ō'h-an'dār¹; ō'le-ān'dēr² [An evergreen shrub with pink or white flowers but poisonous leaves and wood].

olecranon: ō'h-krē'nēn¹; ō'le-erā'nōn², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* ō-lek'rā-nēn¹; *Wr.* el-i-krē'nēn¹ [A part that helps in forming the elbow-joint].

olefant: ō'h-fai'ant¹; ō'le-fi'ant², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* o-li'fi-ant¹; *Wr.* o-lef'i-ant¹, which was indicated also by Brande (1842), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855) [Producing or yielding oil].

olele: o-li'ik¹; o-lē'ie², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr.* ō'h-ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from oil].

oleomargarin: ō'h-o-mār'gā-rin¹; ō'le-o-mār'gā-rin², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr.; M. & W.* ō'h-o-mār'gā-rin¹. Very frequently heard ō'h-o-mār'jā-rin¹, which is noted as a mispronunciation by Dr. Murray [Artificial butter]. See **MARGARIN**.

olfactory: el-fak'to-rī¹; ōl-fāe'to-ry² [Pert. to the sense of smell].

ollbanum: o-lib'ā-num¹; o-līb'a-nūm²; *not* ol'i-bē'num¹ [A gum-resin].

ollgarchy: el'i-gār'kī¹; ōl'i-gār'ey² [Government by the few].

ollgo-: el'i-go-¹; ōl'i-gō-² [From the Gr. ὀλιγος (*oligos*), few, small: a combining form used chiefly in scientific terminology].

ollo: el'h-ō¹; ō'li-ō². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ō'lyō¹ [A miscellaneous collection; medley].

ollvenite: el'i-ven-aīt¹; ōl'i-vēn-it², *Standard, C., & I.; E. & Wr.* el'i-vān-aīt¹; *M. & W.* o-liv'ā-naīt¹; *St.* el-iv'en-aīt¹ [An adamantine mineral commonly green].

Ollver: el'i-vēr¹; ōl'i-vēr² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Ollvier:** ō'li-vīr¹; ō'li-vēr²; F. **Ollvier:** ō'li-vyē¹; ō'li-vyē²; It. **Ollvierio:** ō'li-vī-ē-rol¹; ō'li-vī-ē-ro²; Pg. **Ollvelro:** ō'li-vē-ro¹; ō'li-vē-ro²; Sp. **Ollverio:** ō'li-vī-rī-ō¹; ō'li-vē-rī-ō².

Ollivet: el'i-vet¹; ōl'i-vēt² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Olivia: o-liv'vī-ə¹; o-liv'vī-a² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. It. o-lī'vī-ā¹; o-lī'vī-ā²; F. **Olivie:** ɔ'li'vi¹; ɔ'li'vī²; Sw. **Olivia:** o-lī'vī-ā¹; o-lī'vī-ā².

olla podrida [Sp.]: əl'ə po-dri'də¹; ɔl'a po-dri'da² [A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together; hence, any mixture].

Ollivier: ɔ'li'vyē¹; ɔ'li'vyē² [Fr. statesman (1825-1913)]. [ily name].

Olmsted: əm'sted¹ or um'sted¹; ɔm'stəd² or ɔm'stəd² [Eng. and Am. fam-ily name].

Olympas: o-lim'pəs¹; o-lȳm'pas² [Bible].

Olympia: o-lim'pi-ə¹; o-lȳm'pi-a² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Olympe:** ɔ'laɲp¹; ɔ'laɲp²; G. **Olympie:** o-lim'pi-ē¹; o-lȳm'pi-e²; It. **Olimpia:** o-lim'pi-ā¹; o-lim'pi-ā².

Olympiad: o-lim'pi-ad¹; o-lȳm'pi-ād² [In Gr. antiquities, the interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The word is sometimes erroneously used for a series of the games].

Olympas: o-lim'pi-əs¹; o-lȳm'pi-as² [Douai Bible].—**Olympus:** o-lim'pi-us¹; o-lȳm'pi-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Omaerus:** əm'ə-i'rus¹; ɔm'a-ē-rūs² [Apocrypha].

Omaha: ɔ'mə-hə¹; ɔ'ma-hə² [1. Amerind tribe of Siouan stock. 2. Chief commercial city of Neb.].

Omar: ɔ'mar¹; ɔ'mār² [Mohammedan calif (582-644)].

Omar Khayyam: ɔ'mar kai-yām¹; ɔ'mār kȳ-yām² [Per. poet (1025-1123)].

omber: əm'bər¹; ɔm'bēr². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) ɔm'bər¹; Enfield (1807) ɔm'bər¹ [A game played with cards].

ombré [Fr.]: əm'brē¹; ɔm'brē² [A shaded silk print goods].

omega: o-mī'gə¹, *Standard, C., W., & W., or o-meg'ə¹, E. & I.; o-mē'ga² or o-mēg'ə². M. & St. ɔ'mi-gə¹. Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) ɔm'i-gə¹ [The last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω): equivalent to English long o; hence, figuratively, the end].*

omelet: əm'ri-let¹ or əm'let¹; ɔm'e-lēt² or ɔm'lēt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, English usage [A dish of eggs and milk stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried].

omikron: əm'ri-kron¹ or o-mai'krān¹; ɔm'i-krōn² or o-mī'kron² [The 15th letter in the Gr. alphabet].

Omniad: ə-mai'ad¹; ɔ-mī'ād² [One of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs (661-1031)].—**Omniades** (pl.): ə-mai'ə-diz¹; ɔ-mī'a-dēg².

omniscience: əm-nīsh'ens¹; ɔm-nīsh'ēnç², *Standard; C., M., & W. ɔm-nīsh'əns¹; E. ɔm-nīsh'ri-əns¹; I. & St. ɔm-nī'shi-əns¹; W. ɔm-nīsh'ri-əns¹, indicated also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1840), and Wright (1855) [Infinite knowledge].*

Omrā: əm'rai¹; ɔm'rī² [Douai Bible].—**Omrī:** əm'rai¹; ɔm'rī² [Bible].

Omphale: əm'fə-lī¹; ɔm'fa-le² [In Gr. myth, a Lydian queen].

On: ɔn¹; ɔn² [Bible].—**Onam:** ɔ'nam¹; ɔ'nām² [Bible].—**Onan:** ɔ'nən¹; ɔ'nan² [Bible].

once: wuns¹; wōnç² [One time only].

ondatra: ən-dat'rə¹; ɔn-dāt'ra². E. ən'də-trə¹ [The Am. muskrat].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ʧin, ʧis.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

one: wun¹; wōn².

OE. *an* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *an*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *an*, *oon*, in s. w. and west, had developed through *on*, *uon*, *uōn*, *won*, *wun* an initial *w* which only occasionally appears in the spelling, but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701; earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (en) beside (wen).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. vii, p. 119 [Oxford, '09].

Onelda: o-nai'də¹; o-ni'də² [A county in Idaho, New York, or Wisconsin].

oneiroscopy: ō'nai-res'ko-pi¹; ō'ni-rös'eo-py², *Standard & W.*; C. o-nai'-ro-skō'pi¹; E. en-ai-res'ku-pi¹; I., M., & Wr. o-nai-res'ko-pi¹ [The interpretation of dreams].

onerous: en'ər-us¹; ɔn'ēr-ūs² [Of the nature of a burden].

Onesimus: o-nes'1-mus¹; o-nēs'1-mūs² [Bible].—**Onesiphorus:** en'1-sif'-o-rus¹; ɔn'e-sif'o-rūs² [Bible].—**Oniares:** ō'ni-ēr'riz¹; ō'ni-ā'rēs² [Apocrypha].—**Onias:** o-nai'as¹; o-ni'as² [Apocrypha].

onion: un'yən¹; ɔn'yon² [The edible bulb of a strong-smelling biennial herb of the lily family].

We learn from a treatise of the lexicographer Bailey, published in 1726, that a then common and an apparently fully authorized pronunciation of *onion* was *innian*. This has lasted down to the present day. [It is no longer accepted as standard. F. H. V.]

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 85 [H. '04].

Ono: ō'no¹; ō'no² [Apocrypha].

onomatope: o-nem'a-tōp¹; o-nōm'a-tōp², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; C. en'o-mə-tōp¹; E. & I. en'em-ə-tōp¹ [A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing signified].

onomatopela: en'o-mat'o-pi'yə¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or o-nem'ə-to-pi'yə¹, *M. & St.*; ɔn'o-măt'o-pē'ya² or o-nōm'a-to-pē'ya². E. en-əm-ə-tu-pi-i-ə¹; I. en'o-mə-tō-pi'ə¹; Wr. en-o-mat-o-pi'ya¹ [In language, the principle by which words are formed in imitation of natural sounds].

Onondaga: en'en-dō'gə¹; ɔn'ɔn-də'gə²; not -dā'gə¹, nor -dē'gə¹ [1. Amerind tribe. 2. Lake and county in N. Y.].

Onus: ō'nus¹; ō'nūs² [Apocrypha].

onyx: en'iks¹; ɔn'yks². E. & Wr. ō'nks¹ [A variety of quartz].

Oollab: o-ō'l-a-bi¹; o-ō'li-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Ooliba:** o-ol'i-ba¹; o-ōl'i-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Oolibama:** o-ol'i-bē'ma¹ or ō'o-lib'ə-ma¹; o-ōl'i-bā'ma² or ō'o-lib'a-ma² [Douai Bible].

oollite: ō'o-lait¹; ō'o-lit²; not ū'lait¹ [A granular variety of limestone].

oolong: ū'lŋ¹; ōō'lŋg²; not ū'lŋ¹ [A variety of Chinese tea]. [1639-1713].

Oost (van): van ōst¹; vān ōst² [Two Flem. painters (1) 1600-71; (2)

opal: ō'pal¹; ō'pal². This is the pronunciation indicated by the leading modern dictionaries, but there is another pronunciation, common to gem-dealers, ō'pal¹, in which the *a* is pronounced as in "at" and which is to be preferred. [A mineral valued as an iridescent gem-stone].

opaline: ō'pal-in¹; ō'pal-in²—pronounce the three syllables, not ō'pl-m¹ [Displaying iridescence].

opaque: o-pēk¹; o-pāk² [Impervious to light].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, fāst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ūce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, őr, wōn,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oil**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **o** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

opening: *ō'pn-ŋ¹*; *ō'pn-ing²*; *not* *ōp'nŋ¹*. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xix [A hole, passage, gap, or space easy of access].

Ophe!: *ō'fel¹*; *ō'fēl²* [Bible].

Ophella: *o-fī'li-ā¹* or *o-fīl'ya¹*; *o-fē'li-ā²* or *o-fēl'ya²* [A feminine personal name]. F. **Ophélie**: *ō'fē'li¹*; *ō'fē'liē²*.

ophicleide: *ef'i-kloid¹*; *ōf'i-elid²* [A brass musical wind-instrument].

Ophera: *ef'i-rā¹*; *ōf'e-rā²* [Douai Bible].—**Ophir**: *ō'fār¹*; *ō'fir²* [Bible].

ophite: *ō'fait¹*; *ō'fit²*, *Standard*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* *ōf'ait¹* [Pert. to a serpent].

Ophni: *ef'nai¹*; *ōf'nī²* [Bible].—**Ophrah**: *ef'rā¹*; *ōf'rā²* [Bible].

ophthalm-, **ophthalamo-**: *ef'thal-m-¹*; *ef'thal'mo-¹*; *ōf'thāl-m-¹*; *ōf'thāl'mo-²* [From the Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*), eye, a combining form used in scientific terminology]. See the following words.—**ophthalmia**: *ef'thal'm-ā¹*; *ōf'thāl'mi-ā²* [Inflammation of the eye].—**ophthalmic**: *ef'thal'mik¹*; *ōf'thāl'mie²*. *Wr.* *ep'thal'mik¹*, and also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Pert. to ophthalmia].—**ophthalmoscopy**: *ef'thal'mes'-ko-pi¹*; *ōf'thal-mōs'eo-py²*. *C.* *ef'thal'mo-skō'pi¹*; *St.* *ef'thal-mes'ke-pi¹* [The scientific examination of the interior of the eye].—**ophthalmic**: *ef'thal'mi¹*; *ōf'thāl'my²*. Same as OPHTHALMIA.

opiate: *ō'pi-it¹*; *ō'pi-at²* [A medicine containing opium].

Opie: *ō'pi¹*; *ō'pi²* [Eng. painter (1761-1807)].

opineable: *o-pain'ā-bl¹*; *o-pin'a-bl²*. Pronounced *ep'in-ā-bl¹* when spelt *oppyable* as in the "Paston Letters," of the year 1456 [Capable of having an opinion formed about].

opine: *o-pain'¹*; *o-pīn'²* [To hold as an opinion].

opinion: *o-pin'yān¹*; *o-pīn'yon²* [A judgment held with confidence based on conclusions rather than positive knowledge].

opodeldoc: *ep'o-del'dek¹*; *ōp'o-dēl'dōē²* [Liniment].

Oporto: *o-pōr'to¹*; *o-pōr'to²*—pronounce the *o* of the ultima as *o* in "obey," *not* as *oo* in "book" [Pg. seaport].

opponent: *e-pō'nent¹*; *ō-pō'nēnt²*. Illiterately *ep'o-nent¹* [One who is an antagonist].

opportune: *ep'ar-tiūn'¹* or *ep'ar-tiūn¹*; *ōp'or-tūn'²* or *ōp'or-tūn²*; *not* *ep'ar-chiūn¹*. Avoid "chewing" the last syllable of this word and its relatives [Occurring at the right moment].—**opportunism**: *ep'ar-tiū'nizm¹*; *ōp'or-tū'nizm²*; *not* *ep'ar-chiū'nizm¹* [The principles of opportunists].—**opportunistic**: *ep'ar-tiū'nist¹*; *ōp'or-tū'nist²*; *not* *ep'ar-chiū'nist¹* [One who avails himself of opportunity].—**opportunity**: *ep'ar-tiū'n-ti¹*; *ōp'or-tū'n-i-ty²*; *not* *ep'ar-chiū'n-ti¹* [A favorable or advantageous chance or opening].

oppose: *e-pōz'¹*; *ō-pōs'²* [To exert influence against; resist].

opprobrious: *e-prō'bri-us¹*; *ō-prō'bri-ūs²* [Characterized by scornful reproach; as, an *opprobrious* remark].—**opprobrium**: *e-prō'bri-um¹*; *ō-prō'bri-ūm²* [Contemptuous reproach].

oppugn: *e-piūn'¹*; *ō-piūn'²*. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) the *u* was indicated short, as in "pun," and the *g* silent [To conflict with].—**oppugnant**: *e-pug'nant¹*; *ō-pūg'nant²*—note that the *g* is sounded [Aggressively disputatious].—**oppugner**: *e-piūn'ār¹*; *ō-piūn'ēr²*. Buchanan (1766) *e-pun'gir¹*; Perry (1777) *e-pun'ār¹*; Sheridan (1780) *e-pug'nār¹* [An opposer or assailant].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *gēt*; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rāle*; but, *būrn*;

optative: *ep'tā-tiv*¹ or *ep-tē'tiv*¹; *ōp'tā-tiv*² or *ōp-tā'tiv*²—the latter was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but the former was noted by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [Expressing choice].

orage [Fr.]: *o-rāz*¹; *o-rāzh*², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. or'ij*¹; *W. o"raz*¹ [An organ-stop used in forming a sound to resemble a storm].

oral: *ō'rāl*¹; *ō'ral*² [Uttered through the mouth].

orange: *er'enj*¹; *ō'rēng*²; *not er'inj*¹ *nor er'inj*¹, vulgarisms of the masses which careful speakers should aim to check [A citrus fruit].

orangeat: *er'an-zat*¹ or (*Fr.*) *ō"ran"zā*¹; *ō"an-zhāt*² or (*Fr.*) *ō"rān"zhā*². *E., I., & St. er'an-zat*¹ [Candied orange-peel].

orangery: *er'inj-rī*¹; *ō'rang-ry*². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated *o-rān'zār-i*¹ [An orange-grove or greenhouse].

orang-utan: *o-ran'ū-tan*¹; *o-rang'ū-tān*², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *M. o-ran"ū-tan*¹; *St. & Wr. ō-ran"ū-tan*¹ [A red-haired arboreal ape].

orchestra: *ōr'kes-trā*¹; *ō'rēs-tra*². Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress on the second syllable *ōr-kes'trā*¹. Its earlier but now obsolete form, *orchestre*, was stressed on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), and Perry (1777) [A band of musicians who perform on a collection of instruments].—**orchestral:** *ōr'kes-trāl*¹; *ō'rēs-trāl*². In England *ōr-kes'trāl*¹ [Pert. to an orchestra].

ordeal: *ōr'di-āl*¹; *ōr'de-āl*². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) *ōr'dyāl*¹ [Any severe trial].

ordinance: *ōr'di-nāns*¹; *ōr'di-nanç*². Distinguish from **ORDNANCE** [An official order or decree].

ordinarily: *ōr'di-nē-rī*¹; *ōr'di-nā-rī-ly*². In England the antepenult is obscured [Commonly]: [of all kinds].

ordnance: *ōrd'nāns*¹; *ōrd'nanç*². Distinguish from **ORDINANCE** [Cannon

ordinary: *ōr'di-nē-rī*¹; *ōr'di-nā-ry*². In England the *a* is obscured [According to an established order or custom].

ordure: *ōr'diur*¹; *ōr'dūr*² [Dung].

ore: *ōr*¹; *ōr*²; *not ōr*¹, now a dictionary pronunciation, perhaps based on provincial utterance. One might just as inappropriately indicate the sound of *o* in "for" with the symbol used to indicate the *o* in "no" [A mineral from which a metal may be extracted]. See **O**.

Oreb: *ō'reb*¹; *ō'rēb*² [Apocrypha].—**Oren:** *ō'ren*¹; *ō'rēn*² [Bible].

Orestes: *o-res'tiz*¹; *o-rēs'tēs*² [In Gr. myth, the son of Agamemnon].

Orfeo: *ōr-fē'o*¹; *ōr-fē'o*³ [Orpheus].

organization: *ōr'gān-i-zē'shān*¹; *ōr'gān-i-zā'shōn*². In England *ōr'gān-i-zē'shān*¹ [The act of systematizing]. [an imitation of it].

orgeat: *ōr'zat*¹ or (*Fr.*) *ōr'zā*¹; *ōr'zhāt*² or (*Fr.*) *ōr'zhā*² [Barley sirup or

orgies: *ōr'jiz*¹; *ōr'gis*² [Wild revelry].—**orgy** (*sing.*): *ōr'ji*¹; *ōr'gy*².

orgulnette: *ōr'gi-net*¹; *ōr'gi-nēt*²; *not ōr'gwi-net*¹ [A reed musical instrument].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fāst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

oriel: ɔˈri-el¹; ɔˈri-əl² [An overhanging window].

orientate: ɔˈri-en-tēt¹, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*, or ɔˈri-en-tēt¹, *E., I., & W.*; ɔˈri-ən-tāt² or ɔˈri-ən-tāt²; *St.* ɔˈri-en-tēt¹ [To place so as to face eastward].

oriflamme: ɔr-i-flam¹; ɔr-i-flām²—final *me* silent [Fr. ensign].

Origen: ɔr-i-jen¹; ɔr-i-ġen² [Father of the Church (182?–251?)].

Orinoco: ɔˈri-nōʹko¹; ɔˈri-nōʹeo²; *not* ɔr-i-nōʹko¹ [Venezuelan river].

oriole: ɔˈri-ōl¹; ɔˈri-ōl²; *not* ɔr-i-ōl¹ [A bird with bright yellow to orange and black plumage].

Orion: o-raiʹən¹; o-riʹon² [In Gr. myth, a famous hunter].

orison: ɔr-i-zən¹ or ɔr-i-san¹; ɔr-i-son² or ɔr-i-son². Formerly variously accented. Shakespeare accented both the first and second syllables.

Alas, your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch.

Henry V act II, sc. 20.

Nay, stay; let's hear the *orisons* he makes. *Henry VI* Part III, act I, sc. 4.

Orizaba: ɔˈri-zāʹba¹; ɔˈri-zāʹbā² [Volcano in Vera Cruz state, Mex.].

Orlando: ɔr-lanʹdo¹; ɔr-lānʹdo² [A masculine personal name].

Orleans, Orléans: ɔrʹli-anz¹ or (*Fr.*) ɔrʹlēʹān¹; ɔrʹle-anz² or (*Fr.*) ɔrʹlēʹ-ān² [Historic Fr. city].

ormolu: ɔrʹmo-lū¹; ɔrʹmo-lū² [An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin].

Ormuzd: ɔrʹmʊzd¹; ɔrʹmʊzd² [The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism].

ornament: ɔrʹnə-ment¹, *Standard, E., & Wr.*, or ɔrʹnə-ment¹, *M.*; ɔrʹna-mēnt² or ɔrʹna-mēnt²; *C. & W.* ɔrʹnə-mēnt¹; *I.* ɔrʹna-ment¹; *St.* ɔrʹna-ment¹ [Adorn; adornment].

Ornan: ɔrʹnən¹; ɔrʹnan² [Bible].

ornate: ɔr-nēt¹ or ɔr-nēt¹; ɔr-nāt² or ɔr-nāt². *M., S., & W.* ɔr-nēt¹; *Wr.* ɔr-nūt¹ [Ornamented to a marked degree].

ornithichnite: ɔrʹni-ʃhikʹnait¹; ɔrʹni-thʹe-nit². *I.* ɔr-nithʹik-nait¹; *St.* ɔr-ni-thikʹnait¹ [A fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird].

ornithomaney: ɔrʹni-ʃho-manʹsi¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-naiʹʃho-manʹ-si¹, *M.*; ɔrʹni-ʃho-mānʹcy² or ɔr-niʹʃho-mānʹcy²; *E.* ɔr-nithʹo-man-si¹; *I. & St.* ɔr-niʃʹo-man-si¹; *Wr.* ɔr-niʃʹə-man-si¹ [Divination by the flight or the song of birds].

ornithosaur: ɔrʹni-ʃho-sōr¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-niʃʹo-sōr¹, *I. & M.*; ɔrʹni-ʃho-sār² or ɔr-niʃʹo-sār². *E.* ɔr-niʃʹo-sōr¹ [An extinct bird-like reptile].

ornithoscopy: ɔrʹni-ʃhesʹko-pi¹; ɔrʹni-thōsʹeo-py². *C.* ɔrʹni-ʃho-skō-pi¹ [Divination by observing the actions of birds].

orolde: ɔˈro-aɪd¹; ɔˈro-id². *E. & I.* ɔˈroid¹; *M. & W.* ɔˈro-id¹ [An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, etc., having a golden brilliancy].

Oronaim: ɔrʹo-nēʹim¹; ɔrʹo-nāʹim² [Douai Bible].—**Orpah:** ɔrʹpā¹; ɔrʹ-pā² [Bible].

Orosius: o-rōʹsi-us¹; o-rōʹsi-ūs²; *not* -ʃhi-us¹ [Sp. ecclesiastic (390–430)].

orotund: ɔˈro-tʊndʹ¹; ɔˈro-tʊndʹ². *E.* ɔrʹo-tund¹; *St.* ɔr-ō-tundʹ¹; *Wr.* ɔr-ō-tundʹ¹ [Having a full, clear, rounded resonant quality: said of a voice].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fust; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Orphean: ər-fi'an¹; ör-fē'an². *C.* ər'fi-an¹, noted also by Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849); *E.* ər-fi'an¹ [Relating to Orpheus].

Orpheus: ər'fiūs or ər'fi-us¹; ör'fūs or ör'fe-ūs² [Gr. demigod, son of Apollo and Calliope].

orphray, orphrey: ər'frē¹ or ər'frn¹; ör'frā² or ör'fry² [Gold embroidery].

orrery: ər'1-n¹; ör'e-ry²; *not* ər'ər-1¹ [An apparatus used to show the positions of the members of the solar system].

orthoclase: ər'fho-klēs¹; ör'tho-elās². *C.* ər'fho-klēz¹; *E.* ərth'o-klēz¹; *I. & St.* ər'fthō-klēz¹ [Feldspar].

orthodromy: ər'fho-drō'm¹; ör'tho-drō'my², *Standard & C.*; *E.* ər-thed'-ro-m¹; *I.* ər'fho-dre-m¹; *M. & St.* ər-thed're-m¹; *W.* ər-thed'ro-m¹; *Wr.* ər-thed'-re-m¹ [The act of sailing on a great circle].

orthoeplst: ər'fho-ep'ist¹ or ər-fhō'i-pist¹; ör'tho-ēp'ist² or ör-thō'e-plst². [One versed in matters of pronunciation].

orthoepy: ər'fho-ep'y¹; ör'tho-ēp'y², *Standard & I.*; *C. & E.* ər'fho-e-pi¹; *M.* ər'fho-i-pi¹; *W. & Wr.* ər'fho-i-pi¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Elphinston (1764), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). *St.* ər-thō'e-pi¹, which is noted as alternative also by *I., M., & W.* and was preferred by Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [The science of correct pronunciation].

orthognathus: ər-fhog'nə-thus¹; ör-thōg'na-thūs², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C., E., & M.* ər-fhog'nə-thus¹; *W.* ər-fhog'nə-thas¹; *Wr.* ər-fhog-nē-thas¹ [Having only slight projection of the jaws].

orthopædic, orthopedic: ər'fho-pī'dik¹; ör'tho-pē'die². *Wr.* ər-thoped'ik¹ [Relating to the correcting of deformities of the body].

orthophony: ər-fhef'o-m¹; ör-thōf'o-ny². *C.* ər'fho-fō-m¹; *Wr.* ər-fhef'a-m¹ [The act of speaking correctly].

Orthosla: ər'fho-sai'a¹; ör'tho-sī'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oryx: ō'riks¹, *Standard, I., St., & W.,* or ər'iks¹, ē., *E., M., & Wr.*; ō'ryks² or őr'yks² [An Afr. antelope].

Osage: o-sēj' or ō'sēj'¹; o-sāg' or ō'sāg'² [An Amerind tribe of Siouan stock.]

Osalas: o-zē'yas¹ or o-sē'yas¹; o-gā'yas² or o-sā'yas² [Apocrypha].

Osawatomie: ēs'a-wet'o-m¹; ős'a-wat'o-mi² [City in Kan.].

Oscar: ēs'kar¹; ős'ear² [A masculine personal name].

Osceola: ēs'i-ō'lə¹; ős'e-ō'la² [Amerind chief (1804-1838)].

oscillatory: ēs'i-lə-to-r¹; ős'i-lə-to-ry². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) placed the stress on the second syllable, ēs-sil'lə-to-r¹ [Swinging back and forth, as a pendulum].

Osea: o-zī'ā¹ or o-sī'ā¹; o-gē'ā² or o-sē'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Oseas:** o-zī'ās¹ or o-sī'ās¹; o-gē'ās² or o-sē'ās² [Apocrypha].—**Osee:** ō'zī¹; ō'gē² [Apocrypha. Same as OSEAS].

O'Shaughnessy: o-shō'nə-si¹ or o-shōn'nə-si¹; o-shā'ne-sy² or o-shān'ne-sy² [Ir. family name].

Oshea: o-shī'ā¹ or ō'shī-ā¹; o-shē'ā² or ō'she-ā² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nót, őr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; tū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

O'Shea: o-shī¹ or o-shē¹; o-shē² or o-shā² [Ir. family name].

oster: ō'zər¹; ō'zhēr² [A species of willow used in wickerwork].

Osiris: o-sai'ris¹; o-si'ris² [Egypt. god of light, health, etc.].

Osmanli: əs-man'h¹; əs-mān'li², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* əz'man-h¹; *I. & Wr.* əs'man-h¹ [A member of the dominant race in Turkey].

osmate: əs'mēt¹; əs'māt². *M. & W.* indicate əz'mēt¹ [A salt of osmic acid].
—**osmic:** əs'mik¹; əs'mie². *E., St., & Wr.* əz'mik¹ [Pert. to osmium].—**osmious:** əs'mi-us¹; əs'mi-ūs². *E. & St.* əz'mi-us¹; *M.* əs'mi-əs¹ [Containing osmium].—**osmium:** əs'mi-um¹; əs'mi-ūm²; *E. & St.* əz'mi-um¹ [A blue-white metallic element].

Osmond, Osmund: əs'mənd¹, əs'mund¹; əs'mond², əs'münd² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Osmont:* əs'mən¹; əs'mōn².

osmose: əs'mōs¹; əs'mōs². *E., St., & Wr.* əz'mōs¹ [The mixing, or tendency to mix, of two liquids]. See **ENDOSMOSE**; **EXOSMOSE**.

osmosis: əs-mō'sis¹; əs-mō'sis². *E.* əz-mō'sis¹; *St.* əz-mō'zīs¹ [Osmose].

Osnapper: əs'nap-ər¹; əs'nāp-ēr² [Bible (R. V.)].

osseous: əs'i-us¹; əs'e-ūs². *I.* əs'i-us¹; *M.* əs'i-əs¹. Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) əsh'i-us¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of bone].

Ossian: əsh'an¹; əsh'an²; *not* əs'i-ən¹ [Gaelic hero of the 3d century].

Ossianic: əsh'i-an'ik¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or əs'i-an'ik¹; *C. & I.*; əsh'i-ān'ie² or əs'i-ān'ie². *E.* əs'i-an'ik¹ [Pert. to Ossian].

Ossining: əs'i-niŋ¹; əs'i-niŋ²; *not* əs-sin'iŋ¹ [Town in N. Y. State].

ossuary: əs'yū-ē-rī¹; əs'yū-ā-ry². *I. & St.* əs'yū-ə-rī¹; *Wr.* əsh'u-ə-rī¹ [A place for holding the bones of the dead].

osteitis, ostitis: əs'ti-ai'tis¹ or -i'tis¹, əs'te-i'tis² or -i'tis²; əs-tai'tis¹ or -ti'tis¹, əs-ti'tis² or -ti'tis² [Inflammation of bone].

osteoclasia: əs'ti-o-klē'sis¹; əs'te-o-elā'sis². *C., M., & W.* əs-ti-ək'lā-sis¹ [Bone-breaking to correct a deformity or a bad setting].

ostler: əs'lər¹; əs'lēr²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A stableman]. See **HOSTLER**.

Ostmen (n. pl.): ōst'men¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or ōst'men¹, *E., I., & St.*; ōst'mēn² or ōst'mēn². *Wr.* ost'mən¹ [Early Danish settlers in Ireland].

Ostracoda: əs'trā-kō'də¹; əs'trā-eō'də². *E.* əs-trak'o-də¹; *I. & St.* əs-trak'ō-də¹ [A suborder of shell-fish].

ostrich: əs'trič¹; əs'trich² [A large bird of Africa and Arabia].

Ostrogoth: əs'tro-gəth¹; əs'tro-gōth² [A member of the eastern branch of the Goths].

Oswald: əz'wəld¹; əḡ'wəld² [A masculine personal name].

otacoustic: ō'tə-kūs[or -kaus]'tik¹; ō'ta-əʊs[or -əous]'tie² [That promotes hearing].

Otahelte: ō'tə-hī'ti¹; ō'ta-hē'ti² [S. Pacific island].

otalgia: o-tal'ji-ə¹; o-tāl'gi-a² [Earache].

otalgy: o-tal'ji¹; o-tāl'gy². Same as **OTALGIA**.

2: wōlf, dḡ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ḡo, ḡem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Otero: o-tē'ro¹; o-te'ro² [A county in Colorado or in New Mexico].

Othel: ō'thu-ai¹; ō'the-ī² [Douai Bible].

[not the same].

other: uth'ar¹; ōth'ēr². Compare **тн** [Different from the one specified;]

Othni: efh'nai¹; ōth'ni² [Bible].—**Othniel**: efh'ni-el¹; ōth'ni-ēl² [Bible].

Otho: ō'fho¹; ō'tho² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Otho** or

Otto: ō't'o¹; ō't'o²; F. **Othon**: ō'tōn¹; ō'tōn²; **Odon**: ō'dēn¹; ō'dōn²; It. **Ottone**: et-tōnē¹; ōt-tōngē²; Sp. **Otonio**: o-tō'nī-o¹; o-tō'nī-o².

Otholia: efh'o-lai'ā¹; ōth'o-lī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Othonias**: efh'o-nai'-
ēs¹; ōth'o-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Othniel**: o-thō'ni-el¹; o-thō'ni-ēl² [Douai Bible].

otic: ō'tik¹; ō'tie². *I. & St.* et'ik¹ [Pert. to the ear].

otiose: ō'shi-ōs¹; ō'shi-ōs² [Being at rest; unemployed].

otitis: o-tai'tis¹ or -tī'tis¹; o-tī'tis² or -tī'tis² [Inflammation of the mucous
membrane of the ear].

otolith: ō'to-lih¹; ō'to-lith²; *not* et'o-lih¹ [An ear-stone].

otoscope: ō'to-skōp¹; ō'to-seōp². *I. & St.* et'ō-skōp¹ [An instrument for
examining the inner-ear].

otoscopy: o-tes'ko-pi¹; o-tōs'eo-py². *C.* ō'to-skō'pi¹ [Examination of the
ear by means of an otoscope].

ottar: et'ar¹; ōt'ar². Same as **ATTAR**. **otter**†. Spelled also **otto**: et'o¹;
ōt'o².

Ottawa: et'ā-wā¹; ōt'ā-wā² [The capital of the Dominion of Canada].

ou, ow. The sound of these digraphs is indicated in Key 1 by the symbol
au (*thou*, *thau*; *cow*, *kau*) and in Key 2 by ou and ow. The diphthong *au* consists
of a glide between a as in "art" and ū as in "rule." It is a modern growth from ū.
In the 16th century it was pronounced as written *ou* (= o + u), and is still so printed
altho the pronunciation changed to *au* in the 18th century.

Ouachita: wēsh'ī-tō¹; waçh'ī-tā² [River and county in Ark.; parish in La.].

Oudenarde: ū'dā-nār'dā¹; ū'de-nār'de²; *not* au-dā-nār'dā¹ [Belg. town].

Oudh: aud¹; oud²; *not*, as too commonly heard, ūd¹ [Province of Brit.
India]. (1840-1908)].

Ouida: wī'dā¹; wī'dā² [Pen-name of Louisa de la Ramée, Eng. novelist

ounce: auns¹; ouncē² [1. A unit of weight. 2. A flesh-eating Asiatic quad-
ruped of the size of the leopard].

Ourcq: ūrk¹; ūrk² [Fr. river].—**Ourthe**: ūrt¹; ūrt² [Belg. river].

Ouse: ūz¹; ūs² [Eng. river].

ousel: ū'zl¹; ū'gl². Same as **OUZEL**.

Ouseley: ūz'h¹; ūs'ly² [Eng. composer (1825-1889)].

oust: aust¹; oust² [To turn out of possession of].

outrage: aut'rēj¹; out-rāgē² [An act of shocking violence or cruelty].—
outrageous: aut-rē'jus¹; out-rā'gūs² [Of the nature of an outrage].

outrance [Fr.]: ū'trāns¹; ū'trānç² [The bitter end].

outré [Fr.]: ū'trē¹; ū'tre² [Strikingly odd].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øll; lū = feud; ehin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

ouzel: ū'zl¹; ū'zl² [European bird].

oval: ō'val¹; ō'val² [A figure or body resembling the longitudinal section of an egg].—**ovaliform:** ō'val-i-fēr¹; ō'val-i-fōrm², *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & Wr.* ō-val'i-fēr¹; *I.* ō-val'i-fēr¹ [Shaped like an oval].

overseer: ō'vār-sī'ər¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or* ō'vār-sīr¹, *C., E., & I.;* ō'vēr-sē'ēr² or ō'vēr-sēr². *M.* ō'vār-sīr¹ [One who supervises].

overslaugh (v.): ō'vār-slē¹; ō'vēr-slā² [To override; also, to set aside in favor of another].

overslaugh (n.): ō'vār-slē¹; ō'vēr-slā² [The promoting of one official over another, generally unjustly].

overt: ō'vūrt¹; ō'vērt² [Open to view].

overture: ō'vār-tiur¹; ō'vēr-tūr²; *not* ō'vār-čur¹ [An instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, or ballet].

ovine: ō'vin¹ or ō'vain¹; ō'vīn² or ō'vīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Sheep-like].

oviparous: ō-vīp'ə-rus¹; ō-vīp'a-rūs² [Producing eggs].

owe: ō¹; ō² [To be indebted to or for].

owl: aul¹; owl² [A nocturnal bird].

own: ōn¹; ōn² [To hold or possess by right].

Ox: ōks¹; ōks² [Apocrypha].

oxalis: ōks'ə-lis¹; ōks'a-līs²; *not* ōks'ē-lis¹ [The wood-sorrel].

oxid, oxide: ōks'id¹, *Standard, C., I., & Wr., or* ōks'aid¹, *E., M., St., & W.;* ōks'id² or ōks'id² [A chemical compound].

Oxon. (*abbrev.*): ōks'ən¹; ōks'ōn² [*L., Oxonia, Oxford; Oxoniensis, of Oxford.*].

Oxonian: ōks-ō'nī-ən¹; ōks-ō'nī-an² [A student in or graduate of the University of Oxford, Eng.].

oxygen: ōks'i-jen¹; ōks'y-gēn². See NITROGEN [A gaseous element existing in a free state mixed with nitrogen in atmospheric air].

oyer: ō'yər¹ or ōi'ər¹; ō'yēr² or ōy'ēr². Knowles (1835) ai'yər¹ [In law, a hearing or trial of causes].

eyes: ō'yes¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or* ō-yes¹, *M., St., & Wr.;* ō'yēs² or ō-yēs². *E.* ō'yez¹. Walker (1791) ō-yis¹ [OF., hear! hear yel a cry to command attention at the opening of a court].

oyster: eis'tər¹; ōys'tēr² [A shell-fish].

Ozazi: ōz'ə-zai'u¹; ōz'a-zī'u² [Douai Bible].—**Ozem:** ō'zem¹; ō'zēm² [Douai Bible].—**Ozensara:** ō'zen-sē'rā¹; ō'zēn-sā'rā² [Douai Bible].—**Ozia:** ō-zai'ā¹; ō-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Ozial:** ō-zai'əl¹; ō-zī'al².—**Ozias:** ō-zai'as¹; ō-zī'as² [Bible].—**Ozlau:** ō'zai-ā'u¹; ō'zi-ā'u² [Douai Bible].—**Oziel:** ō'zi-el¹; ō'zi-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Ozni:** ōz'nai¹; ōz'nī² [Bible].

ozocerite: ō'zo-sī'rait¹; ō'zo-çē'rit² [A purified paraffin].

ozokerite: ō'zo-kī'rait¹; ō'zo-kē'rit². Same as the preceding.

ozone: ō'zōn¹; ō'zōn² [A colorless gas with chlorin-like odor].—**ozonic:** ō-zō'nīk¹; ō-zō'nic². *M. & W.* ō-zēn'īk¹—the last is the pronunciation current in England [Containing ozone].

Ozora: ō-zō'rā¹; ō-zō'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Ozriel:** ōz'ri-el¹; ōz'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; øll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rōle**; but, **börn**;

P

p: **pī**¹; **pē**². When initial and before *n*, *s*, *sh*, and *t*, the letter *p* is silent, as in *pneumonia*, *psalm*, *pseudo*-, *pshaw*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in *corps* (a body of troops), *cupboard*, *raspberry*, *receipt*. Walker notes that in his time *p* was "mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t* in *empty*, *sempress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*" ("Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 412, P.). Of these only the *p* in the last is silent to-day.

Paarat: **pē**¹·**ə**-**rui**¹; **pā**¹·**a**-**rī**² [Bible].

paca [Sp.]: **pā**¹·**kə**¹, *Standard & E.*, or **pak**¹·**ə**¹, *C. & M.*; **pā**¹·**ea**² or **pā**¹·**ē**². *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* **pē**¹·**kə**¹; *W.* **pā**¹·**ka**¹ [A Central and South Am. rodent, the spotted cavy].

pace¹: **pēs**¹; **pā**² [A step].

pace² [L.]: **pē**¹·**sī**¹; **pā**¹·**ce**² [Peace].

pacha: **pā**¹·**shū**¹ or **pā**¹·**sh**¹·**ə**¹; **pā**¹·**chā**² or **pā**¹·**ch**²·**a**². Same as **PASHA**.

pachisi [Hind.]: **pā**¹·**chī**¹·**sī**¹; **pā**¹·**chī**¹·**si**². *C.* **pā**¹·**chī**¹·**sī**¹; *not* **pā**¹·**chī**¹·**zī**¹ [A game played on a board].

Pachon: **pē**¹·**kən**¹; **pā**¹·**ēōn**² [The ninth Egyptian solar month of 30 days].

Pachydermata: **pak**¹·**i**·**dūr**¹·**mā**¹·**tā**¹; **pā**¹·**ē**¹·**dēr**¹·**mā**¹·**ta**² [A former order of mammals having thick skins, as the elephant and rhinoceros].

pacification: **pās**¹·**i**·**fī**·**kē**¹·**shən**¹; **pā**¹·**i**·**fi**·**ēā**¹·**shon**², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C., E., I., & St.* **pā**¹·**sif**¹·**i**·**kē**¹·**shən**¹ and also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The first pronunciation noted above was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [The act of making peace].—**pacificator:** **pās**¹·**i**·**fi**·**kē**¹·**ter**¹; **pā**¹·**i**·**fi**·**ēā**¹·**tor**² [A peacemaker].—**pacificatory:** **pā**¹·**sif**¹·**i**·**kē**¹·**tō**¹·**rī**¹; **pā**¹·**i**·**fi**·**ēā**¹·**tō**¹·**ry**² [Tending to produce peace].

pacífico [Sp.]: **pā**¹·**sī**¹·**fi**·**kō**¹; **pā**¹·**çī**¹·**fi**·**eo**² [A peaceable person; neutral].

pacifist: **pās**¹·**fist**¹; **pā**¹·**çī**¹·**fist**². A word of recent introduction in which the position of the stress is based on the analogy of *pacify* (**pās**¹·**i**·**fai**¹; **pā**¹·**çī**¹·**fī**²) [One who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism]. **pā**¹·**çī**¹·**fi**·**clst**¹.

Padan: **pē**¹·**dən**¹; **pā**¹·**dən**² [Bible].—**Padan-aram:** **pē**¹·**dən**¹·**ē**¹·**rēm**¹ or **ār**¹·**ēm**¹; **pā**¹·**dən**¹·**ā**¹·**rām**² or **ār**¹·**ām**² [Bible]. **Paddan-aram**¹ (R. V.).—**Paddan:** **pād**¹·**dən**¹; **pād**¹·**dən**² [Bible (R. V.)].

padellon: **pād**¹·**i**·**lai**¹·**ən**¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or **pā**¹·**dī**¹·**lī**·**ən**¹, *I.*; **pād**¹·**e**·**lī**·**on**² or **pā**¹·**dē**¹·**lī**·**ōn**². *E.* **pā**¹·**dī**¹·**h**·**ən**¹; *St.* **pād**¹·**e**·**lai**¹·**ən**¹ [A plant, the lion's-foot].

Paderewski: **pā**¹·**dē**·**rev**¹·**skī**¹ or **-res**¹·**kī**¹; **pā**¹·**dē**·**rēv**¹·**skī**² or **-rēs**¹·**kī**² [Polish pianist (1859-)].

padishah [Per.]: **pā**¹·**dī**·**shā**¹; **pā**¹·**dī**·**shā**². *E.* **pād**¹·**i**·**shā**¹; *St.* **pā**¹·**dī**·**shā**¹; *Wr.* **pā**¹·**dī**·**shā**¹ [Lord protector; emperor].

Padon: **pē**¹·**dən**¹; **pā**¹·**don**² [Bible].

padre: **pā**¹·**drē**¹; **pā**¹·**drē**² [It., Pg., and Sp., "father"].

padrone [It.]: **pā**¹·**drō**¹·**nē**¹; **pā**¹·**drō**¹·**ne**² [Master; boss].

paduasoy: **pād**¹·**yu**·**ə**·**soi**¹; **pād**¹·**yū**·**a**·**sōy**². *Wr.* **pād**¹·**yu**·**ə**·**soi**¹ [A silk fabric from Padua].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

pæan, pean: pī'en¹; pē'an² [A song of joy or triumph]. Compare **PEON**.

pæon: pī'en¹; pē'on² [In Gr. prosody, a foot of four syllables]. Compare **PEON**.

Paéz¹: pa-eth¹ or pū'es¹; pā-eth² or pā'es² [Sp. missionary (1564-1622)].

Paéz²: pā'es¹; pā'es² [Venez. dictator (1790-1873)].

page: pēj¹; pāg² [1. One side of the leaf of a book. 2. A male servant].

pageant: paj'ant¹ or pē'jant¹; pāg'ant² or pā'gant². The second, which is the older pronunciation, now given as alternative by C., M., W., & W., was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828). The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [An elaborate spectacular representation, as of some historic event].

pageantry: paj'ant-r¹; pāg'ant-ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777) pē'jant-r¹.

Paget: paj'et¹; pāg'et² [Eng. family name].

Pagiel: pē'gi-el¹; pā'gi-ēl² [Bible].

pagination: paj'i-nē'shən¹; pāg'i-nā'shon², but more frequently heard pē'ji-nē'shən¹ in the printing trade [The system of marks used in paging; also, the act of numbering pages].

Pagliacci (I): i pa-lyā'chī¹; i pā-lyā'chī² [It., opera by Leoncavallo].

pagoda: pā-gō'də¹; pa-gō'da² [In Far Eastern countries, a sacred tower].

Pahath-Moab: pē'hath-mō'ab¹; pā'hāth-mō'āb² [Bible].

Pahlavi: pā'lā-vī¹; pā'la-vī² [The literary language of ancient Persia, dating from the 3d cent. A. D.].

Pal: pē'ai¹; pā'ī² [Bible].

paldeutics: pai-diū'tuks¹; pī-dū'ties² [the art of teaching].

pail: pēl¹; pāl²; *not* pail¹ as sometimes heard in London and vicinity [A receptacle as for water]. Compare **PALE**.

paillasse: pal-yas¹; pāl-yās² [A straw mattress].

pain: pēn¹; pān²; *not* pain¹, as sometimes heard in London [Physical dis-
[tress; hurt].

paint: pēnt¹; pānt² [A solid color or pigment].

pair: pār¹; pār² [Two persons or things of a kind].

Paisley: pēz'h¹; pās'ly² [Scot. town].

Pakenham: pak'en-əm¹; pāk'ēn-am² [Ir. general (1778-1815)]. See H.

palace: pal'is¹; pāl'aç² [A royal residence].

palæosaurus: pē'h-o-sē'rus¹; pā'le-o-sā'rūs² [An extinct dinosaurian rep-
[tile].

palæstra: pā-les'tra¹; pā-lēs'tra² [1. Apocrypha (R. V.). 2. In Gr. antiquities, an athletic school].

palagonite: pā-lag'o-nit¹; pā-lāg'o-nīt². E. pal'ā-gō'nit¹ [A vitreous
[yellow or brown rock].

Palal: pē'lal¹; pā'lal² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Palamedes: pal'ä-mī'dīz¹; päl'a-mē'dēs² [In Gr. myth, the reputed inventor of weights and measures, etc.]. [*'Knight's Tale'*].

Palamon: pal'ä-mön¹; päl'a-mön² [A Theban knight in Chaucer's

palanquin: pal'an-kīn¹; päl'an-kīn²; *not* pā-lan'kīn¹, but frequently heard pal'an-kīn¹ [A hammock-like conveyance used in the East].

palate: pal'it¹; päl'at² [The roof of the mouth].

palatial: pā-lē'shāl¹; pā-lā'shāl² [Like a palace].

palatinate: pā-lat'i-nēt¹; pā-lāt'i-nāt² [A political division ruled by a prince with royal prerogatives].

palatine: pal'ä-tīn¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or* pal'ä-tain¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; päl'ä-tīn² *or* päl'a-tīn² [1. Pert. to a royal palace. 2. Pert. to the palate].

Palatine: pal'ä-tain¹ *or* pal'ä-tīn¹; päl'a-tīn² *or* päl'a-tīn² [The central hill of the seven hills of Rome].

Palatinus: pal'ä-tai'nūs¹; päl'a-tī'nūs² [The Palatine hill].

palaver: pā-lā'vər¹; pā-lā'vēr². *C. pā-lav'ər¹; St. pā-lā'vər¹* [A profuse parley; public conference; also, empty talk].

pale: pēl¹; päl² [Of a whitish or ashen appearance]. Compare **PAIL**.

paleo-: pē'li-o-¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* pal'i-o-¹, *M.*; pā'li-o-² *or* päl'i-o-² [Derived from the Gr. *παλαιός* (*palaíos*), ancient, old: used as a combining form in scientific terminology; as, **pale-** *or* **päl'-e-og'-ra-phy**, **pale-** *or* **päl'-e-on-tol'-o-gy**, **pale-** *or* **päl'-e-o-zo-ol'-o-gy**]. [Syria].

Palestine: pal'es-tain¹; päl'ēs-tīn²; *not* pal'es-tīn¹ [A country in S. W.

paletot: pal'tō¹, pal'i-to¹, *or* (*Fr.*) päl'tō¹; päl'tō², päl'e-to², *or* (*Fr.*) päl'-tō² [A loose overcoat for man or woman].

Paley: pē'h¹; pā'ly² [Eng. divine (1743-1805)].

palfrey: pēl'fri¹; päl'fry². **pal'fri¹; E. pēl'fri¹.** Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Scott (1797), and Walker (1806) indicated the first. The pronunciation pal'fri¹, now noted as secondary by *Standard, M., & W.*, was that indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) and is still frequently heard [A saddle-horse].

Palfrey: pēl'fri¹; päl'fry² [Am. theologian (1796-1881)].

Palgrave: pēl' *or* päl'grēv¹; päl' *or* päl'grāv² [Eng. family name].

Pali: pā'li¹; päl'li² [Sacred language of Buddhistic literature]. [Æneas].

Pallinurus: pal'i-niū'rus¹; päl'i-nū'rūs² [In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of

palkee: pāl'kī¹; päl'kē², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & Wr. pēl'kī¹; E. & I. pāl'kī¹* [A palanquin].

pall: pēl¹; päl² [A black cover thrown over a coffin].

palladic: pā-lē'dīk¹, *Standard, St., & W., or* pā-lad'īk¹, *E & M.; pā-lā'dīe²* *or* pā-lād'īe² [Pert. to the metal palladium].

Palladium: pā-lē'di-ūm¹; pā-lā'di-ūm² [1. In myth, an image of Pallas. 2. A rare, silver-white metal].

Pallas: pal'äs¹; päl'as² [One of the names of the Gr. goddess Athena].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

palilate: pal'i-ēt¹; pāl'i-āt² [To cause to appear less guilty, as by cloaking or covering].

pal-mall: pal^m-mal¹; pāl^m-māl². This pronunciation for an old game of mallet and ball was indicated by Perry (1777) and approximates more closely to the original Old Fr. *pallemaille*, *palmail*, than either of the absurd extremes pōl'mōl¹ and pēl'mēl¹. But see the next word, in which the name of the alley where the game was played survives.

This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel.
BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. *Pale Maille* [London, 1656].

Pall Mall: pal mal¹; pāl māl² [A street in London]. The pronunciation of this name has been variously rendered in former as in modern times (see MALL). The great majority of the educated commons of England now give to the a's the sound the letter has in "at"; some affectedly fastidious persons give them the same sound as e in "get" and have done so since the days of Pepys (1633-1703), when the street's name was spelt *Pell Mell*, and a third but less pedantic class give them the sound they have in "ball." It is somewhat curious that while Walker urges the last as the correct pronunciation, he indicates the first. What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Pallu: pal'yū¹; pāl'yu² [Bible (R. V.)].

palm: pām¹; pām². In this and its related words the l is silent [1. The hollow inner surface of the hand. 2. A tree or shrub having palm-like leaves].

palmer: pām'ər¹; pām'ēr² [In the middle ages, a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land].

Palmer: pām'ər¹; pām'ēr² [Eng. and Am. family name]. See PALMER¹.

Palmerston: pām'ər-stən¹; pām'ēr-ston² [Brit. statesman (1784-1865)].

Palmitra: pal-mai'rā¹; pāl-mi'ra² [Douai Bible].

palmist: pām'ist¹ or pal'mist¹; pām'ist² or pāl'mist². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to palmistry].

palmister: pām'is-tər¹ or pal'mis-tər¹; pām'is-tēr² or pāl'mis-tēr². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that which prevails in Great Britain [One who is skilled in palmistry].

palmistry: pām'is-tri¹ or pal'mis-tri¹; pām'is-try² or pāl'mis-try². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [The divination of one's future through "reading" the lines in the palm of the hand].

palsgrave: pēlz'grēv¹ or palz'grēv¹; pāls'grāv² or pāls'grāv². E. pēls'-grēv¹ [One in charge of a Ger. imperial court or household].

palstaff: pēl'staf¹ or pal'staf¹; pāl'staf² or pāl'staf². C. pal'staf¹ [An ancient weapon of the Celts, etc.].

palsy: pōl'zī¹; pāl'gy² [Paralysis].

Palti: pal'toi¹; pāl'ti² [Bible].—**Paltiel:** pal'ti-el¹; pāl'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**Paltite:** pal'tait¹; pāl'tit² [Bible].

paludal: pə-liū'dəl¹; pa-lū'dal². C. pal'yu-dəl¹ [Pert. to a marsh or swamp].

palustrine: pə-lus'trin¹; pa-lūs'trin². I. pa-lus'train¹ [Pert. to or inhabiting marsh].

pampas: pam'pəs¹; pām'pas² [So. Am. treeless plain].

2: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

pampero: pam-pē-ro¹; pām-pe-ro². *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* pam-pē-rō¹; *E.* & *I.* pam-per-ō¹; *St.* pam-pī-rō¹ [A southwest wind of Argentina].

Pamphylia: pam-fil'i-a¹; pām-fyl'i-a² [Bible].

Pan: pan¹; pān² [In Gr. myth, the god of hills, woods, flocks, and herds].

panacea: pan'a-sī'a¹; pān'a-čē'a² [A remedy for all diseases].

panache: pā-nāsh'¹; pa-nāch'², *Standard*, *E.*, & *M.*; *C.* pa-nāsh'¹; *I.* pan-ash¹ [A plume used as a head-dress].

panada: pā-nā'dā¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, or pā-nē'dā¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; pā-nā'da² or pa-nā'da² [Crackers and bread soaked in hot water, sweetened, and served with milk].

Panama: pan'a-mā'¹; pān'a-mā'² [S. Am. country and its capital].—

Panaman: pan'a-man¹; pān'a-mān² [A citizen of Panama].

Panay: pā-nai'¹; pā-nŷ'² [Island and province in P. I.].

pancreas: pan'kri-as¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *E.*, or pan'kri-as¹, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pān'ere-ās² or pān'ere-ās². *I.* & *St.* pan'kri-as¹ [A gland].—**pancreatic**: pan'kri-at'ik¹ or pag'kri-at'ik¹; pān'ere-āt'ie² or pān'ere-āt'ie².—**pancreatin**, **pancreatine**: pan'kri-a-tin¹ or pag'kri-a-tin¹; pān'ere-a-tin² or pān'ere-a-tin² [A proteid compound contained in the pancreas]. [Pan].

Pandean: pan-di'en¹; pān-dē'an². *C.* pan'di-en¹ [Relating to the god

Pandoor, **Pandour**, **Pandur**: pan'dūr¹; pān'dōor² [Croatian foot-soldier].

pandura: pan-dū'ra¹; pān-du'ra². *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* pan-diū'ra¹; *E.* & *I.* pan'-du-rā¹ [An ancient Gr. and Rom. lute-like musical instrument].

panegyric: pan'i-jir'ik¹; pān'e-gŷr'ie²—the pronunciation preferred by modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) indicated pan-i-je'r'ik¹ [A formal bestowal of high praise].—**panegyrist**: pan'i-jir'ist¹; pān'e-gŷr'ist² [One who panegyriizes].—**panegyryze**: pan'i-je-raiz¹; pān'e-gŷr-riz² [To pronounce a panegyric on].

Pannag: pan'ag¹; pān'āg² [Bible]. [yēr² or pān'i-ēr² [A wicker basket].

pannier: pan'yər¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*, or pan'i-ər¹, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; pān'-

Panope: pan'o-pi¹; pān'o-pe² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids].

panorama: pan'o-rā-mā¹; pān'o-rā-ma². A word which has had several pronunciations, as pan-o-rē-mā¹, indicated by Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859); pan'o-ram'¹, as heard occasionally in both the United States and Great Britain, but which is now characterized as provincial, and pan'o-rā-mā¹, as noted by Stormonth. Modern dictionaries favor the first pronunciation noted here [A complete view in every direction].

Pantagruel: pan-tag'ru-el¹ or (*Fr.*) pān'tā'grū-el¹ or (*Fr.*) pān'tā'grū-ēl'² [A good giant prince, the hero of Rabelais's romance of the same name].

Pantheon: pan'thi-en¹, *Standard*, or pan-thi'en¹, *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pān'-the-ōn² or pān-thē-on². *C.* pan'thi-en¹; *St.* pan'thi-en¹. The pronunciation pan-thi-en¹ was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), and still prevails in England.

pantomime: pan'to-maim¹; pān'to-mīm²; *not* pan'to-main¹, a not infrequent error in England [A spectacular play telling some well-known story, performed usually at Christmas].—**pantomimist**: pan'to-maim'ist¹; pān'to-mīm'ist² [One who writes or acts in a pantomime].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

papa: pə-pā¹ or pā-pā¹; pə-pā² or pā-pā². Altho the eight modern dictionaries indicate the first as preferable, there is no doubt that the second is heard more frequently in the United States. The first is the only pronunciation heard in England.

You will perfectly hear the sons and daughters of the most respectable families disfigure . . . the pleasant old names of *Papa* and *Mamma*. "Is *Popper* up stairs?" and "Is *Mommie* in the parlor?" pass for excellent household speech in millions of honest [American] homes. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

papain: pə-pē¹n¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or pē¹pə-in¹, *C.*; pə-pā¹n or pā¹pə-in² [A chemical compound]. [fruit].

papaw: pē¹pā¹ or pə-pē¹; pā¹pā² or pə-pā² [An Am. tropical tree or its fruit].

Paphian: pē¹fī-ən¹; pā¹fī-ən² [Pert. to Paphos].

Paphos: pē¹fēs¹; pā¹fōs² [1. An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. 2. *Bib.* An ancient city in Cyprus, N. W. of preceding].

papier-mâché [Fr.]: pā¹pyē¹mā¹shē¹; pā¹pyē¹mā¹ʧhē² [A substance made from pulped paper under pressure and used for boxes, trays, etc.].

papillary: pap¹i-lē-rī¹; pāp¹i-lā-ry². The stress was indicated on the second syllable, *papil'lary*, by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), but it was placed on the first by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all modern lexicographers [Pert. to the papilla or nipple].—**papillöse:** pap¹i-lōs¹; pāp¹i-lōs². *M. & W.* pap¹i-lōs¹ [Provided with nipples].—**papillous:** pap¹i-lus¹; pāp¹i-lūs², and so indicated by Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774); but by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) pa-pil¹us¹ [Papillöse].

Papin: pū¹pañ¹ or (*Eng.*) pap¹in¹; pā¹pañ² or (*Eng.*) pāp¹in² [Fr. inventor (1648-1742)]. [ing-paper].

papyrus: pə-pai¹rus¹; pə-py¹rūs²; not pap¹i-rus¹ [Ancient Egyptian writing].

parabola: pə-rab¹o-lā¹; pə-rāb¹o-lā² [A geometrical curve].

Paracelsus: par¹ə-sel¹sus¹; pā¹rə-ʧēl¹sūs² [Swiss philosopher (1493-1541)].

parachute: par¹ə-shūt¹; pā¹rə-ʧhūt² [A large umbrella-like apparatus for descending, as from a balloon].

paraclete: par¹ə-klīt¹; pā¹rə-elēt² [An advocate; helper; comforter].

paradigm: par¹ə-dim¹ or par¹ə-duim¹; pā¹rə-dīm² or pā¹rə-dīm²—the *g* is silent [In grammar, a model for the inflection of a class of words].

Paradise: par¹ə-dais¹; pā¹rə-dīs² [1. The garden of Eden and abode of Adam and Eve. 2. The last abode of the souls of the blessed].—**paradisean:** par¹ə-dis¹i-ən¹; pā¹rə-dis¹e-ən²; *Wr.* par¹ə-di¹ʒyən¹ [Relating to paradise or to birds of paradise].—**paradisiac:** par¹ə-dis¹i-ak¹; pā¹rə-dis¹i-āc² [Like a paradise].—**paradisiacal:** par¹ə-di-sai¹ə-kəl¹; pā¹rə-di-si¹ə-cal² [Of the nature of paradise].

Parah: pē¹rū¹; pā¹rā² [Bible].

parallipomenon: par¹ə-lipēm¹i-nōn¹; pā¹rə-li-pēm¹e-nōn² [Omitted passages or a supplement containing them].

parallelepiped: par¹ə-lēl¹i-pui¹ped¹ or par¹ə-lēl¹i-pip¹ed¹; pā¹rə-lēl¹e-pī¹-pēd² or pā¹rə-lēl¹i-pīp¹ēd² [In geometry, a prism whose six faces are parallelograms].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, ʧis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

parallelopipedon: par'ə-lēl'ō-pip'i-dēn¹; pār'a-lēl'ō-pīp'e-dōn². Same as

PARALLELEPIPED.

paralogism: pə-rāl'ō-jizm¹; pa-rāl'ō-gīzm². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835) par'ə-lo-jizm¹ [A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious].

paramount: 'par'ə-maunt¹; pār'a-mount². Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) par-ə-maunt¹ [Superior to all others; supreme].

paramour: par'ə-mūr¹; pār'a-mūr²; not par'ə-mōr¹ [An unlawful and immoral lover or mistress].

Paran: pē'rən¹; pā'ran² [Bible].

paranoia: par'ə-noi'ə¹; pār'a-nōi'a² [Chronic mental unsoundness].

paraplegia: par'ə-plī'j-i-ə¹; pār'a-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of the lower part of the body].

parasceve: par'ə-sīv¹; pār'a-sēv²; *E. & I.* par'ə-sī'vī¹; *Wr.* par'ə-sī'vī¹—the *c* is silent [The day before the Jewish Sabbath].

parashah: par'ə-sha¹; pār'a-shā² [A Hebrew division of the Pentateuch].

parasol: par'ə-sel¹; pār'a-söl². *M.* par-ə-sel¹. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), par'ə-söl¹; Smart (1840) par'ə-söl¹ [A sunshade].

Parbar: pār'bār¹; pār'bar² [Bible].

Parcæ: pār'sī¹; pār'çē² [In Rom. myth, the three Fates].

parcel: pār'sel¹; pār'çēl²; frequently mispronounced pār'sl¹ [Anything wrapped up; also, a distinctive portion, as of land]. [PEAR.]

pare: pār¹; pār² [To cut off the skin of; as, to *pare* an apple]. Compare

parenchyma: pə-ren'ki-mə¹; pa-rēn'ey-mə². By Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) pə-ren'ki-mə¹; by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Brande (1842), and Wright (1855) par-en-ki'mə¹ [The soft cellular substance of glandular organs or the cellular tissue of plants].

parenesis: pə-rī'ni-sis¹; pa-rē'ne-sīs², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) *parene'sis*, but by Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Craig (1840), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) pə-ren'i-sis¹ [Admonition].

parent: pār'ent¹; pār'ēnt². *I. & St.* pē'rent¹—the pronunciation prevailing in Scotland, and that indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Webster (1828) [A father or mother].

parentage: pār'ent-ij¹; pār'ēnt-ag². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pē'rent-ēj¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker, (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) par'-ent-ij¹.

Parepa-Rosa: pa-rē'pa-rō'sa¹; pä-rē'pä-rō'sä² [Brit. singer (1836-74)].

parests: par'i-sis¹ or pə-rī'sis¹; pār'e-sīs² or pa-rē'sis². Disregarding lexicographical record and etymological accuracy, usage in the United States favors the second, which is heard widely from educated speakers and the medical profession [Partial paralysis].—**paretic**: pə-ret'ik¹ or pə-rī'tik¹; pa-rēt'ic² or pa-rē'tic². The second pronunciation, which is contrary to analogy (*emet'ic*, *diuret'ic*, etc.), is very generally used by the medical profession in the United States. Compare PARESIS.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

par excellence [Fr.]: p̄ar ek^{se}lāns¹; p̄ar ɛk^çɛlāŋç² [By (virtue of the highest) excellence]. [helion].

parhelic: par-hi^lh^lk¹ or -hel^lk¹; p̄ar-hē^liē² or -hē^liē² [Belonging to a par-

parheliion: par-hi^lh^l-en¹; p̄ar-hē^li-ōn², *Standard & M.*; *C., E., I., St., & W.* p̄ar-hi^lh^l-en¹; *Wr.* par-hi^lh^l-en¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Goodrich (1847) p̄ar-hi^lh^l-en¹ [A mock sun].

Pariah¹: pē^{ri}-ə¹, *Standard, C., & I.*, p̄ā^{ri}-ə¹, *E., St., & W.*, or p̄ārⁱ-ə¹, *M.*; p̄ā^{ri}-ə², p̄ā^{ri}-ə², or p̄ārⁱ-ə². *Wr.* p̄ā^{ri}-ā¹ [An aboriginal Indian who does not belong to the Brahman castes].

parlah²: p̄ə-rai^ə¹; pa-ri^ə² [A social outcast. This, altho an erroneous application of the word, is in wide use].

Parlan: pē^{ri}-ən¹; p̄ā^{ri}-an² [Pertaining to marble of Paros].

parietal: p̄ə-raiⁱ-təl¹; pa-ri^ə-tal². Ash (1775) *parie'tal* [Pert. to or forming the walls of any cavity in the body].

Parls¹: parⁱs¹; p̄ārⁱs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Priam, who awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite].

Parls²: parⁱs¹ or (*Fr.*) p̄ā^{ri}¹; p̄ārⁱs² or (*Fr.*) p̄ā^{ri}² [1. The capital of France. 2. **Comte de** (kōnt də; eōnt²). *Fr.* prince, head of Orleans family (1838-1894).

Parls³: p̄ā^{ri}s¹; p̄ā^{ri}s² [Fr. scholar (1839-1903)].

Parlsian: p̄ə-rizⁱ-ən¹, *E., I., M., & St.*, or p̄ə-riz^ə-ən¹, *Standard & W.*; pa-rizⁱ-an² or pa-riz^h-an². *C.* pa-rizⁱ-ən¹ [A native of Paris].

Parlsienne [Fr.]: p̄ā^{ri}¹zyen¹; p̄ā^{ri}²syēn² [A female Parisian].

parliament: p̄ār^hi-ment¹; p̄ār^li-mēnt²—the medial *a* is silent [A legislative body].—**parliamentarian**: p̄ār^hi-men-tē^{ri}-ən¹; p̄ār^li-mēn-tā^{ri}-an² [Pert. to parliament]. See BARBARIAN.—**parliamentary**: p̄ār^hi-men-tə^{ri}; p̄ār^li-mēn-ta^{ri}-y² [According to the rules and usages of parliament].

Parmashta: p̄ār-maš^h-tə¹; p̄ār-māš^h-ta² [Bible].

Parmenas: p̄ār^{mi}-nas¹; p̄ār^{me}-nās² [Bible].

Parmesan: p̄ār^{mi}-zan¹; p̄ār^{me}-sān²; *not* par-mi^z-an¹ [An Italian cheese].

Parnach: p̄ār^{na}-k¹; p̄ār^{nā}-ɛ² [Bible].

Parnell: par-nel¹ or p̄ār^{nel}¹; p̄ār^{nē}² or p̄ār^{nē}² [Ir. politician (1846-91)].

parol: p̄ə-rōl¹ or par^əl¹; pa-rōl² or p̄ār^{ōl}². Compare PAROLE [Given by word of mouth].

parole: p̄ə-rōl¹; pa-rōl² [A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape].

paronomasia: par^o-no-mē^{si}-ə¹ or -zi^ə¹; p̄ār^o-no-mā^{si}-ə² or -zhi^ə² [A play on words of the same sound but different meaning].

parquet: par^o-ket¹; p̄ār^o-kēt² [A small bird with hooked beak and bright plumage].

Paros: pē^{res}¹; p̄ār^{ös}² [An island in the Gr. archipelago].

Parosh: pē^{reš}¹ or par^əš¹; p̄ār^{ösh}² or p̄ār^{ösh}² [Bible].

parotid: p̄ə-rētⁱd¹; pa-rötⁱd². Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *par'o-tid* [A salivary gland situated near the ear].

1: artistic, **art**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rule**; but, **būrn**;

parquet: pār-ket'¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., & M., or pār-kē'*, *Standard* (1913), *W., & W.*; pār-kēt'² or pār-ke'². *St. pār-ket'*. This word, which has been traced to 1675, has become completely Anglicized, so that the Fr. pronunciation (the second indicated above) is now infrequently heard [1. A section of the auditorium of a theater. 2. Wooden mosaic used for flooring].

parquette: pār-ket'¹; pār-kēt'². Same as **PARQUET**.

Parrhasius: pa-rē'shi-us¹; pār-rā'shi-ūs² [Gr. painter (4th cent.?).]

parrhesia: pā-rī'zī-ā¹, *Standard*, *W., & W.*, or pā-rī'sī-ā¹, *C.*; pa-rē'zhi-ā² or pa-rē'sī-ā². *E. par-rī'zī-ā¹; I. pār-rī'zī-ā¹; M. pā-rī'zī-ā¹* [Boldness or freedom of speech].

Parshandatha: pār'shān-dē'thā¹ or par-shan'dō-thā¹; pār'shan-dā'thā² or pār-shān'da-thā² [Bible].

Parsifal: pār'sī-fal¹; pār'sī-fāl² [Opera by Wagner]. Spelt also **Parcifal** but pronounced the same way. [Acropolis, Athens].

Parthenon: pār'thi-nēn¹; pār'the-nōn² [The temple of Athena on the

Parthenope: par'then'o-pī¹; pār'thēn'o-pē² [In Gr. myth, a siren who, failing to charm Ulysses, flung herself into the sea]. [ples].

Parthenopean: pār'thi-no-pī'ān¹; pār'the-no-pē'ān² [Pertaining to Na-

Parthians: pār'thi-ānz¹; pār'thi-ānz² [Bible].

partiality: pār'shi-āl'i-tī¹; pār'shi-āl'i-ty². *I. pār-shāl'i-tī¹; St. pār'shi-āl'i-tī¹* [Inclination to favor one more than another].

participle: pār'tī-sī-pl¹; pār'tī-čī-pl². Do not clip this word to three syllables, as is frequently done in some classrooms; *not* pārt'sī-pl¹ [A form of verb used either verbally or adjectively or both].

particular: par'tik'yū-lār¹; pār'tī'e'yū-lār² [Exact in performance or requirement; precise]. Careless speakers frequently cut this word down to three syllables by failing to pronounce the penult. This should be avoided as vulgar, not merely with this word but also with all its relatives, **par-tī'e'u-lār-ism**, **par-tī'e'u-lār-ist**, **par-tī'e'u-lār-ize**, **par-tī'e'u-lār-ly**, etc.

partisan, partizan: pār'tī-zən¹; pār'tī-zān² [One who adheres to a party].

Paruah: pā-rū'ā¹; pa-rū'ā² [Bible].

parure: pā-rūr'¹; pā-rūr'²—the *u* as in "dune," not as in "rule." *C. pa-rūr'¹; E. pār-ur'¹* [A set of ornaments for a costume].

Parvalm: par-vē'im¹; pār-vā'im² [Bible].

[tion beyond his birth].

parvenu: pār'vā-niū¹; pār've-nū² [One who has attained wealth or posi-

Pasach: pēs'sak¹; pās'sāe² [Bible].

Pascal: pas'kal¹; pās'eal² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Pascal**: pas'kal¹; pās'eāl²; *It. Pasquale*: pas'kwā'le¹; pās-ewā'le²; *L. Paschalis*: pas-kē'lis¹; pās-eā'lis²; *Sp. Pascual*: pās-kwāl¹; pās-ewāl².

Pas-dammim: pas'dām'im¹; pās'dām'im² [Bible].—**Paseah**: pā-sī'ā¹ or pas'i-ā¹; pa-sē'ā² or pās'e-ā² [Bible].

paseo [Sp.]: pa-sē'o¹; pā-se'o² [A walk; promenade].

pasha: pā-shā'¹, *Standard*, *I., & W.*, or paš'hā'¹, *M.*; pa-shā'² or paš'hā'². *C. paš'hā'¹; E. & St. paš'hā'¹; W. pa-shā'¹*, so also indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Goodrich (1847) [An Ottoman or Egyptian general, admiral, or governor].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɒll; lū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Pashur: pash'ur¹; pash'ūr² [Bible].

Pasiphae: pə-sif'ə-ɪ¹; pa-sif'a-ē² [In Gr. myth, mother of Ariadne].

Pasquier: pas'kyē¹; pās'kyē² [1. Fr. historian (1529-1615). 2. Fr. statesman (1767-1862)].

pasquill: pas'kwil¹; pās'kwil² [A coarse satire].

pasquinade: pas'kwɪn-ēd¹; pās'kwɪn-ād² [An abusive or personal satire].

pass: pas¹; pās². Compare **ASK** [To go, as from one place or point to another].

passage: pas'jɪ¹; pās'ag² [A way or channel by which a person or thing [may pass].

passementerle: pas-men'trɪ¹ or (Fr.) pās'mān'trɪ¹; pās-mēn'trɪ² or (Fr.) pās'mān'trē². *M.* pas-mān'trɪ¹ [Trimming, as beaded lace, for dresses].

Passeres: pas'ər-ɪz¹; pās'ēr-ēs² [An order of birds which comprises more than half of the living species, and ranges from crows to titmice].—**passerine:** pas'-ər-in¹; pās'ēr-in² [Relating to the Passeres].

Passow: pā'so¹; pā'so² [Ger. philologist (1786-1833)].

past: past¹; pāst². See **ASK** [Belonging to time gone by].

Pasteur: pas'tūr¹; pās'tūr² [Fr. chemist (1822-95)].

Pasteurization: pas-tūr'i-zē'shən¹; pās-tūr'i-zā'shən². In Eng. pas-tūr'-ai-zē'shən¹ [A system of checking fermentation devised by Pasteur].

Pasteurize: pas-tūr'aɪz¹; pās-tūr'iz² [To subject to pasteurization].

pasticcio [It.]: pas-ti'cho¹; pās-ti'cho². *C. & Wr.* pas-ti'ch'io¹; *E., I., & St.* pas-ti'ch'i-o¹ [A musical composition made up of fragments of other works].

pastor: pas'tər or -tər¹; pās'tor². See **ASK** [A Christian minister in charge of a church or congregation].

pastorate: pas'tər-ēt¹; pās'tor-āt², *Standard & C.; M. & Wr.* pas'tər-it¹; *E. & W.* pas'tər-ɪt¹; *I.* pas'tər-ēt¹; *St.* pās'tor-ēt¹ [The office of a pastor].

pasty: pēst'ɪ¹; pāst'y². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pas'tɪ¹ [A meat pie].

Patchogue: pə-čōg¹; pa-čōg² [Village in N. Y.].

patchouli: pə-čū'li¹, *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr., or* pach'u-li¹, *E. & M.;* pa-čū'li² or pach'u-li² [A perfume].

pâte [Fr.]: pūt¹; pāt² [Porcelain paste].

pâté [Fr.]: pa'tē¹; pā'tē² [A little pie].

[goose-livers].

pâté de foies gras: pa'tē' də fwā grā¹; pā'tē' de fwā grā² [A pasty of fat

paten: pat'en¹; pāt'en² [A plate or shallow dish].

patent (*a., n., & v.*): pat'ent¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pē'tent¹, *E., I., M., & St.;* pāt'ent² or pā'tent². The analogy of the Eng. pronunciation may be found in *latent* (lē'tent¹), but a distinction is sometimes made officially between the meanings of the adjective (I. Protected or covered by letters patent. II. Open to view; exposed; clear; manifest), of which the first is pronounced pat'ent¹ and the second pē'tent¹.

Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fennig (1760), Johnston (1764), and Kenrick (1773) indicated pē'tent¹, and Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791),

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855), *pat'ent*¹. Nearly one century of English usage, as indicated by the authorities cited above, favored the pronunciation of the *a* as short, *pat'ent*; but north of the Tweed, in the closing years of the 18th century, also from 1820 to 1850, even till to-day, the Scots pronounced the *a* long, *pa'tent*. To-day the latter pronunciation predominates in Great Britain, but *pat'ent* is heard in Ireland. The foregoing remarks apply also to the relatives of this word, **patentable**, **patentee**, **patentor**.

Pater: *pē'tər*¹; *pā'tēr*² [Eng. author (1839-94)].

paternoster [L.]: *pē'tər-nēs'tər*¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or pat'ər-nēs'tər*¹, *M. & St.*; *pā'tēr-nōs'tēr*² or *pāt'ēr-nōs'tēr*². *C.* *pē'tər-nōs'tər*¹ [Literally, "Our Father," the first words of the Latin form of the Lord's Prayer; hence, the prayer itself].

path: *path*¹; *pāth*². See **ASK** [A walk or way].

Patheus: *pə-θi'us*¹; *pa-thē'ūs*² [Apocrypha].

[tion].

pathos: *pē'θes*¹; *pā'thōs*²; *not path'os*¹ [The quality that awakens emo-

Pathros: *paθ'h'ros*¹; *pāth'rōs*² [Bible].—**Pathrusim:** *paθ-rū'sim*¹; *pāth-rū'sim*² [Bible].

paths: *paths*¹ or *pathz*¹; *pāths*² or *pāthz*² [Plural of **PATH**]. Compare **BATHS**.

patience: *pē'shens*¹; *pā'shēnç*² [Painstaking care toward others].

patient: *pē'shent*¹; *pē'shēnt*² [**I. a.** Exhibiting patience. **II. n.** One who is undergoing treatment for disease].

patols [Fr.]: *pā'twā*¹ or *pat'wā*¹; *pā'twā*² or *pāt'wā*². *C.* *pa-twe*¹; *E. & St.* *pat-wā*¹; *I. pat-wā*¹; *M. pā-twa*¹; *W. pa'twā*¹; *Wr. pāt-wā*¹ [A local or provincial dialect].

Patrick: *pat'rik*¹; *pāt'rik*² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Patriclus:** *pa-tri'si-us*¹; *pā-tri'çi-ūs*²; **F. Patrice:** *pa'tris*¹; *pā'tric*²; **G. Patrizius:** *pa-tri'tsi-us*¹; *pā-tri'tsi-ūs*²; **It. Patrizio:** *pa-trid'zi-o*¹; *pā-trid'zi-o*²; **L. Patricius:** *pa-trish'i-us*¹ or *pa-trish'us*¹; *pa-trish'i-ūs*² or *pa-trish'ūs*²; **Pg. Patricio:** *pa-tri'si-o*¹; *pā-tri'çi-o*²; **Sp. Patricio:** *pa-tri'θi-o*¹; *pā-tri'θi-o*².

patriot: *pē'tri-at*¹, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., or pat'ri-at*¹, Webster (1828) and as secondary usage by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* So also with its relatives **patriotic**, **patriotism** [One who loves his country and upholds its institutions and interests].

Patripassian: *pē'tri-pas'i-en*¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W., or pat'ri-pas'i-en*¹, *M.*; *pā'tri-pās'i-an*² or *pāt'ri-pās'i-an*². *Wr.* *pē'tri-pāsh'en*¹ [One of a sect of the early church].

[trō'elūs [Apocrypha].

Patrobas: *pat'ro-bas*¹; *pāt'ro-bas*² [Bible].—**Patroclus:** *pə-trō'klus*¹; *pa-patrol:* *pə-trōl*¹; *pa-trōl*². *St.* *pat-rōl*¹ [Guard].

patron: *pē'trən*¹; *pā'tron*². Webster (1828) *pat'rən*¹, which was noted by Perry (1777), *Standard & C.* as secondary usage [A regular customer or supporter].

patronage: *pat'rən-ij*¹ or *pē'trən-ij*¹; *pāt'ron-ag*² or *pā'tron-ag*². **I.** *pat'rən-ēj*¹; *St.* *pē'trən-ēj*¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [The favor, aid, or care bestowed by a patron].

patronal: *pat'rən-əl*¹; *pāt'ron-al*². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Jameson (1827) *pa-trō-nāl*¹; Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *pē'trən-al*¹ [Acting as a patron].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = hablt; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

patroness: pē'trən-es¹ or pat'rən-es¹; pā'trən-ēs² or pāt'rən-ēs². Modern dictionaries all indicate the first as the standard pronunciation of the day; the second is but a concession to former usage. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pē'trən-es¹; but by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) pat're-nes¹ [A female patron].

patronize: pat'rən-aiz¹, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr., or* pē'trən-aiz¹, *C. & St.*; pāt'rən-iz² or pa-tron-iz². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated the second [To act as a patron to].

patronymic: pat'ro-nim'ik¹; pāt'ro-nŷm'ie² [A family name].

Patti: pat'ti¹ or (*It.*) pāt'ti¹; pāt'i² or (*It.*) pāt'ti² [It. opera-singer (1843-)].

Pau¹: pē'yu¹; pā'yu² [Bible].

Pau²: pō¹; pō² [Fr. town, birthplace of Henry IV.].

Paul: pōl¹; pāl² [A masculine personal name]. **Paula:** pō'lə¹; pā'la² (fem.); Dan. G. Sw. **Paul:** paul¹; pou²; D. **Paulus:** pau'lus¹; pou'lūs²; F. **Paul:** pōl¹; pōl²; Hung. **Pál:** pāl¹; pāl²; It. **Paolo:** pā'o-lo¹; pā'o-lo²; L. **Paulus:** pē'lus¹; pā'lūs²; Pol. Rus. **Pavel:** pā'vel¹; pā'vél²; Pg. **Paulo:** pau'lo¹; pou'lo²; Sp. **Pablo:** pā'blo¹; pā'blo².

Paulina: pō-lai'nə¹; pā-lī'na² [A feminine personal name]. **Pauline:** pē-lin¹; pā-lin²; F. **Pauline:** pō'lin¹; pō'lin²; G. **Pauline:** pau-lī'ne¹; pou-lī'nē²; It. **Paolina:** pā'o-lī'na¹; pā'o-lī'nā²; Pg. **Paulina:** pau-lī'na¹; pou-lī'nā².

Pauline: pōl'in¹ or pēl'ain¹; pāl'in² or pāl'in² [Relating to Paul, the Apostle (died abt. 67), or his writings].

Paulus: pē'lus¹; pā'lūs² [Bible].

Pauncefote: pēns'fōt¹; paŋç'fōt² [Eng. diplomat (1828-1902)].

paunch: pānch¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pēnsh¹, *E., M., & St.*; pānch² or paŋsh². I. pānsh¹. The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). A modification of the second, pēnch¹, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). The first and second respectively indicate American and British usage [The abdomen].

Pau-Puk-Keewis: pē'puk-kī'wis¹; pā'puk-kē'wis² [A sorcerer in Longfellow's "Hiawatha"].

Paur: paur¹; pour² [Ger.=Am. musician (1855-)].

Pauw (van): vān pau¹; vān pou² [Dutch writer (1739-99)].

Pavia: pa-vi'a¹; pā-vī'ā² [It. province and capital].

pavlage: pē'vi-ij¹; pā'vi-ag², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. & W.* pē'vi-ēj¹.

paw: pō¹; pā² [The foot of an animal having nails or claws].

pawl: pōl¹; pāl² [A mechanism connected with a ratchet-wheel].

pawn: pēn¹; pān² [Something pledged as security for debt].

Pawnee: pē-nī'1; pā-nē'2 [Amerind tribe of Caddoan stock].

pax [L.]: paks¹; pāks² [A tablet of gold, silver, or ivory used in the Roman Catholic Church service].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **prëy**; hit, **pollee**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

pay: pē¹; pā² [Money received for service]. [table].

pea: pī¹; pē² [A roundish edible seed grown in a pod and served as a vegetable].

peace: pīs¹; pēç² [A state of tranquillity; absence of war].

peach: pēh¹; pēch² [A roundish, yellow to red, luscious fruit].

peag: pīg¹; pēg² [Polished shell beads formerly used as money by the North-American Indians].

peak: pīk¹; pēk² [A projecting point or edge].

peal: pīl¹; pēl² [A loud prolonged sonorous sound as made by ringing a bell].

pear: pār¹; pâr² [A fleshy fruit of the apple family].

pearl: pūr¹; pērl² [A lustrous substance found in the interior of a shell, especially the oyster].

pearmain: pār'mēn¹; pâr'mân², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pēr'-mēn¹; Wr. pâr-mēn¹* [A variety of apple].

Peary: pī'rī¹; pē'ry² [Am. arctic explorer (1856-)].

peasant: pez'ant¹; pēs'ant² [A small farmer; a farm-laborer].

peascod: piz'ked¹; pēs'eod². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) *pes'kod¹* [A pea-pod].

pease: pīz¹; pēs² [Peas collectively].

peat: pīt¹; pēt² [Carbonized vegetable matter used for fuel, etc.].

pecan: pi-kan¹; pe-căn², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., St., & Wr. pe-kan¹*; *I. pi-kan¹* [A large nut-tree of the United States].

peccary: pek'a-rī¹; pēe'a-ry² [An American hog-like mammal].

peccavi [L.]: pe-kē'vai¹; pē-eā'vī² [I have sinned].

pectineal: pek'ti-nī'al¹, *Standard, C., & St., or pek-tin'i-al¹, E., M., & W.*; *pēc'ti-nē'al² or pēc-tin'e-al²* [Pert. to the pectineus].

pectineus: pek'ti-nī'us¹; pēe'ti-nē'ūs² [A flat muscle of the inner thigh].

pectiniform: pek-tin'i-fōrm¹; pēe-tīn'i-fōrm², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; *C. & M. pek'u-nu-fōrm¹* [Shaped like a comb].

pecul: pek'ul¹ or pi-kul¹; pēe'ül² or pē-eül² [A Malaysian commercial weight].

peculiar: pi-kiül'yar¹; pe-eül'yar². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Feunung (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *pi-kiül'h-ar¹* [Having a character exclusively its own].

peculiarity: pi-kiül'h-ar'i-tī¹; pe-eül'i-är'i-ty², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pi-kiül'h-ar'i-tī¹; Wr. pi-kiül-yi-ar'i-tī¹* [An exclusive characteristic].

pecuniary: pi-kiül'm-a-rī¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., & Wr.*; *pe-cū'ni-a-ry². I. pi-kiül'm-a-rī¹; W. pi-kiül'm-ē-rī¹; Wr. pi-kiün'ya-rī¹*, which was noted also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Relating to or consisting of money].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

pedagog, pedagogue: ped'ə-gəg¹; pēd'ə-gōg² [An instructor; a school-master].—**pedagogic:** ped'ə-gəj'ik¹; pēd'ə-gōg'ic² [Relating to pedagogy].—**pedagogical:** ped'ə-gəj'ik¹; pēd'ə-gōg'ic². Jameson (1827) ped-ə-gō'ji-kəl¹; Knowles (1835) ped-ə-gəg'ik¹-kəl¹ [Pedagogic].—**pedagogics:** ped'ə-gəj'iks¹; pēd'ə-gōg'ies² [The science of teaching].—**pedagogish:** ped'ə-gəg'ish¹; pēd'ə-gōg'ish² [Vain of one's pedagogic attainments].—**pedagogism:** ped'ə-gəg'izm¹; pēd'ə-gōg'izm², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. ped'ə-gəj'izm¹; Wr. ped'ə-go-jizm¹* [The methods of teaching employed by a schoolmaster].—**pedagogist:** ped'ə-gəg'ist¹; pēd'ə-gōg'ist² [One who follows pedagogy as a science or art].—**pedagogy:** ped'ə-go'ji¹, *Standard, C., & W., or ped'ə-gəj'ic¹, E., I., M., St., & Wr.; pēd'ə-gō'gy² or pēd'ə-gōg'iy²* [Pedagogics].

Pedahel: ped'ə-hel¹; pēd'ə-hēl² [Bible].—**Pedahzur:** pī-dā'zur¹; pe-dā'zūr² [Bible].—**Pedaiah:** pī-dā'yā¹ or pī-dai'yā¹; pe-dā'yā² or pe-dī'ā² [Bible].

pedal (*a., n., v.*): ped'əl¹; pēd'al². Sheridan (1780) noted pī'dəl¹, which is indicated as in secondary usage by *Standard, C., & M.*, but is now seldom heard.

pedale: pī-dē'lī¹; pe-dā'lē² [A pedal keyboard].

[learning].

pedant: ped'ənt¹; pēd'ant² [A scholar who makes needless display of his

Pedias: pī-dai'əs¹; pe-dī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

pediatrics: pī'dī-[or ped'ī]-at'riks¹; pē'dī-[or pēd'ī]-āt'ries¹ [The branch of medical science that treats of children's diseases].

pedobaptism: pī'do-bap'tizm¹; pē'do-bāp'tīzm². Walker (1791) ped-o-bap'tizm¹ [Infant baptism].

pedometer: pī-dem'ī-tər¹; pe-dōm'e-tēr²; *not* pī-dem'e-tər¹ [An instrument for measuring distance traveled on foot].

Pedro: pī'dro¹; pē'dro² [See PETER].

Peer Gynt: pē'er gūnt¹ or yūnt¹; pē'ēr gūnt² or yūnt²; *not* pī'ər gint¹ [The hero of Henrik Ibsen's Norwegian drama of the same name].

Pegasus: peg'ə-sus¹; pēg'a-sūs² [In Gr. myth, a winged horse].

Pegu: pe-gū¹; pē-gū² [Burmese division, district, town].

Pelree: pūr¹; pērc² [Am. family name].

pejorative: pī'jo-rē'tiv¹ or pī-jər'ə-tiv¹; pē'jo-rā'tiv² or pe-jōr'a-tiv². *E. pī-jər'ə-tiv¹* [A word expressing depreciation].

Pekah: pī'kā¹; pē'kā² [Bible].

Pekahlah: pek'ə-hai'ā¹ or pī-kā'yā¹; pēk'a-hī'ā² or pe-kā'yā² [Bible].

Pekin: pī'kin¹; pē'kin² [1. City in Ill. 2. Same as PEKING].

Peking: pī-kin¹; pē-kīng² [Capital of China].

Pekod: pī'kod¹; pē'kōd² [Bible].

Pelagius: pī-lē'ji-us¹; pe-lā'gi-ūs² [Heresiarch (-?420)].

Pelalah: pī-lē'yā¹ or pī-lai'ā¹; pe-lā'yā² or pe-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Pelallah:** pel'ə-lai'ā¹; pēl'a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Pelasgi: pī-las'jai¹; pe-lās'gi² [Prehistoric race].—**Pelasgian:** pī-las'ji-an¹; pe-lās'gi-an² [Relating to the Pelasgi].

Pelatlah: pel'ə-tai'ā¹; pēl'a-tī'ā² [Bible].

Pelée: pē'lē¹; pē'lē² [Volcano in Martinique Island, W. I.].

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Peleg: pī'leg¹; pē'lēg² [Bible and masculine personal name]. [women].

pelerine: pel'ər-in¹; pēl'ēr-in². *E.* pel'ər-in¹ [A narrow cape worn by

Pelet: pī'let¹; pē'lēt² [Bible].—**Peleth**: pī'leth¹; pē'lēth² [Bible].

Peleus: pī'liūs¹ or pī'li-us¹; pē'lūs² or pē'le-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of Achilles].

Pellas: pī-lai'əs¹; pe-lī'as² [Apocrypha].

Pellon: pī'li-en¹; pē'li-ōn² [A mountain in Thessaly].

Pélissier: pē'li'syē¹; pē'li'syē² [Fr. field-marshal (1794-1864)].

pellagra: pe-lē'grā¹, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & Wr., or* pe-lag'rā¹, *W.*; pē-lā'grā² or pē-lāg'rā². *E.* pel'la-grā¹ [A chronic disease in which the skin becomes scaly].

pellagrin: pe-lē'grin¹, *Standard, C., I., M., & St., or* pe-lag'rīn¹, *W.*; pē-lā'-grīn² or pē-lāg'rīn². *E.* pel'la-grīn¹ [One affected with pellagra].

Pelleas and Melisande, or [Fr.] **Pelléas et Mélisande**: pel'i-as, mel'i-sand¹, or (*Fr.*) pel'e'ās ē mel'i'sān'dā¹; pē'l'e-ās, mel'i-sānd², or (*Fr.*) pē'l'e'ās ē me'l'i'sān'de² [Drama by Maurice Maeterlinck; also, an opera by Claude Debussy founded on the drama]. [stream].

pellucid: pe-liū'sid¹; pē-lū'cid²; *not* pə-lū'sid¹ [Transparent; as, a *pellucid*

Pelonite: pel'o-nait¹; pēl'o-nīt² [Bible].

Pelopidas: pī-ləp'i-dās¹; pe-ləp'i-das² [Gr. general (-364 B. C.)].

Peloponnesian: pel'o-pə-nī'shān¹; pēl'o-po-nē'shan² [Pert. to the Peloponnesus]. [sula].

Peloponnesus: pel'o-pə-nī'sus¹; pēl'o-po-nē'sūs² [Morea, a Gr. penin-

Pelops: pī'ləps¹; pē'lōps² [In myth, a Phrygian prince, slain by his father, Tantalus]. [Bible].

Pelusium: pī-liū'shī-ūm¹ or pī-liū'zī-ūm¹; pe-lū'shī-ūm² or pe-lū'zhi-ūm²

penal: pī'nəl¹; pē'nəl² [Pert. to punishment].

penalize: pī'nəl-aiz¹; pē'nəl-iz²; *not* pen'əl-aiz¹ [To subject to penalty].

penance: pen'əns¹; pēn'əŋs²; *not* pī'nəns¹ [Atonement for sin].

Penang: pī'nan¹; pē'nāŋg² [A division of the Straits Settlements].

Penates: pī-nē'tiz¹; pe-nā'tēs² [In Roman myth, the old Latin household gods].

penchant [Fr.]: paŋ'shān¹ or pen'chānt¹; pāŋ'chān² or pēn'chānt² [A leaning or inclination toward].

pendulous: pen'diu-lus¹; pēn'dū-lūs²; *not* pen'ju-lus¹ [Hanging].

pendulum: pen'diu-lum¹; pēn'dū-lūm²; *not* -jū-lum¹ [A weight suspended as by a cord or rod free to swing to and fro as in some clocks].

Penelope: pī-nel'o-pī¹; pe-nēl'o-pe² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Ulysses; also, a feminine personal name]. [like wings].

penguin: pen'gwin¹; pēn'gwin² [A web-footed marine bird with flipper-]

Peniel: pī-nui'el¹ or pen'i-el¹; pe-nī'el² or pēn'i-ēl² [Bible].—**Peninnah**: pī-nin'ā¹; pe-nin'ā² [Bible].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=ē; *ī*=ē; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; l = hablt; alsle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

peninsula: pi-nin'siu-lə¹; pe-nŋn'sū-la². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pen-in'shu-lə¹ [A piece of land almost surrounded by water].

penitentiary: pen'i-ten'shə-rɪ¹; pēn'i-tēn'sha-ry² [I. a. Pert. to penance. II. n. A prison].

penknife: pen'noif¹; pēn'nif²—the *k* is silent [A small knife for the pocket].

pennyworth: pen'ərth¹; pēn'orth²—the only pronunciation commonly used, but so far unrecorded by the dictionaries, where pen'w-urth¹ is indicated. Even in Walker's day the word was "commonly and without vulgarity contracted into pennurth" [As much as a penny will buy]. Compare HALFPENNY-WORTH.

pensée [Fr.]: paŋ'sē¹; pān'sē² [Thought].

pensile: pen'sil¹; pēn'sil². I. & St. pen'sail¹ [Pendent and swaying].

pension: pen'shən¹; pēn'shon² [A sum of money paid periodically, as by a government, on account of past service].

pension [Fr.]: pān'syōn¹; pān'syōn² [A boarding-school; also, a board-
[ing-house].

Pentapolis: pen-tap'o-lis¹; pēn-tāp'o-lis² [Bible].

pentaplyllous: pen'tə-fil'us¹; pēn'ta-fŷl'ūs², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* pen-taf'i-lus¹ [Five-leaved, as a plant].

Pentateuch: pen'tə-tiūk¹; pēn'ta-tūe² [The first five books of the Bible].

pentathlon [Gr.]: pen-tath'lən¹; pēn-tāth'lōn² [The contest of five athletic exercises (1) leaping, (2) running, (3) wrestling, (4) throwing the discus, and (5) hurling the spear, in the Olympian games].

Pentecost: pen'ti-kəst¹; pēn'te-əst². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) pen'ti-kōst¹ [A Jewish and a Christian feast].

Penthesilea: pen'thes-i-lī-ə¹; pēn'thes-i-lē-ə² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles].

Pentheus: pen'thiūs¹ or pen'thi-us¹; pēn'thūs² or pēn'the-ūs² [In Gr. [myth, a king of Thebes].

Penuel: pi-niū'el¹; pe-nū'ēl² [Bible].

penult: pi'nult¹, *E., I., W., & Wr.*, or pi-nult¹, *Standard, C., M., & St.*; pē'nult² or pe-nult² [The syllable next to the last in a word: derived from Latin *pæne*, almost + *ultimus*, superlative of *ulter*, beyond].

peon [Sp.]: pi'on¹; pē'ōn² [A laborer].

Peor: pi'ər¹; pē'ör² [Bible].

pepsin: pep'sin¹; pēp'sin² [The digestive ferment of the gastric juice].

Pepys: pips¹, pep'is¹, or peps¹; pēps², pēp'ys², or pēps² [Eng. diarist (1633–1703)].

Perazim: per'ə-zim¹ or pi-rē'zim¹; pēr'a-zīm² or pe-rā'zīm² [Bible].

Percheron: pūr'shə-rən¹ or (*Fr.*) per'shə-rōn¹; pēr'che-rōn² or (*Fr.*) pēr'-che-rōn². *M.* per-she-reñ¹; *Wr.* pār'shə-rōn¹ [A horse from Perche in France].

perclose: pūr'klōz¹; pēr'elōs², *Standard, C., E., & I.; W. & Wr.* pār-klōz¹ [A screen or railing enclosing an altar or chapel].

Perdita: pūr'di-tə¹; pēr'di-tə² [In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the
[daughter of Leontes].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bût, bûrn; øil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thi:n, thi:s

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

perdu, perdue: pər-diū¹; pēr-dū²—the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Walker (1805), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). *I.* pūr-diū¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Lost to view].

perdurable: pūr'diu-rə-bl¹, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.,* or pər-diūr'ə-bl¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; pēr'dū-rə-bl² or pēr-dūr'ə-bl². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The quality of being very durable].

père [Fr.]: pāri¹; pēr² [Father].

peregrin: per'i-grin¹; pēr'e-grin². *E.* per'e-grain¹; *I.* per'i-grin¹; *St.* pūr'e-grin¹ [Coming from foreign regions].

Peregrine: per'i-grin¹; pēr'e-grin² [A masculine personal name]. *L.* Dan. D. Sw. **Peregrinus:** pē'ra-grī-nus¹; pē're-grī-nus²; *F.* **Pérégrin:** pē'rē'grān¹; pē're'grān²; *G.* **Pilgrim:** pī'li-grīm¹; pī'li-grīm²; *It.* **Pellegrino:** pel'lē-grī'no¹; pē'līe-grī'no²; *Fr. Sp.* **Peregrino:** pē'rē-grī'no¹; pē're-grī'no².

peremptorily: per'emp-to-ri-lī¹ or pər-emp'to-ri-lī¹; pēr'emp-to-ri-ly² or pēr-emp'to-ri-ly² [Decisively].

peremptory: per'emp-to-ri¹ or pər-emp'to-ri¹; pēr'emp-to-ry² or pēr-emp'to-ry². The second is the older form, having been indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827); the first, however, was noted by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and is preferred by the modern dictionaries [Decisive; absolute].

Peresh: pī'resh¹; pēr'resh² [Bible].—**Perez:** pī'rez¹; pēr'rēz² [Bible].—**Perez-uzza:** pī'rez-uz'ə¹; pēr'rēz-üz'a² [Bible].—**Perez-uzzah:** pī'rez-uz'ā¹; pēr'rēz-üz'ā² [Bible].

perfect (v.): pūr'fekt¹ or pər-fekt¹; pēr'fēct² or pēr-fēct², but the first is preferred by the dictionaries, ancient and modern [To bring to a perfect state]. See under ABSENT (v.).—**perfect (a.):** pūr'fekt¹; pēr'fēct² [Without defect].—**perfected:** pūr'fekt-ed¹ or pər-fekt'ed¹; pēr'fēct-ed² or pēr-fēct'ed²—the second is now infrequently used by careful speakers [Made perfect].—**perfecter:** pūr'fekt-ər¹ or pər-fekt'ər¹; pēr'fēct-ēr² or pēr-fēct'ēr² [One who makes perfect].

perfidious: pər-fid'i-us¹; pēr-fid'i-ūs². *Wr.* notes pər-fid'yus¹ as alternative, and this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but the first pronunciation was noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), and is recorded by the modern dictionaries [Violating good faith].

perfume (v.): pər-fium¹; pēr-fūm² [To saturate with perfume].

perfume (n.): pūr'fium¹ or pər-fium¹; pēr'fūm² or pēr-fūm². Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the last, [A fragrant odor or an essence producing it].

perfunctory: pər-fun'k-to-ri¹; pēr-fūne'to-ry². By Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) pər'fun'k-to-ri¹ [Done mechanically and without interest].

Pergamos: pūr'gə-mes¹; pēr'gə-mōs² [An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia Minor].

Perge: pūrj¹; pērg² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsie; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʧin; ɡo; ʊ = sing; ʧin, this.

pergola [It.]: pūr'go-lə¹; pēr'gō-la²; *not* pər-gō'lə¹ [A balcony; an arbor].

perhaps: pər-haps'¹; pēr-hāps'². Avoid praps¹ as illiterate [Possibly].

peri: pī'rɪ¹; pēr'ri² [In Per. myth, a fairy].

peri-(*prefix*): per'ɪ-¹; pēr'-i-² [Near; around].

Periander: per'ɪ-an'dər¹; pēr'ɪ-ān'dēr² [Gr. sage (665?-585 B. C.)].

pericarditis: per'ɪ-kar-dai'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; pēr'ɪ-eār-di'tis² or -di'tis² [Inflammation of the membranous sac that protects the heart].

periscope: pɪ-rik'o-pī¹; pe-rī'e'o-pē² [An extract from a book].

Perida: pɪ-rai'də¹; pe-rī'da² [Bible].

Périer: pē'ryē'¹; pē'ryē'² [Fr. statesman (1777-1832)].

perigee: per'ɪ-jī¹; pēr'ɪ-gē² [The point in the orbit of the moon when it is nearest to the earth]. Compare APOGEE.

Périgord: pē'ri'gōr'¹; pē'ri'gōr'² [Former Fr. division].

perihellion: per'ɪ-hī'li-ən¹; pēr'ɪ-hē'li-ōn²; *not* per-ɪ-hīl'y-un¹ [The point in the orbit of a planet when it is nearest to the sun].

perimysium: per'ɪ-miz'ɪ-um¹, *Standard & W.*, or per-ɪ-mis'ɪ-um¹, *C. & M.*; pēr'ɪ-mýzh'ɪ-ūm² or pēr'ɪ-mýs'ɪ-ūm². *E.* per-ɪ-mai'sɪ-um¹; *St.* per'ɪ-mai'zi-um¹; *Wr.* per'ɪ-miz'ɪ-um¹ [Connective tissue uniting muscle-fibers].

period: pī'rɪ-əd¹; pēr'ɪ-od²; *not* pūr'ɪ-əd¹ [A specified interval of time].

periodic¹: pī'rɪ-əd'ɪk¹; pēr'ɪ-ōd'ie² [Pert. to a period].

periodic²: pūr'ai-əd'ɪk¹; pēr'ɪ-ōd'ie² [Pert. to or containing iodine].

Periæci: per'ɪ-ī'sai¹; pēr'ɪ-ē'çi² [Laconian people].

periphery: pɪ-rif'ər-ɪ¹ or per'ɪ-fər-ɪ¹; pe-rif'ēr-y² or pēr'ɪ-fēr-y² [The outer surface]. [words].

periphrasis: pɪ-rif'rə-sis¹; pe-rif'ra-sīs² [The art of saying little in many words].

Perique: pɪ-rik'¹; pe-rik'² [A grade of tobacco].

periscope: per'ɪ-skōp¹; pēr'ɪ-seōp² [A reflecting instrument used in guiding [a submarine boat].

perissad: pɪ-ris'ad¹ or per'ɪ-sad¹; pe-rīs'ād² or pēr'ɪ-sād²; *W. & Wr.* pə-ris'-ad¹ [In chemistry, an element having an odd valence].

peritoneum, peritoneum: per'ɪ-to-nī'um¹; pēr'ɪ-to-nē'ūm² [A membrane of the abdominal cavity]. [matron of the peritoneum].

peritonitis: per'ɪ-to-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; pēr'ɪ-to-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the peritoneum].

peritropal: pɪ-rit'ro-pāl¹; pe-rīt'ro-pāl², *Standard*; *C. & E.* pe-rit'ro-pāl¹; *I.* per-it'rō-pāl¹; *M., W. & Wr.* pə-rit'ro-pāl¹; *St.* per-it'ro-pāl¹ [Going around; rotary].

Perizzite: per'ɪ-zait¹ or pɪ-riz'ait¹; pēr'ɪ-zīt² or pe-ríz'īt² [Bible].—**Perme-**
nas: pūr'mi-nəs¹; pēr'me-nas² [Apocrypha]. [leave to].

permission: pər-mish'an¹; pēr-mish'on² [The act of allowing or granting leave to].

permit (v.): pər-mit'¹; pēr-mīt'² [To grant leave to; allow].

permit (n.): pūr'mit¹; pēr'mit². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) per-mit'¹ [Written permission to do something].

l: artistic, **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **bōrn**;

Pernambuco: perⁿnam-bū^{ko}1; pērⁿnam-bu^{eo}2; not pūrⁿnam-biū^{ko}1
[Braz. state and its capital].

Péronne: pē^rren¹; pe^rrōn² [Fr. town].

perpetual: pār-pet¹/yu-al¹; pēr-pēt¹/yu-al²—avoid -chu-al¹ as careless
[Never-ceasing].

Perrault: pe^rrō¹; pē^rrō² [Fr. author of "Cinderella" (1628-1703)].

Persephone: pār-sef¹/o-nī¹; pēr-sēf¹/o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the
infernal regions].

Persepolis: pār-sep¹/o-lis¹; pēr-sēp¹/o-lis² [Apocrypha]. [slayer of Medusa].

Perseus: pūr¹siūs¹ or pūr¹si-us¹; pēr¹sūs² or pēr¹se-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the

Persia: pūr¹shā¹; pēr¹sha² [Asiatic country].—**Persian**: pūr¹shān¹; pēr¹-
shān² [Belonging to Persia].

persiflage [Fr.]: per¹si¹/flāz¹; pēr¹si¹/flāzh². I. pēr¹si¹-flāz¹. In Fr. pār¹-
si¹/flāz¹ [Banter].

Persis: per¹sis¹; pēr¹sis² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Perside**:
per¹sid¹; pēr¹sid²; G. **Persis**: per¹sis¹; pēr¹sis²; Gr. **Persis**; It. **Persida**: per¹si¹-da¹;
pēr¹si¹-dā²; Sp. **Perside**: per¹si¹-dē¹; pēr¹si¹-dē².

persist: pār-sist¹; pēr¹sist². Avoid per¹-zist¹ as illiterate; so also with its
relatives **persistence**, **persistent**, **persistently**, etc. [To continue steadfast against
opposition].

person: pūr¹sān¹; pēr¹son². Avoid pūr¹sn¹ as colloquial, notwithstanding
that Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jame-
son (1827) indicated it [A human being].

personality: pūr¹sān-al¹-tī¹; pēr¹son-āl¹-tī² [The traits or attributes of
some particular person].

personalty: pūr¹sān-əl¹-tī¹; pēr¹son-al¹-tī² [Personal property of any kind].
See the preceding word.

personnel: pūr¹sā-nel¹ or (Fr.) pār¹sō¹-nel¹; pēr¹so¹-nē² or (Fr.) pēr¹sō¹-
nē² [The force of persons collectively employed in some service].

perspective: pār-spek¹/tiv¹; pēr¹-spē¹/tiv². Johnson (1755) stressed the
first syllable [The appearance and delineation of visible objects as presented to the
eye, especially in regard to their relative position, distance, etc.].

perspire: pār-spai¹; pēr¹-spī² [To sweat].—**perspiration**: pūr¹spi¹-rē¹-
shān¹; pēr¹spi¹-rā¹-shon² [The fluid passed off by the sweat-glands].

persuasive: pār-swē¹/siv¹; pēr¹-swā¹/siv². E. & I. pār-swē¹/ziv¹ [Having
power to influence].

pertinacious: pūr¹ti¹-nē¹/shus¹; pēr¹ti¹-nā¹/shūs² [Tenacious of purpose].—
pertinacity: pūr¹ti¹-nā¹-tī¹; pēr¹ti¹-nā¹-tī² [The quality of being pertinacious].

perturbative: pūr¹tār¹-bē¹/tiv¹; pēr¹tur¹-bā¹/tiv². M. pār¹-tūr¹-bā¹-tiv¹ [Tend-
ing to disturb].

Peruda: pi¹-rū¹/dā¹; pe¹-ru¹/da² [Bible].

Perugia: pē¹-rū¹/ja¹; pe¹-ru¹/gā² [It. province and its capital].

Perugino: pē¹-rū¹-jī¹/no¹; pe¹-ru¹-gī¹/no² [It. painter (1446-1524)]. [A wig].

peruke: pe¹-rūk¹; pē¹-ruk². I. pe¹-riūk¹; M. & W. pā¹-rūk¹; Wr. per¹/yuk¹

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

peruse: pi-rūz¹; pe-ruŋ² [To read carefully].

pes [L.]: pīz¹; pēs² [A foot or foot-like organ or part].—**pedes:** pī'diz¹; pē'dēs² [Pl. of PES].

pesade: pi-sēd¹; pe-sād², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.; C.* pi-zēd¹; *M.* and *Smart* (1840) pā-zād¹; *Wr.* and *Jameson* (1827) pā-sād¹ [The act or position of a horse in rearing].

Peschiera: pēs² "kī-ē"ra¹; pēs² "ēi-ē"rā² [It. fortress in Verona].

peseta: pē-sē'ta¹; pe-se'tā² [Sp. coin].

[India].

Peshawur: pā-shā'wūr¹; pe-shā'wūr² [Division, district, and city in Brit.

peso: pē'so¹; pē'so² [Sp. coin].

Pestalozzi: pes'ta-let'zī¹; pēs'tā-lōt'zī² [Swiss educationist (1746-1827)].

Pestalozzian: pes'ta-let'sī-an¹; pēs'tā-lōt'sī-an² [Relating to Pestalozzi].

Pesth: pest¹ or (*Hung.*) pešt¹; pēst² or (*Hung.*) pēst². Same as BUDAPEST.

pestle: pes¹¹; pēs¹², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* pes'til¹. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Knowles* (1835) pes'til¹. *Perry* (1777), *Webster* (1828), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855) pes¹ [An implement used by druggists for breaking or grinding to a powder substances placed in a mortar].

petal: pet'al¹; pēt'al². *Walker*, who originally indicated this pronunciation (1791), said in a later edition (1806): "I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the e long." By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Fenning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775), the word was stressed pē'tal, and the pronunciation pī'tal¹ was noted also by *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Craig* (1849) [One of the leaves of a corolla].

petard: pi-tārd¹; pe-tārd², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; M.* pi-tārd¹ or pi-tār¹ but not pi-tārd¹ or pi-tār¹ as *Phyfe* claims; *E., I., & St.* pe-tārd¹ [A bell-shaped mortar used to blow breaches as in walls].

Peter: pī'tar¹; pē'tēr² [A Bible and masculine personal name]. *Dan. Peter:* pē'thar¹; pē'thēr²; *D. Pieter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *F. Pierre:* pyer¹; pyēr²; *G. Peter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *Petrus:* pē'trus¹; pē'trūs²; *Gr. Petros:* Hung. Péter: pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *It. Pietro:* pi-ē'tro¹; pi-ē'tro²; *Pg. Sp. Pedro:* pē'dro¹; pē'dro².

Pethahlah: pēth'a-hai'ā¹; pēth'a-hī'ā² [Bible].—**Pethor:** pī'ther¹; pē'thōr² [Bible].—**Pethuel:** pi-thiū'el¹; pe-thū'el² [Bible].

petiole: pet'i-ōl¹; pēt'i-ōl² [The footstalk of a leaf].

petiolule: pet'i-o-lūl¹ or pet'i-o-l'yul¹; pēt'i-o-lūl² or pēt'i-ōl'yul². *E.* pet'i-el-yul¹; *I.* pet'i-ōl-yul¹; *M.* pet'i-el'yul¹; *St.* pet'i-o-lūl¹ [The footstalk of a leaflet].

petit [Fr.]: pet'i¹; pēt'i². *M.* pet'it¹ or pā-tī¹ [Small; lesser; petty]. *Dr. Murray* found this word in Anglo-French phrases or combinations from the 13th century and as an English adjective in the 14th century, when it was written *pety*, and later *petty*, which is the correct Eng. form. *Petit* continued in use side by side with the Eng. form in the 17th century, but only occasionally and as retained in law-phrases during the 18th. While a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 748, Oxford, 1909). Compare *PERRY*.

petite [Fr.]: pā-tīt¹; pe-tīt² [Diminutive].

petition: pi-tīsh'an¹; pe-tīsh'on² [A solemn or formal application].

2: wolf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Petra: pī'træ¹; pē'tra² [Bible (R. V.)].

Petrarch: pī'trürk¹; pē'trære² [It. poet (1304-74)].

petrel: pet'rel¹; pēt'rēl²; not pī'trel¹ [A marine bird].

Petrine: pī'trin¹, *Standard & C., or pī'train¹, E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; pē'trin² or pē'trin² [Relating to the apostle Peter or his writings].

petrol: pet'rel¹; pēt'rōl², *M., E., & I.; C. pe-trōl¹; Standard, pī-trōl¹; W. pet'rōl¹; Wr. pī'trol¹*, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) [1. Gasoline. 2. Petroleum].

petrous: pet'rus¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W., or pī'trus¹, E., I., & Wr.*; pēt'rūs² or pē'trūs² [Hard, like stone].

Petruchio: pī-trū'chi-ō¹; pe-trū'chi-ō² [In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," the husband of Katherine].

petty: pet'it¹; pēt'y² [Of little importance or worth; minor; subordinate]. Compare PETIT.

petunia: pī-tiū'nī-ə¹; pe-tū'nī-a²; not pī-tū'nī-ə¹ [A Brazilian flowering plant].

Peulthal: pī-ul'thai¹; pe-ūl'thī² [Bible].—**Peullethai:** pī-ul'ī-thai¹; pe-ūl'e-thī² [Bible (R. V.)].

pewit: pī'wit¹; pē'wit². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835) pī'it¹ [A bird, the lapwing or the phoebe; also, the laughing-gull].

pfennig: pfen'ig¹; pfēn'ig² [Ger. coin].

ph: A digraph used in English usually to represent the sound of *f* in words derived from the Greek. In the name *Stephen* it indicates the sound of *v*, and in the English pronunciation of *nephew* it indicates the same sound. Formerly, in such words as *diphtheria*, *diphthong*, *naphtha*, it represented the sound of *p*, but now that of *f*. See quotation, and compare THAIS.

Ph is regularly pronounced like *f*, as in *phlegm*, *philosophy*, *phosphorus*, *phrensy*, etc.; but it has in *nephew*, *phial*, and *Stephen* the sound of *v*; in *apophthegm*, it is usually dropped entirely, and in *phthisic*; but in *phthisis*, if I mistake not, both the *ph* and *th* are distinctly pronounced [not so to-day. See PHTHISIS]. In *sapphite*, notwithstanding the *p* is doubled, no sound but that of *f* is heard. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 116. [London, 1784.]

Phaath Moab: fē'ath mō'ab¹; fā'āth mō'āb² [Apocrypha].—**Phacareth:** fak'a-reth¹; fā'e-rēth² [Apocrypha].—**Phacee:** fē'sī-ī¹; fā'ce-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Phacela:** fē'sī-ai'ē¹; fā'ce-ī'a² [Douai Bible]. [self when scorned by Hippolytus].

Phædra: fī'dræ¹; fē'dra² [In myth, the daughter of Minos, who killed her-Phædrus].

Phædrus: fī'drus¹; fē'drūs² [Greco-Rom. fabulist of the time of Tiberius].

phaethon: fē'ī-then¹; fā'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, son of Helios and Clymene].

phaeton: fē'ī-tan¹; fā'e-ton² [A light four-wheeled carriage].

Phæzeldæus: fī-zel'dī-us¹; fē-zēl'dē-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phatsur:** fē'sūr¹ or fī-ai'sur¹; fā'sūr² or fā-ī'sūr² [Apocrypha].—**Phalaia:** fal'ī-ai'ē¹; fāl'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

phalange: fā-lan'j¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or (Fr.) fa'lānz¹; fa-lānz² or (Fr.) fālānz²*, *E., M., & W. fal'anj¹*. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the third, usage in England [A socialistic community].

phalange: fal'anj¹; fāl'ānz² [A weasel-spider].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; ŷ = sing; chin, this.

phalanges: fə-lan'jiz¹; fa-lăn'gēs² [Pl. of PHALANX].

phalanx: fē'lanks¹ or fal'anks¹; fāl'ănks² or fāl'anks². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Early lexicographers frequently stressed the letter before that which completed the syllable. Hence, Bailey, Johnson, and others printed *pha'lanx*, but this should be read *pha'lanx* according to the system they followed. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated fal'anks¹; but by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fē'lanks¹ [The order of battle of the ancient Greek infantry].

Phaldalus: fal-dē'yus¹; fāl-dā'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Phalea:** fē'h-ə¹; fā'-le-a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaleas:** fē-li'əs¹; fa-lē'as² [Apocrypha].—**Phalec:** fē'lekt¹; fā'lēc² [Bible].—**Phalias:** fē-lai'əs¹; fa-li'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phallu:** fal'ū¹; fāl'ū² [Bible].—**Phalluites:** fal'u-ait¹; fāl'u-its² [Douai Bible].—**Phalonite:** fal'o-nait¹; fāl'o-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Phalti:** fal'tai¹; fāl'ti² [Bible].—**Phaltias:** fal-tai'əs¹; fāl-ti'as² [Douai Bible].—**Phaltiel:** fal'ti-el¹; fāl'ti-él² [Bible].

Phanerogamia: fan'ər-o-gē'mi-ə¹; făn'ēr-o-gā'mi-a². *M.* fan'ər-o-gam'-i-ə¹ [One of the two primary divisions of plant-life according to Linnæus].

phantasm. See FANTASM.

Phanuel: fə-niū'el¹ or fan'yu-el¹; fa-nū'él² or făn'yu-él² [Bible].—**Pharacim:** far'ə-sim¹; fār'a-cim² [Apocrypha].—**Pharai:** fē'rai or ri-ai¹; fā'rī² or ra-i² [Douai Bible].—**Pharakim:** far'ə-kim¹; fār'a-kim² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharao:** fē'n-ə¹; fār'a-ə² [Douai Bible].—**Pharaoh:** fē'ro¹ or fē'ri-ə¹; fā'ro² or fār'a-ə². *E.* fār'ə¹ [Bible].—**Pharaoh-hopra:** 'hef'rə¹; 'hōf'ra² [Bible].—**Pharaoh-nechoh:** 'ni'kə¹; 'nē'co² [Bible].—**Pharathon:** far'ə-then¹; fār'a-thōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharathonite:** far'ə-then-ait¹; fār'a-thōn-it² [Douai Bible].—**Phares:** fē'rīz¹; fā'rēs² [Bible].—**Pharez:** fē'rīz¹; fā'rēz² [Bible].—**Pharira:** fə-rai'rə¹; fa-rī'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Pharida:** fə-rai'də¹; fa-rī'da² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Pharisee: far'i-sī¹; fār'i-sē². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) far'i-zī¹ [One of an ancient Jewish party who strictly observed religious forms].

pharmaceutic: fār'mə-siū'tik¹; fār'ma-çū'tie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) far-mə-kiū'tik¹ [Relating to the compounding or dispensing of medicines].

pharmacopœia: fār'mə-ko-pi'yə¹; fār'ma-co-pō'ya²; *not* fār'mə-kō'pya¹ [A book of formulas for preparing medicines].

Pharos: fē'res¹; fār'ros² [Egypt. peninsula; lighthouse].

Pharosh: fē'rəsh¹; fār'rōsh² [Bible].—**Pharpar:** fār'par¹; fār'pār² [Bible].—**Pharsandatha:** far-san-də-thə¹; fār-săn-də-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Pharuda:** fə-rū'də¹; fa-ryū'də² [Douai Bible].—**Pharue:** far'u-ī¹; fār'ū-ē² [Douai Bible].

pharyngeal: fə-rin'ju-əl¹ or far'in-jī'el¹; fa-rŷn'ge-al² or fār'yn-gē'al² [Pert. to the pharynx].

pharynges: fə-rin'jiz¹; fa-rŷn'gēs² [Pl. of PHARYNX].

pharyngitis: far'in-joi'tis¹ or -jī'tis¹; fār'yn-gī'tis² or -gītis² [Inflammation of the pharynx].

pharynx: far'ŷks¹; fār'ynks² [The canal between the base of the skull and

Pharizites: fār'zait¹; fār'zīts² [Bible].

phase: fēz¹; fās² [A particular aspect].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɒll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Phasea: fə-sī'ə; fə-sē'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaseah:** fə-sī'ā; fə-sē'ā² [Bible].—**Phaselis:** fə-sī'lis; fə-sē'lis² [Apocrypha].—**Phaseron:** fas'ī-rən; fās'e-rōn² [Douai Bible].—**Phassarōn:** fas'ə-rən; fās'a-rōn² [Apocrypha].—**Phassurus:** fa-siū'rus; fā-sū'rūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phatala: fat'ī-ni'ə; fāt'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phathahia:** fath'ə-hai'ə; fāth'a-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phatuel:** fə-tiū'el; fə-tū'el² [Douai Bible].—**Phatures:** fə-tiū'rīz; fə-tū'rēs² [Douai Bible].—**Phau:** fū'ul; fā'ū² [Douai Bible].

pheasant: fez'ənt; fēs'ant² [A game-bird].

Phebe, Phoebe: fī'bī; fē'be² [A feminine personal name].

Phedael: fed'ī-el; fēd'a-ēl² [Douai Bible].

[PHŒDRA.]

Phèdre: fed'ī-el; fē'dr² [Title and heroine of a tragedy by Racine]. See

Pheglel: fī'jī-el; fē'gi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Phelela:** fī'hī-ai'ə; fē'le-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phelelia:** fel'ī-lai'ə; fēl'e-lī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethi:** fel'ī-thai; fēl'e-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethites:** fel'ī-thait; fēl'e-thits² [Douai Bible].—**Phelonite:** fī'lən-it; fē'lōn-it² [Douai Bible].—**Pheltia:** fel-tai'ə; fēl'tī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Pheltias:** fel-tai'əs; fēl-tī'as² [Douai Bible].

phenacetin, phenacetine: fī-nas'ī-tin; fe-nāc'e-tīn²; not fī-nas'ī-tīn¹ [A coal-tar compound used in medicine].

phenetol: fī'nī-tōl; *Standard & W.*, or fen'ī-tel¹, *C., E., & M.*; fē'ne-tōl² or fēn'e-tōl² [An aromatic oily liquid used in medicine].

Phenice: fī-nai'sī; fe-nī'ce² [Bible].

Phenicia: fī-nish'ī-ə; fe-nish'ī-a² [District in Syria].

phenix: fī'nīks; fē'nīks² [A sacred bird of Egypt. mythology].

phenol: fī'nōl or fī'nōl; fē'nōl or fē'nōl². *Wr.* fī'nāl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A chemical used as a disinfectant].

phenyl: fī'nīl or fen'īl; fē'nīl or fēn'yīl². *E. & Wr.* fī'nail¹ [A chemical radical].

Pheresites: fer'ī-suits; fēr'e-sīts² [Apocrypha].—**Pherezites:** fer'ī-zoits; fēr'e-sīts² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phesdomim:** fes'do-min; fēs'do-mīm² [Douai Bible].—**Pheteia:** fī'tū-ai'ə; fē'te-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phetrusim:** fī-trū'sim; fe-trū'sim² [Douai Bible].

phial: fai'al; fī'al² [A vial].

Phibeseth: fai'bī-seth or fib'ī-seth; fī'be-sēth or fīb'e-sēth² [Bible].—**Phichol:** fai'kol; fī'ēl² [Bible]. **Phicol†** (R. V.).

Phidias: fid'ī-əs; fid'ī-as² [Athenian sculptor (500?-432 B. C.)].

Phihahiroth: fai'hə-hai'rēth; fī'ha-hī'rōth² [Douai Bible].

Philadelphia: fil'ə-del'fī-ə; fil'a-dēl'fī-a² [1. A Bible city in Asia Minor. 2. A city founded by William Penn in Pennsylvania in 1682].

Philæ: fai'hī; fī'lē² [An island in the Nile near Assouan, Egypt].

philander: fī-lan'dər; fī-lān'dēr². Same as FILANDER.

philanthropic: fil'ən-thrəp'īk; fīl'an-thrəp'ie² [Pert. to philanthropy].

philanthropy: fī-lan'thro-pī; fī-lān'thro-py² [Effort to promote the welfare of man].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nūt, ôr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Philarches: fɪ-lār'kɪz¹; fɪ-lār'eēs² [Apocrypha]. [revenue stamps].

philately: fɪ-lat'ɪ-lɪ¹; fɪ-lăt'e-ly² [The study and collection of postage or

Philemon: fɪ-lɪ'mən¹; fɪ-lē'mon² [Bible].—**Philetas:** fɪ-lɪ'təs¹; fɪ-lē'tas² [Bible]. [HELLENE.

Philhellene: fɪl-hel'in¹; fɪl-həl'ēn². *M.* fɪl'he-lin¹ [A lover of Greece]. See

Phillip: fɪl'ɪp¹; fɪl'ɪp² [A masculine personal name]. **Philippa:** fɪl'ɪp'ə-lɪp'ʌ² (*fem.*). *D.* **Philippus:** fɪl'ɪp'ʌs¹; fɪl'ɪp'ʌs²; *Fr.* **Philippe:** fɪ'lɪp'ɪ¹; fɪ'lɪp'ɪ²; *G.* **Philipp:** fɪ'lɪp'ɪ¹; fɪ'lɪp'ɪ²; *It.* **Filippo:** fɪ-lɪp'po¹; fɪ-lɪp'po²; *L.* **Philippus:** fɪ-lɪp'ʌs¹; fɪ-lɪp'ʌs²; *Pol.* **Filip:** fɪ'lɪp'ɪ¹; fɪ'lɪp'ɪ²; *Pg.* **Felippe:** fē-lɪp'pē¹; fē-lɪp'pē²; *Rus.* **Filip:** fɪ-lɪp'ɪ¹; fɪ-lɪp'ɪ²; *Sp.* **Felipe:** fē-lɪ'pē¹; fē-lɪ'pē²; *Sw.* **Filip:** fɪ'lɪp'ɪ¹; fɪ'lɪp'ɪ².

Phillippi: fɪ-lɪp'ai¹; fɪ-lɪp'ɪ² [Macedonian city; battle, 42 B. C.].

Philippine Islands: fɪl'ɪ-pɪn¹ or fɪl'ɪ-pɪn¹; fɪl'ɪ-pɪn² or fɪl'ɪ-pɪn². In British usage generally fɪl'ɪ-paɪn¹ [An archipelago south of China].

Philippoteaux: fɪ'lɪ'po'tō¹; fɪ'lɪ'po'tō² [Fr. historical painter (1815-84)].

Phllsthlm: fɪ-lɪs'chi-im¹; fɪ-lɪs'thi-ɪm² [Douai Bible].—**Philistim:** fɪ-lɪs'tɪm¹; fɪ-lɪs'tɪm² [Bible].—**Philistia:** fɪ-lɪs'tɪ-a¹; fɪ-lɪs'tɪ-a² [Bible].

Philistine: fɪ-lɪs'tɪn¹; fɪ-lɪs'tɪn². *E. & M.* fɪl'is-tain¹; *I.* fɪ-lɪs'tain¹ [A member of a warlike race that disputed the possession of Canaan with the Israelites].

Philistinism: fɪ-lɪs'tɪn-ɪzm¹ or fɪl'ɪs-tɪn-ɪzm¹; fɪ-lɪs'tɪn-ɪzm² or fɪl'ɪs-tɪn-ɪzm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Devotion to low aims].

Philoctetes: fɪl'øk-tɪ'tɪz¹; fɪl'ðe-tē'tēs² [In classic myth, an Argonaut who had the arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken].

Philo Judæus: fai'lo ju-dɪ'ʊs¹; fɪ'lo ju-dē'ʊs² [Jewish philosopher of the 1st century].

philologic: fɪl'o-ləj'ɪk¹; fɪl'o-ləg'ɪe² [Philological].—**philological:** fɪl'o-ləj'ɪ-kəl¹; fɪl'o-ləg'ɪ-eal². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lo-ləj'ɪ-kəl [Relating to philology].—**philologist:** fɪ-ləl'o-jɪst¹; fɪ-ləl'o-gɪst². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-ləl'o-jɪst¹ [An investigator of language].—**philology:** fɪ-ləl'o-jɪ¹; fɪ-ləl'o-gy². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-ləl'o-jɪ¹ [The study of language in connection with history and literature].

Philologus: fɪ-ləl'o-gʊs¹; fɪ-ləl'o-gʊs² [Bible].

Philomela: fɪl'o-mɪ'lə¹; fɪl'o-mē'la² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens].

Philometor: fɪl'o-mɪ'tər¹; fɪl'o-mē'tor² [Apocrypha]. [of a nut].

philopena: fɪl'o-pɪ'nə¹; fɪl'o-pē'nə² [Social game played with twin kernels

Philopæmen: fɪl'o-pɪ'men¹; fɪl'o-pē'men² [Gr. patriot (252?-183 B. C.)].

philosophic: fɪl'o-sef'ɪk¹; fɪl'o-sɔf'ɪe²—give the s its sibilant sound as in "see." *Wr.* fɪl'o-zef'ɪk—a pronunciation which he and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated also for its relatives **philosophical** and **philosophically**, now pronounced with a sibilant s. In these words Buchanan indicated a diphthongal i (ai as in "aisle") and a voiced s = z [Relating to philosophy].

philosophy: fɪ-les'o-fɪ¹; fɪ-lɔs'o-fy² [The principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Phinees: fin'1-es¹; fin'e-ēs² [Apocrypha].

Phinehas: fin'1-hās¹; fin'e-has² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F.

Phineās: fi'nē'ā¹; fi'nē'ā²; It. **Finco**: fi-nē'o¹; fi-nē'o²; Sp. **Phinees**: fi'ne-es¹; fi'nē-es².

Phineus: fai'nūs¹ or fin'1-ūs¹; fi'nūs² or fin'i-ūs² [In Classic myth, king of Salmydesus, blinded for depriving his sons of their sight in Thrace].

Phinoe: fin'o-1¹; fin'o-ē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phintias: fin'ti-as¹; fin'ti-as² [Pythias].

Phison: fai'sən¹; fi'son² [Apocrypha].

[vein].

phlebitis: fli-bai'tis¹; fle-bī'tis² [Inflammation of the inner membrane of a

phlebotomy: fli-bet'o-mi¹; fle-bōt'o-my² [Opening a vein to let blood].

Phlegethon: fleg'1-then¹ or flej'1-then¹; flēg'e-thōn² or flēg'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, a river of Hades].

phlegm: flem¹; flēm². At one time spelt *fleam*, it was pronounced flīm¹; flēm². In 1684 the Earl of Roscommon in his "Essay on Translated Verse" wrote; "Write with Fury, but correct with *Phleam*." To-day the *g* is silent, and the *e* short; but Dryden (1631-1701) and Pope (1688-1744) wrote:

They only think you animate your theme

With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*. DRYDEN *To Lee* 1.42.

Our critics take a contrary extreme;

They judge with fury, but they write with *flēme*.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 661 (1709).

phlegmagog, phlegmagogue: fleg'mə-gəg¹; flēg'ma-gōg² [A medicine for loosening phlegm].

phlegmasia: fleg-mē'si-a¹; flēg-mā'si-a², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., I., & M.*; *E. fleg-mē'si-a¹; St. & W. fleg-mē'si-a¹* [Inflammation accompanied by swelling].

phlegmatic: fleg-mat'ik¹; flēg-māt'ie². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) fleg'mō-tik¹ [Full of phlegm; hence, not easily aroused].

Phlegon: fli'gən¹; flē'gən² [Bible].

[fire to the temple of Apollo].

Phlegyas: fli'ji-as¹; flē'gy-as² [In Gr. myth, a king of the Lapithæ, who set

phlogiston: flo-jis'ten¹; flo-gis'tōn². By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated flo-gis'ten¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827). Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer who indicates it, but also only as alternative [In old chemistry, the principle assumed to form a constituent of all combustible bodies].

phlorizin: flōr'1-zin¹; flōr'i-zin². *E.* flō-riz'd'in¹; *M.* flō-rai'zin¹; *Wr.* flōr'1-zin¹ [A crystalline chemical compound].

Phochereth: fōk'1-reth¹; fōe'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

Phocion: fō'shi-ən¹; fō'shi-on² [Gr. general (?402-317 B. C.)].

Phœbe: fi'bī¹; fē'be² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr. **Phébé**: fē'bē¹; fē'bē²; It. **Febe**: fē'bē¹; fē'bē².

phœbe: fi'bī¹; fē'be² [A bird of the E. United States].

Phœbus: fi'bus¹; fē'būs² [The Gr. god Apollo as sun-god].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Phoenix: fi'nks¹; fē'nīks² [A city, the capital of Arizona]. See PHENIX.

phonetization: fō"nī-ti-zē'shən¹; fō"ne-ti-zā'shon². *E.* fō"net-ai-zē'shən¹ [The representing of sounds according to phonetic principles].

phonic: fən'ik¹ or fō'nīk¹; fōn'ie² or fō'nie². The first indicates American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; the second, British usage as noted by *E., I., M., & St.* [Pert. to sounds].

phonics: fən'iks¹; fōn'ies². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) fō'nīks¹, which *Standard & W.* also indicate as alternative [The science of articulate sounds].

phonogram: fō'no-gram¹; fō'no-gram²; *not* fēn'o-gram¹ [A sign that symbolizes an articulate sound].—**phonographer:** fō-neg'ra-fēr¹; fō-nōg'ra-fēr² [One skilled in phonography].—**phonographic:** fō'no-graf'ik¹; fō'no-grāf'ie².—**phonography:** fō-neg'ra-fi¹; fō-nōg'ra-fi² [The art of writing by sound].

phonotype: fō'no-taip¹; fō'no-tȳp² [An alphabet with one character for each simple sound of speech].

phonotypy: fō'no-taip"i¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.,* or fō-net'ī-pī¹, *I., St., & Wr.*; fō'no-tȳp"y or fō-nōt'y-py² [The representing of every elementary sound in speech with a distinct symbol].

Phoratha: fēr'ə-thā¹; fōr'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Phoreys: fēr'sis¹; fōr'çys² [In Classic myth, a sea-god].

Phoros: fō'res¹; fō'rōs² [Apocrypha].

phosphorus: fēs'far-us¹; fōs'for-ūs²; *not* fēs'fō-rus¹; *nor* fēs'fēr-us¹ [A chemical element used in medicine and the arts].

photographer: fō-tēg'ra-fēr¹; fō-tōg'ra-fēr²; *not* fō'to-graf"ər¹ [One who takes photographs].—**photographic:** fō'to-graf'ik¹; fō'to-grāf'ie² [Pert. to photography].—**photography:** fō-tēg'ra-fi¹; fō-tōg'ra-fi²; *not* fō'to-graf"i¹ [The process of taking pictures by the chemical action of light on sensitized plate or film].

photometer: fō-tēm'ī-tār¹; fō-tōm'e-tēr²; *not* fō'to-mī'tār¹ [An instrument for measuring the intensity of light].

[phrenitis].

phrenetic: frī-net'ik¹; frē-nēt'ie². Sheridan (1780) fren'ī-tīk¹ [Pert. to

phrenitis: frī-nai'tis¹ or frī-nī'tis¹; frē-nī'tis² or frē-nī'tis² [Brain fever].

phrenologic: fren"o-lej'ik¹; frēn"o-lōg'ie² [Pert. to phrenology].—**phrenologist:** frī-nel'o-jist¹; frē-nōl'o-gist² [One skilled in phrenology].—**phrenology:** frī-nel'o-jī¹; frē-nōl'o-gy². *St.* fren-əl'o-jī¹ [The science that determines the functions of the brain in general].

Phrygia: frij'ī-ə¹; frij'g'ī-a² [An ancient country in central Asia Minor].

Phryne: frai'nī¹; fry'ne² [Gr. courtesan of the 4th century B. C.].

phthalein: fhal'ī-in¹; thāl'e-īn². *M.* fthal'ī-in¹ [A chemical compound used as a coloring-matter].

phthisic: tiz'ik¹; tīs'ie², but sometimes heard tis'ik¹. So also with its relatives **phthis'ical** and **phthis'icky** [Phthisis].

phthisis: thai'sis¹ or this'is¹; thī'sis² or thīs'is². *E.* tai'sis¹. Murray notes fthis'is¹ as alternative. Perry (1805) this'is¹; Smart (1840) tai'sis¹, which Worcester (1859) indicates as alternative. Notwithstanding lexicographic record, many persons who use this word pronounce it tis'is¹. Compare **PHTHISIC** [Pulmonary consumption].

phthongal: theŋ'gəl¹; thōŋ'gal². *M.* fthōŋ'gəl¹ [Vocal].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, rule; but, **börn**;

Phud: fud¹; fūd² [Apocrypha].—**Phurah**: fiū'rā¹; fū'ra² [Bible].—**Phurim**: fiū'rim¹; fū'rim² [Bible].—**Phutiel**: fiū'ti-el¹; fū'ti-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Phuvah**: fiū'vā¹; fū'vā² [Bible].

phycology: fai-kol'o-jī¹; fȳ-ēöl'o-gy² [The science of seaweeds].

Phygellus: fi-jel'ūs¹; fy-ġēl'ūs² [Bible].

Phyllis: fil'is¹; fȳl'is² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Filide**: fī'li-dē¹; fī'li-dē².

phyloxanthin: fil'o-zan'thin¹; fȳl'o-zān'thin² [A yellow coloring-matter].

phyloxera: fil'eks-i'rā¹; fȳl'ōks-ē'ra² [A plant-louse that destroys grape-vines].

phylogeny: fai-løj'i-nū¹; fȳ-lōġ'e-ny² [Ancestral development].

physalite: fis'ə-lait¹; fȳs'a-lit². *E.* & *I.* fai'sə-lait¹; *Wr.* fiz'ə-lait¹ [A variety of topaz].

physeter: fai-si'tər¹; fȳ-sē'tēr². *E.* fai'se-tər¹; *St.* fi-si'tər¹ [A sperm-whale].

physic: fiz'ik¹; fȳs'ie² [Medicine in general].

physician: fi-zish'en¹; fy-šish'an² [A doctor of medicine].

physicist: fiz'i-sist¹; fȳs'i-ġist² [A specialist in physics].

physiognomy: fiz'i-eg'no-mū¹; fȳs'i-ōġ'no-my². Perry (1777) fiz-i-en'o-mū¹, which *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [The face or countenance as indicative of the character and the mind].

physique [Fr.]: fi-zik¹; fy-šik² [The build or frame of a person].

phytography: fai-teġ'ra-fi¹; fȳ-tōġ'ra-fy² [The classification and description of plants].

phytology: fai-tel'o-jī¹; fȳ-tōl'o-gy² [The study of plants].

pi¹, pie: pai¹; pī² [Type that has been disarranged]. [mathematical ratio].

pi²: pai¹ or pī¹; pī² or pī² [1. The 16th letter of the Gr. alphabet (Π, π). 2. A

placular: pai-ak'yu-lar¹; pi-ā'e'yu-lar² [Having power to atone].

pla mater: pai'ə mē'tər¹; pī'a mā'tēr² [A membrane that invests the brain and spinal cord].

plan: pi-an¹ or pyān¹; pi-ān² or pyān² [A tropical skin-disease].

planissimo [It.]: pī'ə-nis'i-mo¹; pī'a-nis'i-mo² [Very soft; softly: a direction in music].

pianist: pi-an'ist¹ or pī'ə-nist¹; pi-ān'ist² or pī'a-nist²; not pī'ə-nist¹, a vulgarity, perhaps formerly a provincialism, for it was indicated by Webster (1828). *Wr.* pi-ā-nist¹. The second pronunciation indicated above is common in England [A performer on the pianoforte].

pianiste [Fr.]: pī-a'nist¹; pī'ā'nist² [A pianist: used erroneously in Eng. [as a feminine form]].

piano (*a.*): pī-ā'no¹; pī-ā'no². *M.* pyā'no¹ [Soft].

piano (*n.*): pi-an'o¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or pī-ā'nō¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; pī-ā'n'o² or pī-ā'nō². In England the *a* is frequently pronounced as in "art"; in the United States, as in "at" [A pianoforte].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

planoforte: pi-an"o-fēr'te¹, *C. & M.*, or pi-an"o-fōr'tē¹, *Standard & W.*; pi-ān"o-fōr'tē² or pi-ān"o-fōr'tē². A far more common pronunciation than either of these, and one which is in very general use but not noted as preferred by any dictionary, is pi-an'ō-fōrt¹. *E.* pi-an'ā-fōrtā¹; *I.* pi-an'ō-fōr'tē¹; *St.* pi-an'ō-fōr'tē¹; *Wr.* pi-ā'nō-fōr'tū¹, which was indicated also by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [A stringed musical instrument with a keyboard].

piazza: pi-az'ə¹ or (*It.*) pī-āt'za¹; pi-āz'a² or (*It.*) pī-āt'zā² [1. An open area or public square. 2. By erroneous 17th century use, a covered walk or gallery outside a building; hence (U. S.), a veranda or porch].

Pi=beseth: pai"=bī'seth¹; pī"=bē'sēth² [Bible].

pibroch: pī'brōn¹; pī'brōn². *M.* pī'brōn¹; *St.* pī'brēk¹; *Wr.* pai'brēk¹ and so recorded by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844). The word is not in Buchanan, Perry, Sheridan, or Walker. It has been erroneously used to designate the bagpipes [Martial music played by the Scottish Highlanders on the bagpipes].

pica: pai'kə¹; pī'ea² [A former size of type approximating to modern 12-point. It was used as a standard unit of measurement for type, leads, rules, etc.].

picador: pik"ə-dōr'¹; pīe"ə-dōr'² [Bull-fighter].

picayune: pik"ə-yūn'¹; pīe"ə-yūn'² [A small coin; hence, a person or thing of slight importance or small value].

Piccadilly: pik'ə-dil'¹; pīe'ə-dil'²; *not* pik-a-dil'¹ [A street in London].

piceous: pis'1-us¹; pīe'e-ūs². *C. & E.* piśh'ius¹; *I.* piśh'us¹; *Wr.* pai'si-us¹ [Relating to or resembling pitch].

Pichegru: piśh"grü'¹; pīch"grü'² [Fr. general (1761-1804)].

picked¹: pik'ed¹; pīk'ēd² [1. Having spines or prickles. 2. Picked or sharp-pointed. 3. Smartly dressed; spruce]. [stalks, etc.].

picked²: pikt¹; pīkt² [1. Selected or chosen. 2. Cleaned as by picking].

picot [Fr.]: pi'kō'¹; pī'eō'²—the *t* is silent. *M.* pi-kō'¹; *Wr.* pī'kō'¹ [The outer edge of a flounce].

Picquart: pī'kūr'¹; pī'kār'² [Fr. general (1854-)]. [and aloes].

piera: pik'rā¹ or pai'krā¹; pīe'ra² or pī'era² [A cathartic powder of canella].

picrate: pik'rēt¹; pīe'rāt². *E.* pai'krāt¹; *M.* pik'rit¹ [A salt of picric acid].

picric: pik'rik¹; pīe'rie². *E. & I.* pai'krīk¹ [Bitter; as, *picric* acid, a yellow compound used in explosives and dyeing].

picture: pik'tiur¹; pīe'tūr². *C. & W.* pik'chur¹. The pronunciation pik'-chur¹ was noted by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828) indicated pikt'yur¹, which is less slovenly and is supported by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*

piece: pīs¹; pēq² [A fragment].

pièce de résistance [Fr.]: pyēs də rē"zīs'tāns'¹; pyeç de rē"sis'tānç'² [A principal work or dish].

pied: paid¹; pīd² [Mottled; variegated].

pied-à-terre [Fr.]: pyē"ā"=tār'¹; pye"ā"=tēr'²; *not* pīd"=a"=ter'¹, an absurd attempt at Anglicizing a phrase that is still unnaturalized. Compare FRACAS; TAPIS [Literally, a footing; hence, a resting-place or lodging].

Piedmont: pīd'mōnt¹; pēd'mōnt² [It. division].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; oil, boy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

pler: *pīr*¹; *pēr*² [1. A support for some structure. 2. A jetty or projecting wharf].

plerce: *pīrs*¹; *pērc*². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) *pūrs*¹. See **PIERCE** [To penetrate or puncture].

Married to immortal verse

Such as the melting soul may pierce.

MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 138.

Pleria: *pai-i'ri-ə*¹; *pī-ē'ri-a*² [A coast-district of ancient Macedon; fabled birthplace of Orpheus].—**Pierian:** *pai-i'ri-an*¹; *pī-ē'ri-an*² [Pert. to the fountain of the Muses in Pleria; as, the *Pierian* spring, whose waters proved a source of inspiration to those who drank from it].

Plerides: *pai-er'i-diz*¹; *pī-ēr'i-dēs*² [The Muses. See **PIERIAN**].

Pierre: See under **PETER**.

[tume].

Pierrot [Fr.]: *pyē'rō*¹; *pyē'rō*²—the *t* is silent [A buffoon in white cos-
tume].

Pietermaritzburg: *pī'ter-mā'rits-būrg*¹; *pē'tēr-mā'rits-būrg*² [Capital of Natal, British South Africa].

[17th century].

Pietism: *pai'i-tizm*¹; *pī'e-tiſm*² [A Lutheran religious movement of the
17th century].

plg: *pig*¹; *pīg*² [A hog].

pigeon: *pij'an*¹; *pīg'on*². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *pij'an*¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) *pi'in*¹ [A bird of the order *Columbæ*; a dove].

Pī=ha Hiroth: *pai''hə-hai'rōth*¹; *pī''ha-hī'rōth*² [Bible].

piked: *paikt*¹ or *pik'ed*¹; *pikt*² or *pik'ēd*². *C., M., & W.* *pai'ked*¹. Knowles (1835) *pī'kd*¹; Smart (1840) *pikt*¹; Wright (1855) *paikt*¹ [Having a pike; pointed; picked].

[Christ to be crucified].

Pilate: *pai'lit*¹; *pī'lat*² [A Roman procurator of Judea, who delivered
Christ to be crucified].

Pilatus: *pi-lā'tūs*¹; *pī-lā'tūs*²; *not* *pai-lē'tus*¹ [Swiss mountain].

pillau: *pi-lau*¹; *pi-lou*². *C. & Wr.* *pi-lō*¹; *E. & I.* *pai'lō*¹ [An Eastern dish of rice, raisins, and fowl or meat].

Pildash: *pil'dash*¹; *pīl'dāsh*² [Bible].

pilleated: *pai'li-ēt'ed*¹, *Standard, E., St., & W., or pil'i-ēt'ed*¹, *C. & Wr.*; *pī'li-āt'ēd*² or *pī'le-āt'ēd*². *I.* *pai'li-ēt-ed*¹; *M.* *pai'h-ēt-ed*¹ [Provided with a pileus or cap].

Pileha: *pil'i-hā*¹ or *pai'li-hā*¹; *pīl'e-hā*² or *pī'le-hā*² [Bible].

Pileser: *pai-li'sər*¹; *pī-lē'sēr*² [Bible].

pileus: *pai'li-us*¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or pil'i-us*¹, *C.*; *pī'le-ūs*² or *pī'e-ūs*². *I.* *pai'li-us*¹ [A brimless round felt cap worn by ancient artizans, fishermen, and sailors; hence, any cap-like covering].

Pilha: *pil'hā*¹; *pīl'ha*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Pilica: *pi-li'ka*¹; *pi-li'ēā*² [Polish town].

[feathers, etc.].

pillow: *pil'o*¹; *pīl'o*². Do not obscure the last syllable [A bag or cushion of
feathers, etc.].

Pilneser: *pil-nī'zer*¹; *pīl-nē'šēr*². Same as **TIGLATH=PILESER**.

pilose: *pai'lōs*¹; *pīlōs*². *Wr.* *pi-lōs*¹ [Covered with hair].

Piltal: *pil'tai*¹ or *pil'ti-ai*¹; *pīl'ti*² or *pīl'ta-i*² [Bible].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

l: e = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

pilum [L.]: pai'lum¹; pī'lūm² [A heavy javelin].

pilus [L.]: pai'lus¹; pī'lūs² [A hair].

Pimenta: pi-men'ta¹; pi-mēn'ta². *C. & I.* pai-men'ta¹ [A genus of trees that yields the pimento of commerce].

pimento: pi-men'to¹; pi-mēn'to²—the *o* is short [Allspice].

pimpinel: pim'pær-nel¹; pīm'pēr-nēl²; *not* pim-pūr'nāl¹ [A herbaceous flowering plant with red or scarlet blossoms].

pince-nez [Fr.]: pañs''nē¹; pāñç''nē²—the *z* is silent [Eye-glasses kept in place by a spring which pinches the nose].

pincers: pin'særz¹; pīn'çērs². Distinguish from **PINCHERS** [An implement for gripping anything to be held fast].

pinchers: pinch'ærz¹; pīnch'ērç² [Pincers: a colloquial form].

Pinchot: pin'shō¹; pīn'çho² [Am. forester and conservationist (1865–)].

Pincian: pin'shi-æn¹; pīn'shi-æn² [Relating to one of the hills of ancient Rome, modern **Monte Pincio**: mon'tē pin'cho¹; mon'tē pin'cho²].

Pindar: pin'dar¹; pīn'dar² [Gr. lyric poet (522–443 B. C.)].

pindaree: pin-dā-rī¹; pīn-dā-rē². *C.* pin-dar'ī¹; *E.* pin-dā-rī¹; *I.* pin'da-rī¹ [One of a horde of mercenary soldiers and freebooters of Central India].

Pindarie: pin-dar'ik¹; pīn-dār'ie² [After the style of Pindar].

Pindarus: pin'da-rus¹; pīn'da-rūs² [Same as **PINDAR**].

pine: pain¹; pīn² [A timber-tree that yields cones].

pineal: pin'ī-əl¹; pīn'e-əl². *I.* pin'ī-əl¹; *St.* pai-nī'əl¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pin'yəl¹; Smart (1840) pai'nī-əl¹ [Shaped like a pine-cone].

Pinero: pi-ner'o¹; pi-nēr'o² [A British dramatist (1855–)].

pinite: pin'ait¹; pīn'it². *E. & M.* pai'nait¹ [1. A mineral. 2. A chemical].

pinnaee: pin'is¹; pīn'aç² [An eight-oared boat or a warship's steam-launch].

pinnate: pin'ēt¹; pīn'āt² [Arranged like a feather: said of certain leaves].

pinochle, **pinocle**: pī'nek-l¹ or pin'o-kl¹; pī'nœe-l² or pīn'o-el² [A game of cards].

pinole: pi-nō'lē¹ or pi-nōl'¹; pi-nō'lç² or pi-nōl'². *C.* pi-nō'lē¹ [maize and mesquite=beans].

Pinon: pai'nēn¹; pī'nōn² [Bible].

pīñon: pī-nyōn'¹ or pin'yān¹; pī-nyōn'² or pin'yōn². *M.* pin-yen'¹ [The edible seed of a nut-pine].

pint: paint¹; pīnt² [A dry or liquid measure].

pinta: pin'ta¹ or (*Sp.*) pīn'ta¹; pīn'ta² or (*Sp.*) pīn'tā² [A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico].

plntado [Sp.]: pin-tā'do¹ or pin-tē'do¹; pīn-tā'do² or pīn-tā'do² [Spotted; [pied].

Pinzon: pīn-çhōn'¹; pīn-thōn'² [Two Sp. navigators and discoverers (1) 441–93; (2) 1460–1524].

plou=piou [Fr.]: pī''u=pi''ū¹; pī''u'=pi''ū² [A soldier in the ranks].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, police; **obey**, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rûle**; but, **bŭrn**;

plous: pai'us¹; pī'ūs² [Religious; devout].

piiperidin, piiperidine: pi-per'i-din¹, *Standard*, or pai-per'i-din¹, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; pi-për'i-din² or pi-për'i-din². *M.* pi-per'i-dain¹ [A chemical compound obtained from the pepper-plant].

piiperonal: pip'er-o-nal¹; pīp'ër-o-näl². *C. & E.* pai-per'o-nal¹ [A chemical [used in making perfumes]].

pipstrel: pip'is-trel¹; pīp'is-trël². *E. & St.* pi-pis'trel¹; *I.* pai-pis'trel¹; *Wr.* pi-pis'trel¹ [A reddish-brown bat].

Piqua: pik'wə¹; pik'wa² [City in Ohio].

piquancy: pī'kən-si¹; pī'kan-çy² [The quality of exciting the appetite, in- [terest, or curiosity]].

piquant: pī'kant¹ or (*Fr.*) pī'kän¹; pī'kant² or (*Fr.*) pī'kän². *Wr.* pik'-ent¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) pī'kant¹ **1.** Having a sharp taste. **2.** Lively and interesting.

piquante [*Fr.*]: pī'kän¹; pī'kän²; not pi'kant¹ [Piquant].

plique (*v.*): pik¹; pik² [Slight irritation or anger].

pliqué (*n.*) [*Fr.*]: pī'kē¹; pī'kē² **1.** A cotton fabric. **2.** In music, a staccato by bowing on a stringed instrument].

pliquet: pi-ket¹ or (*Fr.*) pī'kē¹; pi-kēt² or (*Fr.*) pī'kē². *E. & I.* pik'et¹; *M., W., & Wr.* pi-ket¹ [A game of cards].

Pira: pai'rə¹; pī'ra² [Apocrypha].

Piræus: pai-rī-us¹; pī-rē-ūs² [Gr. seaport].

Piram: pai'rəm¹; pī'ram² [Bible].

Pirathon: pir'ə-thən¹; pī'r'a-thön² [Bible].

Pirithous: pai-rith'o-us¹; pī-rith'o-üs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Lapithæ who attempted to carry Persephone from Hades].

pirouette: pir'u-et¹; pī'r'u-ët²; not pi-rū-et¹ [A whirl or turn about on [the toes]].

Pisa: pī'za¹; pī'gä² [It. province and its capital].

Pisano: pī-zā-no¹; pī-gä-no² [Family of It. sculptors (1206-1349)].

Piscataquis: pis-kat'ə-kwis¹; pīs-eät'a-kwis² [County in Me.].

piscatory: pis'ka-to-rī¹; pīs'ea-to-ry² [Pert. to fish or fishing].

Pisces [*L.*]: pis'iz¹; pīs'ëg² [Fishes].

pisciculture: pis'i-kul'tiur¹; pīs'i-eül'tür² [The rearing of fish].

piscina [*L.*]: pi-sai'nə¹ or -sī'nə¹; pī-sī'na² or -sī'na² [A baptismal font or stone basin].

piscine: pis'in¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, or pis'ain¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; pīs'-in² or pīs'in² [Pert. to fish].

Pisgah: piz'gū¹; pīs'gä² [Bible].

Pishon: pai'shən¹; pī'shön² [Bible (R. V.)].

pisiform: pai'si-fөрm¹; pī'si-fөрm² [Shaped like a pea].

Pisistratus: pi-sis'trə-tus¹; pi-sīs'tra-tüs² [Gr. tyrant (600?-527 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ë; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

pismire: pis'mair¹; pɪs'mɪr². *St. & Wr.* piz'mair¹, also indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [An ant].

pisolite: pai'so-lait¹; pɪ'so-lɪt² [A variety of limestone].

Pison: pai'sən¹; pɪ'sən² [Bible].—**Pispah:** pis'pā¹; pɪs'pā² [Bible].

pistache: pis'tash¹; pɪs'tʃə² [Same as PISTACHIO].

pistachio: pis-tē'shu-o¹, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.,* or pis-tā'shi-ō¹, *E.*; pɪs-tā'chi-ō² or pɪs-tā'chi-ō². *C.* pis-tē'shiō¹; *Wr.* pis-tē'shō¹, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Buchanan (1757) pis-tach'o¹; Perry (1777) pis-tach'i-o¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) pis-tē'chō¹ [A nut-bearing tree of Western Asia with almond-like kernel].

Pithom: pai'them¹; pɪ'thəm² [Bible].—**Pithon:** pai'fhon¹; pɪ'thɒn² [Bible].

pituitary: pit'yū-i-tē-rɪ¹, *Standard & C.,* or pɪ-tiū'i-tē-rɪ¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; pɪt'yū-i-tē-ry² or pɪ-tiū'i-tā-ry² [Secreting phlegm or mucus].

plu [It.]: piū¹; pū². *St.* pī-ū¹; *W.* pyū¹; *Wr.* pi'yū¹ [More: used as a direction in music; as, *plu allegro*, faster].

Plus: pai'us¹; pɪ'ʊs² [A name borne by ten Popes of Rome].

plwarrie: pi-wor'ɪ¹; pi-war'ē². *C., M., & W.* pi-wer'ɪ¹; *E.* pi-wār'ɪ¹; *I.* pai-war'ɪ¹ [An intoxicant made from cassava].

Pizarro: pi-zār'o¹ or (*Sp.*) pɪ-thār'o¹; pi-zār'o² or (*Sp.*) pɪ-thār'o² [*Sp.* conqueror of Peru (1475?–1541)].

pizzicato [It.]: pɪt'sɪ-kā-to¹; pɪt'si-cā-to² [Pinched: said of a note of a stringed instrument when plucked with the fingers].

placable: plē'kə-bl¹; plā'ea-bl². *E. & I.* plak'ə-bl¹. The first pronunciation dates from Bailey (1732) and has been indicated by most lexicographers to the present time. Of the earlier of them Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) alone noted plak'ə-bl¹ [That may be pacified].

placard (*n.*): plak'ərd¹; plā'e'ard². *Wr.* plə-kārd¹. A third pronunciation plak'ərd¹ is frequent in England [A printed announcement displayed in public].

placard (*v.*): plə-kūrd¹; pla-eārd². *E. & I.* plak'ərd¹ [To announce by placard].

placate: plē'kēt¹; plā'eāt². *E. & I.* plak'ēt¹ [To make friendly; appease or conciliate].—**placatory:** plē'kə-to-rɪ¹; plā'ea-to-ry².

place: plēs¹; plāç²; not plais¹. See MAID; MAIDEN [A definite locality or location]. Compare PLAICE.

placer¹: plēs'ər¹; plāç'er² [One who puts in place]. Distinguish PLACER².

placer²: plas'ər¹ or (*Sp.*) pla-ther¹; plāç'er or (*Sp.*) plä-thēr². *E.* plā'sər¹; *I., M., & Wr.* plēs'ər¹ [In mining, a place where surface is washed for minerals].

plagiarism: plē'ji-ə-rizm¹; plā'gi-a-rizm². So also with its relatives **plagi-a-rist**, **plagi-a-rize**. *St.* plē'jə-rizm¹ [The act of appropriating the work of another and giving it out as one's own].

plagiarist: plē'ji-ē-rɪ¹; plā'gi-ā-ry². Elphinston (1765) plaj'ə-rɪ¹ [Archaic form of PLAGIARISM].

plague: plēg¹; plāg² [An epidemic disease].

2: wɒlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɒl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

plaguy: plēg'1; plāg'y² [Annoying: a colloquialism].

plaice: plēs¹; plāç²; *not* plais¹ [A flat food-fish].

plaid: plād¹; plāç², *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or plēd¹; plād², E., I., M., & St.*, and so indicated by Perry (1777), but the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1757) to Wright (1855) noted the *a* short as in "at." Lord Byron wrote (1806), "This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*; the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography.

My cap was the coronet, my cloak was the *plaid*,
As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade."

Lachin y Gair st. 2.

plain: plēn¹; plān²; *not* plain¹ [An expanse of level land].

plait: plēt¹; plāt². Two other pronunciations are heard: (1) plit¹; plēt² and (2) plat¹; plāt². These are commonly applied: the first, to a fold in dress-goods and, in the United States, to a braid of hair, but *braiding* is more commonly used; the second, especially in England, to a braid of hair.

planchette [Fr.]: plan-shet'¹; plān-çhēt'². *C.* plan-çhet'¹; *St.* plān-shet'¹ [A small board].

Plançon: plān'sōn'¹; plān'çōn'² [Fr. singer (1854-)].

plane: plēn¹; plān² [Any flat surface].

planet: plan'tit¹; plān'et² [A heavenly body that revolves around the sun].

Planquette: plān'ket'¹; plān'kēt'² [Fr. composer (1850-1903)].

plant: plant¹; plānt². See *ASK*. *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.* plant¹; *E.* plēt¹; *M.* plant¹. Walker's so-called "coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*," is the pronunciation of a large number of educated and refined people throughout the British Empire and elsewhere.

Plantagenet: plantaj'i-net¹; plān-tāg'e-nēt² [Eng. dynasty].

plantain: plant'in¹; plān'tin², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I., M., St., & W.* plant'ēn¹ [A banana-like plant].

plaque: plak¹; plāk². *E. & I.* plāk¹; *M.* plok¹ [A slab, as of metal or porcelain].

plasma: plaz'mā¹; plās'mā². *C.* plas'mā¹ [The liquid part of nutritive [animal fluid]].

Platea: plā-tī'ā¹; plā-tē'ā² [Gr. city, scene of battle, 479 B. C.].

plate: plēt¹; plāt² [1. A flat slab, as of metal. 2. A shallow vessel, as of porcelain, in which food is served].

plateau: plā-tō'¹; plā-tō'² [An elevated plain].

platina: plat'i-nā¹; plāt'i-nā². *C.* plā-tī'nā¹ [Platinum, a steel-gray me- [allic element]].

Plato: plē'tō¹; plā'tō² [Gr. philosopher (427-347 B. C.)].—**Platonic**: plā-tēn'ik¹; plā-tōn'ic².—**Platonist**: plē'tō-nist¹; plā'tō-nist². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) plat'o-nist¹ [A follower of Plato].

platyrrhine: plat'i-rin¹; plāt'y-rin². *W.* plat'i-rin¹ [Having a broad nose].

plausible: plō'zī-bl¹; plā'çi-bl² [Seeming likely to be true].

plausive: plō'siv¹; plā'siv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* plō'zīv¹ [Manifesting praise].

Plautus: plō'tus¹; plā'tūs² [Rom. dramatist (254-184 B. C.)].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

play: plē¹; plā²; not plai¹.

plaza [Sp.]: plā'zə¹ or (Sp.) plā'fha¹; plā'za² or (Sp.) plā'thā². *M.* plā'fha¹ or plā'sa¹ [An open square or market-place].

plead (v.): plid¹; plēd² [To urge by argument or persuasion in behalf of].—**plead** (pp.): pled¹; plēd². The past participle **plead'ed** (plid'id¹; plēd'ed²), formed according to the regular rules of grammar, is to be preferred.

pleasance: plez'əns¹; plēs'əŋ². *Wr.* pliz'əns¹ [Pleasantness].

pleased: plīzd¹; plēs'd²; not plī'zed¹. Compare **BEQUEATHED** [Gratified].

plebeian: pli-bī'ən¹; ple-bē'an². *I.* pli-bī'ən¹; *W. & Wr.* ph-bī'yən¹ [Pert. to the common people].

plebiscite: pleb'is-tī¹; plēb'ī-sīt². *E.* pleb-is'ī-tī¹; *Wr.* pleb'ī-sīt¹ [An expression of the popular will by vote].

plebs: plebz¹; plēbs² [The common people, especially of ancient Rome].

Pleid: plai'ad¹ or plī'ad¹; plī'ād² or plē'ād². *W. & Wr.* plī'yad¹ [One of the **PLEIADES**].

Pleidades: plai'ə-dīz¹ or plī'ə-dīz¹; plī'ə-dēs² or plē'ə-dēs². *W. & Wr.* plī'yə-dīz¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); Ash (1775) noted *plei'ades*. The second was recorded by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Jameson registered plē'ə-dīz¹ [1. In Gr. and Rom. myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. 2. A group of stars in the constellation Taurus].

Pleid: plai'adz¹ or plī'adz¹; plī'āds² or plē'āds². The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); the second by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). A third pronunciation—plē'adz²; plā'āds²—was indicated by Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) [The Pleiades].

Pleione: pli-ai'o-nī¹; plē-i'o-nē² [Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the

Pleistocene: plais'to-sīn¹; plīs'to-çēn² [In geology, the Glacial epoch].

plenary: plī'nə-rī¹ or plen'ə-rī¹; plē'na-ry² or plēn'a-ry². The first, which is indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.*, was noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The second, preferred by Worcester, was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Full; complete].

plenicorn: plen'ī-kōrn¹; plēn'i-eōrn². *E., I., M., & W.* plī'ni-kōrn¹—the pronunciation current in Great Britain [Having solid horns: said of deer].

plenipotentiary: plen'ī-po-ten'shū-ē-rī¹; plēn'ī-po-tēn'shī-ā-ry², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C.* plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; *E.* ple-ni-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; *I.* plen'ī-pō-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; *M.* plen'ī-po-ten'shā-rī¹; *St.* plen'ī-pō-ten'shār-ī¹ [A person empowered to transact any business].

[complete].

plentitude: plen'ī-tiūd¹; plēn'ī-tūd²; not -tūd¹ [The state of being full or

plenteous: plēn'ti-ūs¹; plēn'te-ūs². Sheridan (1780) plen'chūs¹; Walker (1791) plen'chū-ūs¹ [Amplly sufficient for every purpose].

Plesiosaurus: plī'si-o-sē'rus¹; plē'si-o-sā'rūs² [A fossil long-necked marine reptile].

plethora: plefh'o-rā¹; plēth'o-ra². Reid (1844) plī-fhō'rā¹ [Excessive fullness].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

plethoric: ph-ther'ik¹ or pleth'o-rik¹; ple-thör'ie² or plēth'o-rīe². The first is preferred by most of the earlier and the modern dictionaries; the second was indicated by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), and Webster (1828) and is now noted as alternative by the modern lexicons. *I. & St.* plī-ther'ik¹ [Excessively full; overloaded].

pleurisy: plū'ri-si¹; plū'ri-sy². *I. & Wr.* plū'ri-si¹ [Inflammation of the pleura or membranes that line the sides of the chest].

plicate: plai'kēt¹; plī'ēāt² [Folded; plaited].—**plication:** ph-kē'shən¹; pli-ēā'shən² [A folding or that which is folded].

plight: plait¹; plit² [A complicated situation].

[(62-110)].

Pliny: plin'1; plīn'y² [**1.** Rom. naturalist (23-79)]. **2.** Roman orator

Pliocene: plai'o-sin¹; plī'o-çēn² [A geological series].

Plock: pløk¹; plök² [Pol. town].

Plotinism: plo-tai'nizm¹; plo-tī'nīsm², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.* plō'-ti-nizm¹ [Relating to PLOTINUS].

Plotinus: plo-tai'nus¹; plo-tī'nūs² [Gr. philosopher (204?-270?)].

plough. See PLOW.

plover: pluv'ar¹; plòv'ēr² [A shore-bird, the lapwing].

plow: plau¹; plow²—a pronunciation contrary to analogy, for in *blow*, *flow*, *glow*, *low*, *slow*, the *ow* has the sound of long *ō* [An implement for turning the soil]. Spelt also **plough** but pronounced the same way.

plumb: plum¹; plūm²—the *b* is silent. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB [True; upright].

plume: plūm¹; plūm². *I. & Wr.* plūm¹ [A large ornamental feather].

plumose: plū'mōs¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or plū-mōs¹, M., St., & Wr.;* plū'mōs² or plū-mōs². *I.* plū'mōs¹ [Having feathers].

plural: plū'ræl¹; plū'ral². *Wr.* plū'ræl¹ [More than one].

plus: plus¹; plūs² [An addition or extra quantity].

plush: plush¹; plūsh² [A velvet-like fabric].

Pluto: plū'to¹; plū'to²; not plū'to¹. So also with its relatives **Plu-to'ni-an**, **Plu-ton'ic**, **Plu'to-nism**, **Plu'to-nist** [Rom. god of the underworld].

plutocracy: plu-tek'ra-si¹; plū-tōe'ra-çy² [The wealthy classes].

Plutus: plū'tus¹; plū'tūs² [Gr. god of riches].

[tionary calendar].

Pluviôse [Fr.]: plū'vi'ōz'1; plū'vi'ōs'2 [The fifth month of the Fr. revolu-

pneuma: niū'ma¹; nū'ma²—the *p* is silent [**1.** Breath; spirit. **2.** A sequence of tones in music]. See P.

pneumatics: niu-mat'iks¹; nū-māt'ies² [The science that treats of the pressure, elasticity, and density of gases].

pneumo-: niū'mo-¹; nū'mo-² [A combining form from the Gr. πνεύμων, lung; used in scientific terminology]. See P.

pneumonia: niu-mō'mi-a¹; nū-mō'ni-a² [Inflammation of the lung-tissue].

Pnyx: niks¹; nŷks² [In ancient Greece, the meeting-place of the popular assembly for political deliberations].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ʃhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

poach: pōch¹; pōch² [1. To cook (eggs) by dropping them, after breaking, into boiling water. 2. To rob of game]. [chief of Virginia (1595-1617)].

Pocahontas: pō'kə-hən'təs¹; pō'ea-hən'tas² [A daughter of an Amerind]

Pochereth: pok'ɪ-reth¹ or pō'kɪ-reth¹; pōe'e-rēth² or pō'ee-rēth² [Bible].

podagra: po-dag'rə¹ or -dē'grə¹, or ped'ə-grə¹; po-dāg'ra² or -dā'grā², or pōd'a-grā². The first two are heard in the United States, the third is used in Great Britain [Gout in the foot].

podgy: peɪ'ɪ¹; pōg'y² [Short and fat].

Podlebrad: po-dyē'brat¹; po-dyē'brāt² [King of Bohemia, 1458 (1420-71)].

Podolsk: po-dōlsk'¹; po-dōlsk'² [Rus. town].

podophyllin, podophylline: ped'o-fil'm¹; pōd'o-fyl'in². *E.* ped-ef'il-in¹; *St.* pōd'o-fil'in¹ [A chemical product used as a cathartic].

Podophyllum: ped'o-fil'um¹; pōd'o-fyl'um² [May=apple].

Poe: pō¹; pō² [Am. poet and novelist (1809-49)]. [language].

poem: pō'em¹; pō'ēm²; *not* pōm¹, *nor* pō'am¹ [A composition in metrical

poesy: pō'ɪ-sɪ¹; pō'e-sy²; *not* pō'ɪ-zɪ¹ [Poetry: an archaism].

poignancy: peɪn'ən-sɪ¹; pōin'an-ɔy²—the *g* is silent [Acuteness or severity as of pain or grief].

poignant: peɪn'ənt¹; pōin'ant²—the *g* is silent. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pwei'nənt¹ [Keenly piercing; cutting].

pollu (le) [Fr.]: læ pwā'lü'¹; le pwā'lü² [Literally, the hairy: applied especially to French soldiers returned from the front in the European War, 1914-].

Polncaré: pwa'n'kə'rē'¹; pwa'n'ēä're'² [Fr. president (1860-)].

Polnciana: peɪn'si-ē'nə¹ or -ā'nə¹; pōin'çi-ā'na² or -ā'na² [A genus of tropical trees with orange-yellow and bright scarlet flowers].

Poinsettia: peɪn-set'ɪ-ə¹; pōin'sēt'ɪ-a²; *not* peɪn-si'et-ə¹ as sometimes heard [A Mexican evergreen shrub with red leaf-bracts and greenish-yellow flowers].

point: peɪnt¹; pōint²; *not* paint¹, a pronunciation formerly prevalent in England and still sometimes heard among the lower middle class of London. See BOIL; COIN.

poison: peɪ'zn¹; pōi'zn²; *not* peɪ'sən¹, *nor* peɪ'zn¹. See BOIL; COIN.

poise: peɪz¹; pōis² [Balance; equanimity].

Poitiers: peɪ'tɪrɪ¹ or (*Fr.*) pwā'ti'ē'¹; pōi'tērs² or (*Fr.*) pwā'ti'ē'² [Fr. [city].

Polaris: po-lē'ris¹; po-lā'ris²; *not* po-lār'is¹ [The pole-star].

polarize: pō'lār-aɪz¹; pō'lār-ɪz² [To give polarity to]. [58].

Pole: pūl¹; pōl²; erroneously pōl¹. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. prelate (1500-]

Pole=Carew: pūl-kār'ɪ¹; pōl-ēār'ɪ². See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

police: po-lis'¹; po-līç². Formerly (16th cent.) pol'is¹, and sometimes heard to-day in Scotland and Ireland. The pronunciation pō'lis¹, invariably used by members of the municipal force organized to maintain order, which some orthoepists condemn as vulgar, is in accord with analogy as indicated by *bod'ice*, *chal'ice*, *mal'ice*, etc.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʌle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

pone

1: artistic, *árt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

pollomyelitis: *pel'í-o-mai'í-loi'tis¹ or -li'tis¹; pöl'i-o-mý'e-li'tis² or -li'tis²* [Paralysis of the spinal cord].

Pollish: *pō'hsh¹; pō'lish²* [Pert. to the ancient kingdom of Poland in north-
[of manner].

pollsh: *pel'ish¹; pöl'ish²* [Glossiness of surface; finish; hence, refinement

politic: *pel'í-tik¹; pöl'i-tie²* [Characterized by sagacity and prudence].—

political: *po-lit'í-kal¹; po-lit'í-cal²* [Pert. to politics].—**polities**: *pel'í-tiks¹; pöl'i-ties²* [The principles of civil government and conduct of state affairs].

Polk: *pök¹; pök²*—the *l* is silent [Am. statesman; 11th President of the United States (1795-1849)].

poll¹: *pöl¹; pöl²* **I. v.** To enroll, as for taxation or voting. **II. n.** A list of persons registered, as for taxation or voting].

poll²: *pel¹; pöl²* [In Eng. university slang, especially Cambridge, a student who read for a pass degree without trying for honors].

Poll: *pel¹; pöl²* [A parrot; abbreviation of *Polly*].

polonaise: *pel'o-nēz'¹, E., I., & M., or (Fr.) pō'lō'nēz'¹, Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; pöl'o-nās'² or (Fr.) pō'lō'nās'²* [1. An article of apparel for women. 2. A dance of Polish origin].

Polonese: *pel'o-nis'¹ or pō'lo-niz'¹, Standard & C.; pöl'o-nēs'² or pō'lo-nēs'². E. & I. pel'o-niz'¹; M. pel'en-is'¹; St., W., & Wr. pō'lo-niz¹* [The Polish language].

poly- (*prefix*): *pel'í-¹; pöl'y-²* [From the Greek *πολύς*, many; much: used chiefly in scientific terminology].

polybasite: *pel'í-bē'sait¹; pöl'y-bā'sit². C., M., W., & Wr. po-lib'a-sait¹; E. pel-a-bē'zait¹; I. & St. pel'í-bē-sait¹* [A metallic mineral].

Polycarp: *pel'í-kārp¹; pöl'y-ēārp²* [A masculine personal name]. **F. Polycarp**: *pō'li-kārp¹; pöl'y-ēārp²; It. Policarpine*: *pō'li-kārp¹; pöl'y-ēārp²*.

Polycletus: *pel'í-klí'tus¹; pöl'y-elē'tūs²* [Gr. sculptor (5th cent. B. C.)].

Polycrates: *po-lik'rā-tiz¹; po-lý'e'ra-tēs²* [Gr. tyrant, crucified 522 B. C.)].

Polydamas: *pel'í-dē'mas¹; pöl'y-dā'mas²* [1. In Gr. myth, a Trojan hero. 2. A Gr. athlete in the Olympic games, 408 B. C.] [Priam].

Polydorus: *pel'í-dō'rus¹; pöl'y-dō'rūs²* [In Gr. myth, the youngest son of

polygamy: *po-lig'ā-mu¹; po-lýg'a-my²*. So also with all its relatives **polyg'a-mist**, **po-lýg'a-mous**, etc. [Marriage with more than one wife at one time].

Polygnotus: *pol'ig-nō'tus¹; pöl'yg-nō'tūs²* [Gr. painter of the 5th cent.].

polyhedron: *pel'í-hí'drən¹; pöl'y-hē'dron²* [In geometry, a solid bounded by more than four plane faces]. [four sacred song].

Polyhymnia: *pel'í-him'ni-ā¹; pöl'y-hým'ni-a²* [In Gr. myth, muse of seri-

Polynesia: *pel'í-ní'shi-ā¹; pöl'y-nē'shi-a²* [Region of South Sea Islands].—

Polynesian: *pel'í-ní'shan¹ or pel'í-ní'sen¹; pöl'y-nē'shan² or pöl'y-nē'zhan². I., St., & Wr. pel'í-ní'si-ān¹.* [chief of the Cyclops].

Polyphemus: *pel'í-fí'mus¹; pöl'y-fē'mūs²* [In Homer's "Odyssey," the

polyphony: *pel'í-fō'mí¹ or po-lif'o-mí¹; pöl'y-fō'ny² or po-lýf'o-ny²* [The capability of being sounded more than one way].

2: *árt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

polyphyllous: pəlⁿˈi-filˈus¹; pɒlⁿˈy-fjɪˈlʊs². *E. & I.* pɒ-lifˈi-lus¹ [Many-leaved].

polysyllabic: pəlⁿˈi-si-labˈɪk¹; pɒlⁿˈy-sjɪ-läbˈie² [Having several syllables].

Polixena: pɒ-likˈs-i-na¹; pɒ-ljksˈe-na² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles].

pomace: pumˈɪs¹; pɒmˈaʃ². *E.* pɒmˈɪs¹; *I.* pɒmˈɛs¹; *St.* pɒ-mɪsˈ1 [The refuse of apples in a cider-mill].

pomade: pɒ-mēdˈ1; pɒ-mādˈ2. Jameson (1827), *E.*, & *St.* pɒ-mūdˈ1 [Anointment for the hair].

pomander: pɒ-manˈdər¹; pɒ-mänˈdēr², *Standard, C., Sl., & Wr.; E., I., M., & W.* pɒˈman-dər¹. This word was stressed pomanˈder by Skelton (1523), John Heywood (1500?-65), and George Wither (1588-1667), and was so noted by Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859). By Drayton (1563-1631), Herrick (1591-1674), Herbert (1593-1633), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Webster (1828) pɒˈmander. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) pɒmˈən-dər¹, and indicated by Dr. Murray as alternative. Perry (1777) pumˈən-dər¹ [A perfume-ball].

pomarine: pɒmˈə-rɪn¹; pɒmˈa-rɪn², *Standard; C.* pɒmˈə-rɪn¹; *M. & W.* pɒmˈə-rɪn¹ [Having the nostrils partly covered, as certain birds].

pomato: pɒ-mēˈto¹; pɒ-māˈto²; *not* pɒ-māˈto¹ [A tomato-like fruit produced by grafting tomato-scions on potato-roots].

pome: pōm¹; pōm² [An apple-like fruit]. Compare POMEGRANATE

pomegranate: pɒmˈgran-ɪt¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* pɒmˈgran-ɪt¹, *M. & W.; pɒmˈgrän-at² or pɒmˈgrän-at². I. & St.* pɒmˈgran-ɛt¹; *Wr.* pumˈgran-ɪt¹ [A native Asiatic and North-African tree or its subacid fruit].

pommel: pumˈel¹; pɒmˈɛl², in all its senses as a noun or verb. So also with their relatives **pom/meled**, **pom/mel-ing**. See O.

Pomona: pɒ-mōˈna¹; pɒ-mōˈna² [Rom. goddess of fruit-trees].

Pompadour: pɒnˈpaˈdūr¹; pɒnˈpāˈdūr² [Fr. marquise, mistress of Louis XV. (1721-64); also, a style of wearing the hair introduced by her].

pompano: pɒmˈpə-no¹; pɒmˈpa-no² [Sp. fish].

Pompelan: pɒm-piˈyən¹; pɒm-pēˈyan² [Relating to Pompeii].

Pompeii: pɒm-pēˈyɪ¹; pɒm-pēˈyɪ²; *not* pɒm-piˈai¹ [It. city, destroyed in A. D. 79].

Pompey: pɒmˈpi¹; pɒmˈpy² [1. A masculine personal name. Dan. D. **Pompejus:** pɒm-pēˈyus¹; pɒm-pēˈyus²; F. **Pompée:** pɒnˈpē¹; pɒnˈpē²; It. **Pompeo:** pɒm-pēˈo¹; pɒm-pēˈo²; L. **Pompeius:** pɒm-piˈyus¹; pɒm-pēˈyūs². 2. A Rom. General; triumvir (106-48 B. C.)].

Ponce de Leon: pɒnˈtʰē də lēˈɒn¹ *or* pɒnˈtʰē də lēˈɒn² *or* pɒnˈtʰē də lēˈɒn² [1. Sp. explorer (1460-1521). 2. Sp. poet (1527-91)].

poncho: pɒnˈtʰo¹; pɒnˈtʰo² [A blanket with a hole in the center for the head, worn as a cloak].

Pondicherry: pɒnˈdɪ-sherˈɪ¹ *or* pɒnˈdɪ-cherˈɪ¹; pɒnˈdɪ-cherˈy² *or* pɒnˈdɪ-cherˈy² [Dependency in Fr. India and its capital].

pone: pɒn¹; pɒn² [Bread made from corn-meal].

[appearance].

pone [L.]: pɒˈni¹; pɒˈnē² [In Old Eng. law, a writ to compel a defendant's

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

poniard: pen'yərd¹; pön'yərd² [A small dagger].

Poniatowski: pō'nī-ā-təv'ski¹; pō'nī-ā-töv'ski² [Polish soldier (1677-1762)].

Pont-à-Mousson: pōnt"-ā-mū"sōn¹; pōnt"-ā-mu"sōn² [Fr. town].

Pontchartrain: pōn"shūr"trañ¹; pōn"ghār"träñ² [Fr. statesman (1643-1727)]. [ana].

Pontchartrain:² pēn"char"trēn¹; pōn"chār"träñ² [A lake in east Louisi-]

Pontefract: pem'fret¹ or pen'ti-frakt¹; pōm'frēt² or pōn'te-frāct² [Eng. town, where Richard II. was murdered Feb. 10, 1400]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

pontifices [L.]: pen-tif'i-siz¹; pōn-tif'i-gēs² [Members of the highest priestly college in ancient Rome].

Pontine: pen'tin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or pen'tuin¹, E., I., M., & St.*; pōn'tin² or pōn'tin²; *not pen'tin¹*. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to a marshy district in the Roman Campagna, Italy].

Pontius: pen'shiūs¹ or pen'shus¹; pōn'shūs² or pōn'shūs². See PILATE.

pontlevi: pont-lev'is¹ or (Fr.) pēn"lā-vi¹; pōnt-lēv'is¹ or pōn"le-vi². *E., St., & Wr. pont'le-vis¹; I. pent'li-vis¹; M. pēn-lā-vi¹* [The repeated rearing of a horse].

pontoon: pen-tūn¹; pōn-tōn². An early lexicographic notice of this word, spelt *ponton*, is to be found in Blount's "Glossographia," fifth edition, 1681. The edition of 1656 does not contain it. The spelling *ponton* is used in the "London Gazette" for 1676 (No. 1087, p. 4), and was noted by all the earlier lexicographers from Blount to Walker. Bailey (1732) recorded "*pon'ton*, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a bridge with," and "*pontons*, a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them and Rails on the sides for passing an Army over a River." Ash (1775) made a distinction between *ponton* and *pontoon*, defining the first as "A tin boat used in forming bridges to pass over a river," and the second as "A low, flat vessel resembling a lighter." The pronunciation pen-tūn¹ for the spelling *ponton* was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777) the stress was put on the first syllable, *pon'ton*.

pool: pūl¹; pōol² [A body of water or other liquid].

poop: pūp¹; pōop² [A deck built over the stern of a vessel].

poor: pūr¹; pōor²; *not pōr¹*. Compare PORE; POUR [Possessing little or no property or income].

popliteal: pop'h-ti'əl¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or pep-lit'i-əl¹, M., St., W., & Wr. pōp'li-tē'al² or pōp-lit'e-al²* [Pert. to the popliteus].—**popliteus**, **popliteus**: pep'li-ti'us¹; pōp'li-tē'ūs² [A flat muscle behind the knee].

Popocatapetl: po-pō"ka-tē'pet-l¹ or po-pō"ka-tē'pet'l¹; po-pō"ēā-tā'pēt-l² or po-pō"ēā-tā-pēt'l² [Mex. volcano].

Poppæa Sabina: po-pi'ā sē-bai'nē¹; pō-pe'a sa-bi'na² [The wife of Nero; killed by him 65 A. D.].

popular: pep'yu-lər¹; pōp'yū-lar².

Popular. In great favour with the common people.

JOHN BULLOKER *An English Expositor* s. v. (London, 1616).

It may be regarded as of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of such words as barbarous, violent, *popular*, populous, credulous, to mention a few out of a large number. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 180 [H. '04]

populous: pep'yu-lus¹; pōp'yū-lūs² [Having many inhabitants]. See POPULAR.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, īce; ī-ē; ī-ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Poratha: po-rē' thə¹ or per'ə-thə¹; po-rā'tha² or pōr'a-tha² [Bible].

porcelain: pōrs'lin¹, *Standard & C., or pōr'si-lēn¹, M.; pōrç'lin² or pōr'çē-lān². E. pōr'se-lin¹; I. pōr'si-lēn¹; St. pers'lēn¹; W. & Wr. pōr'si-lin¹. By Buchanan (1757) pōrs'lēn¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849), pōr'si-lēn¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) pōr'si-lēn¹; Knowles (1835) pōrs'lin¹; Smart (1840) pōrs'lin¹; Reid (1844) pōr'si-lin¹ [Fine earthenware].*

porch: pōrch¹; pōrch²; not pōrch¹, now a dictionary pronunciation seldom heard. Compare its analogon **torch** [A covered structure forming an entrance to a building].

porcine: pōr'sin¹; pōr'çin², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., M., & W. pōr'sain¹; I. pōr'sain¹; St. per'sain¹ [Pert. to hog].*

Porcius: pōr'si-us¹; pōr'çi-ūs² [Bible].

pore: pēr¹; pōr²; not pōr¹. Compare **poor**; **pour** and see **O** [A minute opening in the skin for absorption or excretion].

porgy: pēr'gi¹; pōr'gy²; not pēr'ji¹ [A salt-water food-fish].

pork: pōrk¹; pōrk². *M.* indicates pōark¹. In modern speech this word is pronounced so as to rime with "fork," yet modern dictionaries indicate the *o* in this word as identical with *o* in "go," thus noting a pronunciation that is dialectal in the United States and provincial in England, where the educated classes give it the same sound as *o* in "fork" [The flesh of swine used as food].

porpoise: pōr'pus¹; pōr'pūs². *I. per'pois¹; St. per'pus¹ [A fish related to the whale family].*

porringer: per'in-jēr¹; pōr'in-ġēr² [A small shallow dish].

Porsena, Persenna: pōr'si-nə¹ or per-sen'ə¹; pōr'sē-na² or pōr-sēn'a² [Etruscan king].

port: pōrt¹; pōrt² in all its senses; not pōrt¹. So also with its relatives **port'a-ble**, **port'age**, **port'tal**, etc. See **fort**, and compare **force** and **pork**.

Port au Prince: pōrt o praɪns¹; pōrt o prāɲç² [Capital of Haiti].

Porte: pōrt¹; pōrt²; not pōrt¹ [The Turkish government].

porte-cochère [Fr.]: pōrt'kō'shār¹; pōrt'zēō'çhēr² [A doorway for carriages, leading to a courtyard or building].

portemonnaie [Fr.]: pōrt'mo'nē¹; pōrt'mo'nā² [A purse].

portend: per-tend¹; pōr-tēnd², *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.; C. & M. por-tend¹; E. pōr-tend¹ [To indicate as being about to happen].*

portent: pōr'tent¹; pōr'tēnt². *C. pēr-tent¹; I., St., & Wr. per'tent¹; M. pōr'tent¹ [Anything that indicates what is to happen].*

portfolio: pōrt-fō'h-ō¹; pōrt-fō'li-ō²; not pōrt-fō'h-ō¹—a dictionary pronunciation in which the *o*'s are indicated as having the same sound as *o* in "go," but the first of which is pronounced by careful speakers as *o* in "for." See quotation under **O**. [A case for holding papers].

Porthos: pōr'tōs¹; pōr'tōs², but commonly Anglicized, especially in the United States, pōr'fhos¹. See **H** [One of the musketeers in Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers"].

Portia: pōr'shi-ə¹; pōr'shi-a² [A character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

portico: pēr'ti-kō¹; pōr'ti-eō². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries noted the first *o* as having the sound of *o* in "go." See O [A porch-like entrance to a building].

portière [Fr.]: pōr'tyār'¹; pōr'tyēr'² [A curtain for use in a doorway].

portion: pēr'shān¹; pōr'shon²; not pōr'shān¹. See O [A part or share].

Portishead: pez'it¹; pōs'et². See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR [Town in Eng.].

portmanteau: pōrt-man'to¹; pōrt-mān'to². See O [A case for carrying clothing].

Porto Rico: pōr'tō rī-kō¹; pōr'tō rī'eō²; but pēr'tō rī-kō¹, which is more frequently heard, has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [Island in the West Indies].

portrait: pēr'trit¹; pōr'trit²; not pōr'trēt¹, nor pēr'trait¹, an illiterate Londonism [A likeness of a person].

portraiture: pēr'tri-tiūr¹; pōr'tra-tūr²; not -chūr¹ [The art or practise of [making portraits].

Port Said: pōrt sā-id'¹; pōrt sā-id'² [Egypt. seaport].

Portsmouth: pōrts'māfh¹; pōrts'muth² [Eng. seaport].

Portuguese: pēr'tiu-gīz'¹; pōr'tū-gēs'²; not pōr'chu-gīs'¹ [**I. a.** Belonging to Portugal. **II. n.** A native of Portugal].

pose: pōz¹; pōs²; not pōs¹ [The position of the body or of a part of it].

Poseidon: po-sai'dān¹; po-sī'don² [Gr. god of the sea].

poser: pōz'ār¹; pōs'ēr² [One who strikes attitudes or poses].

poseur [Fr.]: pō'zūr¹; pō'sūr² [A poser].

Posidonius: pes'i-dō-ni-us¹; pōs'i-dō-ni-ūs² [Douai Bible].

posit: pez'it¹; pōs'it² [To present in orderly manner].

position: po-zīsh'an¹; po-sīsh'on² [The manner in which a thing is placed].

positive: pez'ī-tiv¹; pōs'ī-tiv²; not pes'ī-tiv¹ [Not admitting of doubt; uttered by competent authority].

positively: pez'ī-tiv-h¹; pōs'ī-tiv-ly²; not pes-i-tiv'h¹ an illiteratim heard in New York [Absolutely; explicitly].

posnet: pes'net¹; pōs'nēt². *I.* pez'net¹; *M.* pes'nt¹; *Wr.* pez'nt¹ [A small [basin].

posse: pes'¹; pōs'e² [A force of men].

possess: po-zes'¹; pō-sēs'², *Standard, I., M., & St.; C., E., W., & Wr.* po-zes'¹; Webster (1828) pes-ses'¹ [To have the ownership of].

possession: po-zesh'an¹; pō-sēsh'on² [The act of possessing; also, that which one owns].

possessival: pez'e-sai'vāl¹; pōs'ē-si'val². *C., M., & W.* pes'e-sai'vāl¹ [Pert. to the possessive case].

possessive: po-zes'iv¹; pō-sēs'iv² [Pert. to or indicating possession].

possessor: po-zes'ār¹; pō-sēs'or² [One who possesses].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔll; tū = feud; ɛhin; go; ʊ = sing; ɛhin, this.

possessory: pə-zes'o-rɪ¹; pɔ-ʒes'o-ry², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) the stress was placed on the first syllable pɔz'es-o-rɪ¹ [Relating to, or having possession].

post: pɔst¹; pɔst² in all its senses.

posterior: pɔs'ti-rɪ-ər¹; pɔs-tē'ri-or² [Situated behind or farther back than something else].

postern: pɔs'tɜrn¹; pɔs'tɜrn² [A back gate or door].

posthumous: pɔs'tiu-mʊs¹; pɔs'tū-mʊs², *C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & Wr.* pɔst'hiu-mʊs¹, also by Buchanan (1757) and the earlier lexicographers, but Perry (1777) gave pɔst'iu-mʊs¹ [Born after the father's death; also, produced after death; as, a *posthumous* novel].

posticous: pɔs'ti-kʊs¹; pɔs'ti-ɛʊs². *C., I., & M.* pɔs-tai'kʊs¹; *E.* pɔst'i-kʊs¹ [Situated on the posterior side].

posticum [L.]: pɔs'ti-kʊm¹; pɔs'ti-ɛʊm². *C., I., M., & W.* pɔs-tai'kʊm¹; *E.* pɔst'i-kʊm¹ [An interior portico in the rear of a temple].

postillon: pɔs-til'yən¹; pɔs-til'yən² [A rider of a horse drawing a vehicle].

postpone: pɔst-pɔn'¹; pɔst-pɔn'²—pronounce the *t* [To put off to a later time].

postscript: pɔst'skript¹; pɔst'serɪpt² [An addition to a letter following the writer's signature].

postulate: pɔs'tiu-lēt¹; pɔs'tū-lāt² [A self-evident truth].

posy: pɔ'zi¹; pɔ'gy² [A bunch of flowers; also, a single flower].

potable: pɔ'tə-bl¹; pɔ'ta-bl² [Suitable for drinking].

potato: pɔ-tē'to¹; pɔ-tā'to². Compare CACAO; TOMATO [An edible tuber].

Potatoes, Indian roots of great virtue.

E. COLES *An English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1676.]

Potatoes, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West-Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great virtue, to comfort and strengthen the body.

EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [1678].

potential: pɔ-ten'shəl¹; pɔ-tən'shəl² [Possessing inherent capacity for development].—**potentiality:** pɔ-ten'shɪ-əl'i-ti¹; pɔ-tən'shi-əl'i-ty².

poth: pɔth'ər¹; pɔth'ēr², and so noted by Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). But by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight pɔth'ər¹. See quotation.

The current pɔth'ər¹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perhaps influenced by association with *both*. The form *pudder* [used by Shakespeare, see "King Lear," act iii, sc. 2, l. 50, First Folio ed. 1623. F. H. V.] is parallel to the dialectic *udder*, *brudder*, *mudder*, *fadder*, etc., in some of which *d*, in others *ð* [th] is original.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary*, vol. vii, p. 1191 [Oxford '09].

By Butler, Pope, Lowell, and others the word was rimed with "other."

potlchomania: pɔ'ti-sho-mē'ni-ə¹; pɔ'ti-cho-mā'ni-a². *C.* pɔt'ɪ-ko-mē'ni-ə¹; *M.* pɔ-tish'o-mē'ni-ə¹; *Wr.* pɔ'ti-ko-mē'ni-ə¹ [The coating of the interior of glass vessels with paper decorations to imitate old china or painted ware.]

potion: pɔ'shən¹; pɔ'shon² [A dose of liquid medicine].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊll, rʊle, ɛʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Potiphar: pot'ī-for¹; pōt'ī-fār² [Bible].—**Potiphera:** pet'ī-fī'ra¹; pōt'ī-fē'ra² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Potipherah:** pet'ī-fī'ra¹; pōt'ī-fē'ra² [Bible].

Potocki: po-tets'ki¹; po-tōts'ki² [Polish family name].

Potosi: pō'to-sī'¹; pō'to-sī'² [Bolivian dept. and its capital].

potpourri [Fr.]: pō'pū'rī'¹; pō'pu'rī'². *M.* pet-pū'rī'; *Wr.* pet-pūr'ī' [A heterogeneous mixture].

potsherd: pot'shūrd'¹; pōt'shērd'² [A fragment of earthenware].

pouch: pauch¹; pouch² [A small bag or sack].

Poughkeepsie: po-kip'si¹; po-kīp'si² [City in N. Y. State].

poultice: pōl'tis¹; pōl'tig² [A soothing remedy applied to sores, etc.].

poultry: pōl'tri¹; pōl'try² [Domestic fowls collectively].

pounce (*v.* & *n.*): pauns¹; pounc².

pound: paund¹; pound² [A unit of weight or mass].

pour: pōr¹; pōr²; *not* pēr¹. Compare **POOR**; **PORE**. Walker noted that in his time this word was sometimes pronounced as *pore*, and sometimes as *poor*. He advocated the pronunciation *power*, which he said was indicated also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), but Walker (1791) noted the *o* as having the sound of *o* in "nor," and Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) recorded it as having the same sound as *o* in "move." Writing on the subject Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 1205, Oxford, 1909) remarked, "The late 18th and 19th c. (*pōr*), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791-, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for; it could hardly be derived from (*pauer*); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pore* though connecting evidence is wanting." All the poets from Pope to Tennyson, except Gray and Scott, treat *pour* as a dissyllable and rime *pour* and *pours* with flower, flowers; shower, showers. See quotations.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,

Nor on all profusely *pours*.

GRAY *Triumphs of Owen* l. 6 [1764].

And reflow through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was *poured*;

Vanished the Saxon's struggling spear,

Vanished the mountain sword.

SCOTT *The Lady of the Lake*, canto vi, st. 18 [1810].

Tennyson in his later verse rimed *poured* with "stored" and "oar'd" [To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as a liquid].

pourparler [Fr.]: pūr'pār'lē'¹; pūr'pār'le'². *C., E., & St.* pūr-pār'lē'; *I. & M.* pūr-pār-lē' [A preliminary conference or discussion].

pour prendre congé [Fr.]: pūr prān'dr kōn'zē'¹; pūr prān'dr eōn'zhē'² [To take leave]. [dinner].

pousse-café [Fr.]: pūs'kā'fē'¹; pūs'cā'fē'² [A drink served after coffee at

Poussin: pū'sān'¹; pū'sān'² [Fr. painter (1594-1675)].

pout: paut¹; pout² **1.** To be sullen. **2.** To swell or puff out the breast as some pigeons].

Powhatan: pau'hā-tan'¹; pow'ha-tān'² [Amerind tribe and chief].

Pozzo di Borgo: pet'so dī bōr'gō'¹; pōt'so dī bōr'gō'² [Corsican patriot (1764 1842)]. [Prior (1851-)].

Praed (*Mrs. C. M.*): prēd¹; prād² [An Austral. author *nee* Rosa Caroline

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habēt; aise; au = out; ōi; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

præmunire: prī"miu-nai'rī¹; prē"mū-nī'rē² [In Eng. law, the statutory offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm in diminution of the authority of the crown].

prætor: pri'ter¹; prē'tōr². Same as PRETOR.

Prague: prēg¹; prāg² [Capital of Bohemia].

Praha [Boh.]: prā'hā¹; prā'hā² [Same as PRAGUE].

Prairial: prē"rī"āl¹; prā"rī"āl² [The ninth month of the Fr. revolutionary calendar].

prairie: prē'rī¹; prā'rī². *E. & M.* prār'ī¹ [A level tract of grass-land with-
[out trees].

Prairie du Chien: prē'rī du shīn¹; prā're du chēn² [City in Wisconsin].

Prakrit: prā'krit¹; prā'krit² [Sanskrit dialect of North and Central India].

prance: prans¹; prānç². See ASK [To move playfully or proudly with high steps, as a horse].

prate: prēt¹; prāt² [To talk foolishly].

pratique: prat'ik¹ or (*Fr.*) prū'tik¹; prāt'ik² or (*Fr.*) prā'tik². *C. & I.* prat'ik¹; *St.* pra-tik¹ [Commercial intercourse or correspondence; also, a license granted to a ship's master to communicate with the shore].

Praxitelean: praks-it"i-lī'an¹; prāks"it"e-lē'an² [Pert. to PRAXITELES].

Praxiteles: praks-it"i-liz¹; prāks-it"e-lēs² [Gr. sculptor, 4th century B. C.].

prayer¹: prār¹; prār². Originally a dissyllable and still so indicated by *I. & S.* prē'ar¹, *Wr.* prā'ar¹, Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted prē'ar¹ [A pious invocation, as to the Supreme Being].

prayer²: prē'ar¹; prā'ēr² [One who prays]. See the preceding word.

preach: prīch¹; prēch² [To discourse publicly on religious subjects].

prebend: preb'end¹; prēb'end². *I.* prī'bend¹; *M., W., & Wr.* preb'and¹ [An income to maintain a prebendary].

prebendal: pre-ben'dal¹; prē-bēn'dal². *C.* preb'en-dal¹; *I.* prī-bend'al¹ [Pert. to a prebend].

[and serves in a cathedral or church].

prebendary: preb'en-dē-rī¹; prēb'ēn-dā-ry² [An ecclesiastic who officiates

Preble: preb¹; prēb² [Am. commodore (1761-1807)].

precede: pri-sīd¹; pre-çēd² [To go in advance of or before].

precedence: pri-sī'dens¹; pre-çē'dēnç². *M.* pri-sīd'ans¹ [Priority in place, time, or rank].—**precedency:** pri-sī'den-sī¹; pre-çē'dēn-çy². *M.* pri-sīd'an-sī¹ [Precedence].

[point of time].

precedent (a.): pri-sī'dent¹; pre-çē'dēnt². *M.* pri-sīd'ent¹ [Previous in

precedent (n.): pres'i-dent¹; prēc'e-dēnt²; *C., M., & W.* pres'i-dant¹; *E.* pre-sīd'ant¹; *I.* prī'si-dent¹ [Previous usage that may serve as a guide].

precedented: pres'i-dent'ed¹; prēc'e-dēnt'ēd² [In conformity with established usage].

precedently: pri-sī'dent-li¹; pre-çē'dēnt-ly² [At a preceding time].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

preceptory: pri-sep'to-rī¹; pre-çep'to-ry². *E.* pri'sep-tūr-ī¹; *I.* pri'sep-to-rī¹; *M.* pri-sep'ta-rī¹; *Sl.* pre-sep'tūr-ī¹; *Wr.* pres'ep-to-rī¹, indicated also by Walker (1791) [A lodge of Knights Templars].

precinct: pri'sinkt¹; prë'çinet². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) pri-sinkt¹ and so in Shakespeare and Milton.

And for myself, most part of all this night,
Within her quarter, and mine own precinct',
I was employed in passing to and fro.

King Henry VI, part I, act II, sc. 1.

Not far off heav'n, in the precincts' of light.

Paradise Lost bk. III, l. 88.

precious: presh'us¹; prësh'üs² [Highly priced or prized].

precipe: pres'i-pī¹ or pri'si-pe¹; prëç'i-pē² or prë'çi-pē². The first indicates modern American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. *I.* pri'si-pī¹; *Wr.* pres'i-pī¹ [A legal paper containing the particulars of a writ].

precipice: pres'i-pis¹; prëç'i-pīç² [A very steep cliff].

précis [Fr.]: prë'si'¹; prë'çi'²—s silent [A concise statement or summary].

precise: pri-scis'¹; pre-çis'²—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel," and so also in all its relatives [Strictly accurate; exact].

precisian: pri-siz'an¹; pre-çizh'an² [One who is punctiliously precise].

precision: pri-siz'an¹; pre-çizh'on² [The quality or state of being precise].

preclude: pri-klüd'¹; pre-elyd'². *I.* pri-kliüd'¹. Modern lexicographers indicate the *u* long, as in "rule," not diphthongal as in "feud" [To prevent or shut out].

precocious: pri-kō'shus¹; pre-eō'shüs² [Having the mental faculties prematurely developed; forward].—**precocity:** pri-kes'i-ti¹; pre-eçç'i-ty².

predacious: pri-dē'shus¹; pre-dā'shüs² [Predatory].

The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to *mendacious*, *rapacious*, etc.; *predaceous*, condemned by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of *cretaceous*, *crustaceous*, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1953 [1916].

predatory: pred'ə-to-rī¹; prëd'a-to-ry². Buchanan (1757) pri'də-to-rī¹ [Living by prey and spoil; given to plundering].

predecessor: pred'i-ses'ərī¹ or pri'di-ses'ərī¹; prëd'e-çes'or² or prë'de-çes'or². The first indicates modern American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. *I.* pri'di-ses'ərī¹. By Buchanan (1757) pri-di-ses'ərī¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pri-di-ses'ərī¹ [One who or that which has preceded another in time].

predial: pri'di-əl¹; prë'di-əl² [Consisting of land; belonging to the soil].

predicable: pred'i-kə-bl¹; prëd'i-ea-bl² [That may be affirmed or asserted].

predicament: pri-dik'ə-ment¹; pre-dīe'a-ment² [A difficult or trying situation].

predicate: pred'i-kēt¹; prëd'i-eāt² [To declare; affirm].

predication: pred'i-kē'shən¹; prëd'i-eā'shon² [The act of declaring].

predict: pri-dikt'¹; pre-dīet'² [To foretell]. Compare **INDICT**.

predilection: pri'di-lek'shən¹; prë'di-lēe'shon² [A partiality for].

preen: prīn¹; prēn² [To smooth and dress, as birds their feathers].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

preface: pref'ɪs¹; pref'æç². See ABSENT [I. *n.* An introduction to a literary work. II. *v.* To write a preface or make introductory remarks].

prefect: prɪ'fekt¹; prɛ'fɛt² [An administrator in ancient Roman history or in modern Europe].

prefer: pri-fūr'¹; pre-fēr'² [To hold in higher estimation (than another)].

preferable: pref'ər-ə-bl¹; prɛ'fēr-ə-bl² [More desirable than others].

preference: pref'ər-ens¹; prɛ'fēr-ɛŋç² [Estimation of one thing above another].

preferment: pri-fūr'ment¹; pre-fēr'ment² [The act of promoting].

prefix (*n.*): prɪ'fiks¹; prɛ'fiks² [A syllable or particle used as the first part of a word; as, re- in "regain"].

prefix (*v.*): pri-fiks¹; pre-fiks² [To put before or at the beginning of another thing].

prejudice: prej'u-dis¹; prɛj'u-dɪç². *E.* & *I.* prej'yu-dis¹; *Wr.* pred'jə-dis¹ [Bias with premature liking or aversion].

prelate: prel'it¹; prɛl'at². Webster (1828) prɪ'lt¹ [A bishop or archbishop].

prelude: prɪ'liūd¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or* prel'yūd¹, *M., St., & W.*; prɛ'lūd² or prɛl'yūd². *Wr.* prel'iūd¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Worcester (1859). Webster (1828) prɪ'liūd¹ [A piece of music played before any performance].

prelude (*v.*): pri-liūd'¹ or prel'yūd¹; pre-lūd'² or prɛl'yūd². The first was indicated by the earlier lexicographers; the second, by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1836). *I.* prɪ-liūd¹; *M.* prel'yūd¹; *St.* pre-liūd¹ [To introduce with a prelude].

premature: prɪ'mə-tiūr'¹; prɛ'mə-tūr'². *E., I., St., & Wr.* prɪ'mə-tiūr¹. The pronunciation prem'ə-tiūr¹ is also frequently heard, especially in Great Britain, when there is no direct relation with *mature* [Done before the proper time].

premier: prɪ'mi-ər¹ or prem'yər¹; prɛ'mi-ēr² or prɛm'yēr². *M. & St.* prem'i-ər¹; *Wr.* prim'yər¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated prem'yiri¹; Perry (1777) prem'i-ər¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) prem'yər¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) prim'yər¹ [The prime minister of Great Britain or of one of its colonies].

première [Fr.]: prə-myār'¹; pre-myêr'² [First in a group or company of women].

premise, premiss (*n.*): prem'is¹; prɛm'is² [A proposition that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion].

premise (*v.*): pri-maɪz'¹; pre-mɪç'² [To propound as the basis of argument].

preparation: prɛp'ə-rɛ'shən¹; prɛp'a-rā'shon² [The act of making ready]. — **preparative:** pri-par'ə-tɪv¹; pre-pār'a-tɪv² [Serving or tending to make ready]. — **prepare:** pri-pār'¹; pre-pār'² [To make ready].

presage (*n.*): pres'ɪj¹; prɛs'æç². *E. & I.* prɪ'sɛj¹; *W.* prɪ'sɪj¹. Formerly the noun was stressed on the first syllable, prɪ'sɪj¹, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 457) and Waller ("Verses to Lord Falkland"), but the majority of the modern lexicographers and Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) support pres'ɪj¹. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed both noun and verb alike—on the last syllable.

presage (*v.*): pri-sɛj'¹; pre-sāç'² [To foresee something to come]. See the preceding word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

presbyope: pres'bi-ōp¹; pres'by-ōp² [One affected with long-sightedness].
—**presbyopia:** pres'bi-ō'pi-a¹; pres'by-ō'pi-a² [Long-sightedness].—**presbyopic:**
pres'bi-ōp'ik¹; pres'by-ōp'ie² [Characterized by presbyopia].

presbytery: pres'bi-ter'¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*, or prez'bi-ter'¹, *E.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pres'by-ter'² or pres'by-ter'². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Goodrich (1847), and Craig (1849); the second by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Worcester (1859) noted that "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-byt'e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists." But Worcester erred, for this pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732) and by Ash (1775). Buchanan (1757) noted prez'-bit-n¹ [A church court consisting of all the pastors of the church together].

prescience: pri'shi-ens¹; prē'shi-ēnç². *C.* & *M.* pri'shiens¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated pri'sai-ins¹; Perry (1777) pres'yens¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pri'shəns¹ [Knowledge of the future; foresight].

present (*v.*): pri-zent'¹; pre-sēnt'² [To introduce a person or subject].

present (*a.* & *n.*): prez'ent¹; prēs'ēnt² [**I. a.** Being at hand. **II. n. 1. A**
gift. **2.** The time at hand].

presentable: pri-zent'ə-bl¹; pre-sēnt'a-bl² [Fit to be introduced or ex-
hibited].

presentation: prez'en-tē'shan¹; prēs'ēn-tā'shon² [The act of making a
formal gift or introduction].

presentee: prez'en-tī'¹; prēs'ēn-tē'². *C.* pri-zen-tī'¹; *M.* prez-an-tī'¹ [One
who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice].

presentiment: pri-sen'ti-ment¹; prē-sēn'ti-mēnt² [A feeling of impending
calamity].

preside: pri-zaid'¹; pre-šid'². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated pri-said'¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) pri-zaid'¹ [To be placed as chief or head].

president: prez'i-dent¹; prēs'i-dēnt² [One who presides].

Presque Isle: presk il¹; prēsk il² [**1.** County in Mich. **2.** A town in Me.].

prestidigitator: pres'ti-dij'i-tē'tar¹; prēs'ti-dīg'i-tā'tor² [A juggler].

prestige: pres'tij¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, or pres-tīž'¹, *Standard* (1913), *C.*, & *W.*; prēs'tig² or prēs-tīzh². *M.* & *Wr.* pres-tij'¹ [Authority based on past achievements or the moral influence of reputation].

presumptuous: pri-zump'chu-us¹; pre-šump'chu-ūs². *C.*, *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* pri-zump'tiu-us¹; *I.* pri-zum'tiu-us¹; *St.* pre-zum'tiu-us¹; *Wr.* pre-zum'tyu-us¹. This word is frequently mispronounced pri-zum'shus¹ [Assuming too much].

pretence, pretense: pri-tens¹; pre-tēnç'²; *not* pri'tens¹. Pronounce the first *c* as *e* in "valley," *not* as in "eel," as Phyfe indicates it. The first is the English, the second the American spelling [The act of making believe].

pretend: pri-tend'¹; pre-tēnd'² [To make believe].

preterit, preterite: pret'ar-it¹; prēt'ēr-īt². By Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pri'tar-it¹ [In grammar, the tense that expresses absolute past time].

preterition: pret'ar-ish'an¹; prēt'ēr-ish'on². *I.* pri-tar-ish'an¹; *M.* pri-ter-ish'an¹ [The act of passing over].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; eɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

preteritive: pri-ter'i-tiv¹; pre-tēr'i-tiv². Wr. pret'er-i-tiv¹ [Employed only in a past tense, as certain verbs].

pretext: prī'tekst¹; prē'tēkst². Wr. prī'tekst¹, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849) [A fictitious reason or motive].

pretor: prī'ter¹; prē'tōr²; *not* prī'tēr¹ [In Roman history, a city magistrate]. —**pretorian:** pri-tō'ri-an¹; pre-tō'ri-an². —**pretorium:** pri-tō'ri-um¹; pre-tō'ri-um² [The residence of a Roman governor in the provinces].

prettily: prīt'i-l¹; prīt'i-ly². See PRETTY.

pretty: prīt'¹; prīt'y². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Reid (1844) pret'¹ [Characterized by delicate beauty]. In his work on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English" (pp. 176-177), the late Professor Lounsbury stated that no orthoepist "admits any other pronunciation of *pretty* than *pritty*," but he must have overlooked the three named above. Professor Lounsbury pointed out also that "the vowel *e* is beginning to make itself heard."

pretzel [Ger.]: pret'sel¹; prēt'sél² [A biscuit made in knot-like form].

prevail: pri-vēl'¹; pre-vāl'² [To gain the upper hand of; master].

prevalence: prev'ə-lens¹; prēv'a-lēŋ² [1. General use or acceptance. 2. The act of prevailing].

prevent: pri-vent'¹; pre-vēnt'² [To keep from occurring]. [else].

previous: pri'vi-us¹; prē'vi-ūs² [Being or taking place before something].

prey (*v.* & *n.*): prē¹; prē² [I. *v.* To seize animal food by stealth. II. *n.* An animal seized by another for food].

Priapean: prai'ə-pī'ən¹; prī'a-pē'an² [Relating to Priapus]. [fulness].

Priapus: prai-ē'pus¹; prī-ā'pūs² [In Gr. and Rom. myth, the god of fruit].

Pribilof: prī'bi-lof'¹; prī'bi-lōf'² [Islands in the Bering Sea].

price (*n.* & *v.*): prais¹; prīċ². See I [Charge].

prick (*n.* & *v.*): prik¹; prīk². See I.

pride: praid¹; prīd². See I.

pride=leu [Fr.]: prī'dyū'¹; prē'dyū'² [A praying=desk].

priest: prīst¹; prēst². See I [One consecrated to divine service].

prig: prig¹; prīg². See I [A narrow-minded or conceited person].

prim¹: prim¹; prīm². See I [Stiffly proper].

Prim²: prim¹; prīm², but frequently Anglicized prim¹ [Sp. general (1814-70)].

prima donna [It.]: prī'ma dōn'ə¹; prī'mā dōn'a² [A leading lady].

prima facie [L.]: prai'mə fē'shi-ē¹; prī'mā fā'shi-ē² [At first view].

primage: prai'mij¹; prī'māċ² [An allowance paid for care in loading or unloading goods on a vessel]. [place].

primarily: prai'mə-ri-l¹; prī'ma-ri-ly²; *not* prai'mē-ril-¹ [In the first].

primary: prai'mə-ri¹; prī'ma-ry² [First].

[of the Primates].

primate: prai'mēt¹; prī'māt² [1. The highest prelate in a nation. 2. One

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gr̥y**; hit, **hit**; police, **obey**, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Primates: prai-mē'tiz¹; prī-mā'tēs² [An order of mammals].

primer¹: prim'ər¹; prīm'ēr² [An elementary reading-book]. [explosive].

primer²: prai'mər¹; prī'mēr² [A device used for firing a cartridge or an

princess: prin'ses¹; prīn'çēs². To distinguish this word from the plural of *prince*, and the possessive, *prince's*, the people of Great Britain frequently stress the ultima—*prin-cess*', but when using the word with a given name stress the first syllable [The wife of a prince or the daughter of a sovereign].

princesse [Fr.]: prin-ses¹; prīn-çēs² [Designating a form of close-fitting garment consisting of a waist and skirt in one].

prior: prai'ər¹; prī'or². See I [Preceding in time].

Priscilla: pri-sil'ə¹; prī-çil'a² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Priscilla**: pri-sil'a¹; prī-çil'ä²; F. **Priscille**: prī'sil'¹; prī'çil'²; It. **Priscilla**: prī-sil'la¹; prī-çil'-lä².

prism: prizm¹; prīsm²—so also with its relatives **pris'mal**, **pris-mat'ic**, **pris'ma-toid** [1. An optical instrument. 2. A geometrical solid].

prison: priz'n¹; prīs'n². See I [A place of confinement]. [or time].

pristine: pris'tin¹; prīs'tin². E. & I. pris'tain¹ [Pert. to the earliest state

privacy: prai'və-si¹; prī'və-çy². Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) priv'ə-si¹. This Irish and Scottish usage, while occasionally heard in England, remains unrecorded by British lexicographers or orthoepists. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Hunter (*Encyclopædic*, 1879-88), Ogilvie and Annandale (1884), Stormonth (1885), and Murray (1909) all indicated prai'və-si¹ [The condition of being in seclusion]. [life].

privation: prai-vē'shan¹; prī-vā'shon² [Want of the common comforts of

privative: priv'ə-tiv¹; prīv'a-tīv². Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), prai'və-tiv¹ [Causing privation].

privily: priv'ī-lī¹; prīv'ī-ly² [In secret].

privy: priv'ī¹; prīv'y² [Apart from publicity].

prize (v. & n.): prai-z¹; prīz².

probable: prob'ə-blī¹; prōb'a-blī²; not prob'blī¹ [Apparently true yet pos-

probate: prō'bēt¹; prō'bāt² [Formal, official, legal proof].

Probatica: pro-bat'ī-kā¹; pro-bāt'ī-ea² [Douai Bible].

probative: prō'bə-tiv¹; prō'bā-tīv² [Serving for proof].

probe: prōbī¹; prōb² [A surgical instrument].

probity: prob'ī-tī¹ or prō'bī-tī¹; prōb'ī-ty² or prō'bī-ty² [Strict honesty].

proboscis: pro-bes'is¹; pro-bös'is²; not prō-bes'is¹ [A long flexible snout, as the trunk of the elephant].

procedure: pro-sid'yur¹; pro-çēd'yur² [A course of action].

proceed: pro-sid'¹; pro-çēd'² [To continue in progress].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ſhn, this.

proceeds: prō'sidz¹; prō'çēdʒ². Smart (1840) prēs'idz¹ [Material results of an action or course].

process: prēs'es¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or* prō'ses¹, *E. & I., Knowles* (1835) and *Wright* (1855); prōç'es² or prō'çes². Milton stressed the last syllable of this word in "Paradise Lost," bk. ii, l. 297, and bk. vii, l. 178. And altho "Webster's New International" says that this—"the original pro-cess' remained beside pro'cess until late in 18th century," not one of twelve dictionaries examined, ranging from 1732 to 1798, bears it out. Nares (1784) says in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (p. 357): "I suspect this to be the ancient accentuation, though most of the authorities I have at present by me seem rather to prove the contrary" [A course or method of operation]. [in a formal manner].

procession: pro-seš'h'an¹; pro-çēsh'on² [An array, as of persons, moving]

Prochorus: prēk'o-rus¹; prōe'o-rūs² [Bible].

providence: prēs'i-dens¹; prōç'i-dēnc². *E., I., & M.* prō'si-dəns¹. The first indicates American usage, the second usage in Great Britain, but was indicated also by Webster (1828) [A falling from a normal position]. [ner].

proclaim: pro-klēm'¹; pro-elām'² [To announce loudly in a public man-]

Procne: prēk'n¹; prōe'ne² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Pandion who was turned into a swallow].

Procrustean: pro-krus'ti-an¹; pro-erūs'te-an² [Forcing conformity].

Procrustes: pro-krus'tiz¹; pro-erūs'tēs²—the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [A legendary Greek robber].

procurator: prōk'yū-rē'ter¹; prōe'yū-rā'tōr² [One authorized to act for or manage the affairs of another].—**procuratory:** prēk'yū-rē-tō'n¹; prōe'yū-rā-tō'ry². By Bailey (1732) *procuratory*; Johnson (1755) *proc'uratory*; Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) prō-kiū're-tēr¹ [Relating to a procurator]. [chase, loan, or request].

procure: pro-kiū'r'¹; pro-eūr² [To come into the possession of, as by pur-]

Procyon: prō'si-en¹; prō'çy-ōn² [A star].

prod (v. & n.): prēd¹; prōd². See O [Thrust; punch].

prodigious: pro-dij'us¹; pro-dīg'ūs²—the last i is completely obscured in modern speech [Enormous or extraordinary, as in size or extent]. [admiration].

prodigy: prēd'i-jū¹; prōd'i-gy² [One who or that which excites wonder and]

produce (v.): pro-diūs'¹; pro-dūç'² [To bring into existence or view].

produce (n.): prēd'yūs¹; prōd'yūç². *I.* prō'diūs¹, so also Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775). Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the ultima, as by Dryden [1631-1700], quoted by Nares in "Elements of English Orthoepey," p. 358 [That which is brought forth, as farm-products, provisions, etc.].

You heard not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich pro-duce'.

Epistle to J. Dryden l. 118 [1699].

product: prēd'ukt¹; prōd'ūet². Ash (1775) and Knowles (1835) prō'-dukt¹. Formerly stressed on the ultima. See quotation [Anything produced, as by labor or growth].

To whom thus Michael—These are the pro-duct'
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.

MILTON Paradise Lost bk. xi, l. 683 [1663].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

proem: *prō'em*¹; *prō'ēm*² [An introductory statement].—**proemial:** *prō'īmi-əl*¹; *prō-ē'mi-əl*² [Pert. to a proem].

profanation: *prō'fā-nē'shən*¹; *prō'fā-nā'shən*². See **PROFANE** [The act of treating sacred things with irreverence].

profane: *prō-fēn'*¹; *prō-fān'*². Buchanan (1757) and Kenrick (1773) made no distinction of the quantity of the *o* in this word and in the first *o* in *profanation* [Characterized by lack of reverence for sacred things].

profile: *prō'fil*¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr., or prō'fail*¹, *E., I., & W.*; *prō'fil*² or *prō'fil*³. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) indicated *prō-fail*¹; Ash (1775) *prō'file*; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) *prō-fil*¹; Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *prō'fil*¹; Craig (1849) *prō'fail*¹; Wright (1855) *prō'fil*¹ [An outline or contour; also, a side view].

profuse: *prō-fūs'*¹; *prō-fūs'*². Compare **DIFFUSE** [Produced in overabundance].

program, programme: *prō'gram*¹; *prō'grām*²; *not prō'grām*¹, *nor prō'gram*¹ [A printed list of the subjects embraced in an entertainment and the order of their presentation].

progress (n.): *prō'gres*¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr., or prō'gres*¹, *E., I., & M.*; *prō'grēs*² or *prō'grēs*³. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) indicated *prō'gres*¹, and Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *prō'gres*¹. See **PROGRESS**, *v.* [A moving forward; advance].

progress (v.): *prō-gres*¹; *prō-grēs*². Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) *prō'gress*. Of this word Craig ("New Universal Etymological, Technological and Pronouncing Dictionary," 1849) says: "This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakespeare and Gifford; but it is now always accented on the second."

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *prō'gress* on thy cheeks.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act v, sc. 2.

prohibit: *prō-hib'it*¹; *prō-hīb'it*² [To forbid by authority].—**prohibition:** *prō'hī-bish'ən*¹; *prō'hī-bish'on*² [The act of forbidding].—**prohibitory:** *prō-hib'ī-to-n*¹; *prō-hīb'ī-to-ry*² [Involving prohibition].

project (n.): *proj'ekt*¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or prō'jekt*¹, *E. & I.*; *prō'jekt*² or *prō'jekt*³. By Bailey (1732) *project*¹; Fenning (1750), Ash (1775) *prō'jekt*¹ [A plan thought out]. See **ABSENT**.

project (v.): *prō-jekt*¹; *prō-jēkt*². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791) *prō-jekt*¹. Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the first syllable.

I cannot *proj'ect* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act 2, sc. 2 [1606].

projectile: *prō-jek'til*¹; *prō-jēc'til*²; *not prō-jek-tail*¹ [A shell or missile for discharge from a large gun].

prolate: *prō'lēt*¹; *prō'lāt*²; *not prō-lēt*¹. Walker (1791) *prō'lēt*¹; Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) *prō-lēt*¹ [Extended lengthwise].

prolegomenon: *prō'h-gem'ī-nen*¹; *prō'le-gōm'e-nōn*² [An introductory observation].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

prolepsis: pro-lep'sis¹; pro-lēp'sis². Dr. Murray indicates pro-lip'sis¹ as alternative [An anachronism].

proletarian: prō'h-tē'ri-an¹ or prēl'i-tē'ri-an¹; prō'le-tā'ri-an² or prōl'e-tā'ri-an² [A member of the working classes].

proletariat: prō'h-tē'ri-at¹ or prēl'i-tē'ri-at¹; prō'le-tā'ri-āt² or prōl'e-tā'ri-āt² [Wage-earners collectively].

prolix: prō'liks¹; prō'liks². *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate pro-liks¹ as alternative [Of unusual length; tedious].

prolocutor: prō-lēk'yu-tēr¹, *C., E., I., & W.*, or prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹, *M. & W.*; prō-lēk'yu-tēr² or prōl'o-cū-tēr². *S.*, prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Barclay (1797) indicated prō-lo-kiū-tēr¹. Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹. Walker (1791) prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹, and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) prō-lēk'yu-tēr¹ [One who speaks for another].

prolog, prologue: prō'log¹; prō'lōg². *M. & W.* prēl'og¹—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840). By Bailey (1732) the stress was placed on the last syllable, *pro-logue* [An introduction spoken by an actor before a play].

promenade: prēm'i-nād¹ or prēm'i-nēd¹; prēm'e-nād² or prēm'e-nād². The second is the pronunciation indicated by the Imperial and it is noted by the *Standard* and Murray's "New English Dictionary" as alternative [A walk].

Prometheus: pro-mī'thiūs¹; pro-mē'thūs² [In Gr. myth, the founder of civilization].

promulgate: pro-mul'gēt¹, prēm'ul-gēt¹, or prō'mul-gēt¹; pro-mūl'gāt², prēm'ul-gāt², or prō'mūl-gāt². The second and third are frequently heard in England, but the second is more common there to-day and is noted by Dr. Murray as preferred [To publish abroad in any way].

promulgator: prō'mul-gē'tēr¹; prō'mūl-gā'tēr². Modern English usage is indicated by *M.*—prēm'ul-gē'tēr¹, also noted by Smart (1840). The chief stress was placed on the penult by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). Sheridan (1780) placed it on the antepenult—pro-mul'gē'tēr¹. Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first syllable short—prēm-ul-gē'tēr¹ [One who publishes abroad]. See PROMULGATE.

pronoun: prō'naun¹; prō'noun² [In grammar, a word used instead of a

pronounce: pro-nauns¹; pro-nounç² [To sound the syllables of words in speech].

pronunciamento: pro-nun'si-ə-men'to¹; pro-nūn'çi-a-mēn'to² [A formal

pronunciation: pro-nun'si-ē'shən¹; pro-nūn'çi-ā'shon². This is the pronunciation indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., S., & W.* Of the lexicographers who noted pro-nun'si-ē'shən¹, the most recent were Goodrich and Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary of the Eng. Language" (1864), who followed Worcester's indication (1859), and he was reflecting usage advocated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827).

The historic pronunciation was recorded by Buchanan (1757), who noted prō-nun-si-ē'shən¹ and was supported by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and the modern authorities first cited above. Modern usage has discarded Walker's views and recommendation in favor of Buchanan's, perhaps because Smart pointed out that

1: artist^u, **ärt**; fat, färe; fust; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

some persons utter this word as if it were related to the "verb to *pronunciate* in the same way that 'association' and 'enunciation' are related to 'associate' and 'enunciate,'" and say *pro-nun-shee-a'shun*, but the only instance of this verb that Dr. Murray notes is from John Gaule's "Magastromancer" (1652), and is there spelt *pronuntiate*. See ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATION, ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION. Sheridan (1780) noted *prō-nun-shē'shān*¹ [The act of pronouncing words].

propel: *pro-pel*¹; *pro-pēl*² [To drive forward or onward].

proper: *prep'ar*¹; *prüp'ēr*² [Especially suited for some end].

prophecy: *pref'i-si*¹; *prüf'e-cy*² [A prediction, especially one made under divine influence].

prophecy: *pref'i-sai*¹; *prüf'e-sy*² [To predict, especially under divine inspiration].

Prophète (Le): *lä pro"fāt*¹; *le pro"fēt*² [An opera by Meyerbeer].

propitiate: *pro-pish'i-ēt*¹; *pro-pish'i-ät*² [To conciliate].—**propitiation**: *pro-pish'i-ē'shān*¹; *pro-pish'i-ä'shōn*². Sheridan (1780) *prō-pi-shē'shān*¹. See PRO-NUNCIATION [The act of conciliating].

propolis: *prep'o-lis*¹; *prüp'o-lis*². *Wr.* *prō'po-lis*¹, also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [Bee-glue].

propylæum [L.]: *prep'i-l'i-um*¹; *prüp'y-lē'üm*² [An imposing entrance].

propylon: *prep'i-lon*¹; *prüp'y-lōn*² [Egypt. monumental gateway].

pro rata [L.]: *prō ra'ta*¹; *prō rä'ta*². See **ask** [In proportion].

prosaic: *pro-zē'ik*¹; *pro-sā'ie*². Buchanan (1757) *pro-sē'ik*¹ [Lacking in interest; commonplace].

prosaism: *prō'zi-izm*¹; *prō'sa-izm*² [A commonplace expression].

prosaist: *prō'zi-ist*¹; *prō'sa-ist*². *C.* *prō'zā-ist*¹; *E., I., St., & Wr.* *prō-zē'-ist*¹; *M.* *prō'zē-ist*¹. Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *prō'zā-ist*¹ [One given to writing prose, or who is commonplace].

proscenium: *pro-sī'ni-um*¹; *pro-sē'ni-üm*² [In a modern theater, that part of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra].

proselyte: *pres'i-lait*¹; *prüs'e-lýt*² [One who has been converted from his faith to another].—**proselytism**: *pres'i-li-tizm*¹ or *-lai-tizm*¹; *prüs'e-ly-tizm*² or *-lý-tizm*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The making of converts].—**proselytist**: *pres'i-li-tist*¹ or *-lai-tist*¹; *prüs'e-ly-tist*² or *-lý-tist*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who proselytes].—**proselytize**: *pres'i-li-taiz*¹ or *-lai-taiz*¹; *prüs'e-ly-tiz*² or *-lý-tiz*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To make converts].

prosenchyma: *pres-en'ki-mā*¹; *prüs-ēn'ey-mā*² [Plant-tissue].

Proserpina: *pro-sūr'pi-nā*¹; *pro-sēr'pi-na*² [Persephone].

Proserpine: *pres'ar-pin*¹ or *-pin*¹; *prüs'ēr-pín*² or *-pin*² [In Roman myth, the equivalent of the Gr. PERSEPHONE].

prosodal: *pres'o-dāl*¹; *prüs'o-dal*²; *not* *pro-sed'əl*¹ [Pert. to a prosodus].

prosodiac: *pro-sō'di-ak*¹; *pro-sō'di-ae*² [Pert. to a prosodion].

prosodian: *pro-sō'di-an*¹; *pro-sō'di-an*² [A prosodist].

prosodion: *pro-sō'di-en*¹; *pro-sō'di-ön*² [A Gr. choral ode sung by priests].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

prosodic: pro-səd'ik¹; pro-səd'ie² [Pert. to prosody].—**prosodist**: pres'o-dist¹; prōs'o-dīst² [An expert in prosody].

prosodus: pres'o-dus¹; prōs'o-dūs² [A canal in sponges].

prosody: pres'o-dī¹; prōs'o-dy² [The science of verse-forms].

prosonomasia: pres-en'o-mē'si-ə¹ or pres'o-no-mē'zī-ə¹; prōs-ōn'o-mā'-sī-ə² or prōs'o-no-mā'zhi-ə² [In rhetoric, a punning play upon the sound of a word].

prospect (*n.*): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēct² [A future probability based on present indications].

prospect (*v.*): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēct². Originally and until the beginning of the 18th century pros-pekt¹ [To explore or search for minerals. Originally, to look forth, out, upon, or for].

prospectant: pro-spek'tant¹; pro-spēe'tant² [Looking forward].—**pro-spective**: pro-spek'tiv¹; pro-spēe'tiv² [Looking to the future]. ["Tempest"].

Prospero: pres'pær-ō¹; prōs'pēr-ō² [The duke of Milan in Shakespeare's

prosperous: pres'pær-us¹; prōs'per-ūs². Sometimes, illiterately, pres'-pres¹ [Having good fortune].

prostrate (*a. & v.*): pres'trēt¹; prōs'trāt². While Shakespeare and Sidney stressed the first syllable, Spenser and Fairfax stressed the last. Milton did both.

To her my love I lowly do *pros-trate*. SPENSER *Colin Clout* l. 474.

He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his towers *pros-trate*.

EDWARD FAIRFAX *Tasso* bk. i, st. 83.

Grov'ling and *pros'trate* on yon lake of fire.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. i, l. 280.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmèd heads He rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *pros-trate*.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. vi, l. 844.

prostyle: prō'stail¹; prō'stīl². *E. & I.* pres'tail¹ [In architecture, a range of detached columns].

prosy: prō'zī¹; prō'sy² [Having the nature of prose; commonplace].

protagon: prō'tā-gen¹; prō'tā-gōn² [A chemical compound found in brains and nerve-tissue].

[in a Gr. drama].

protagonist: pro-tag'o-nist¹; pro-tāg'o-nist² [A leader, as the chief actor

protasis: prō'tā-sis¹; prō'tā-sīs². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) prō'tē'sis¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) prō'tā-sis¹ [In grammar, a clause containing the condition of a conditional sentence].

Protean: prō'tī-ən¹; prō'te-an². *C.* prō'tī-ən¹; *E., I., & Smart* pro-tī-ən¹ [Pert. to Proteus; also [p-], changeable].

protégé [Fr.]: prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē² [One fostered and favored by another].—**protégée** (*fem.*): prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē².

proteld: prō'tī-id¹; prō'te-īd²; *not* prō'tīd¹ [A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur].

[organic substances].

proteins: prō'tī-in¹; prō'te-īn²; *not* prō'tīn¹ [The nitrogenous material in

pro tempore [L.]: prō tem'po-rī¹; prō tēm'po-rē² [For the time being: abbreviated *pro tem.*].

[to fall at the siege of Troy].

Protesilaus: pro-tes'i-lē-us¹; pro-tēs'i-lā'ūs² [In Gr. myth, the first Greek

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

protest (*n.*): prō'test¹; prō'těst². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fennings (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), stressed on the final syllable, prō'test¹; by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), and Nares (1784) prēt'est¹ [A formal or solemn declaration against].

protest (*v.*): pro-test¹; pro-těst² [To declare formally or solemnly against an act, a decision, belief, or practise].

Protestant: prēt'es-tant¹; prōt'ēs-tant² [A member of a Christian sect].

protestant: pro-tes'tant¹ or prēt'es-tant¹; pro-tēs'tant² or prōt'ēs-tant² [One who makes a protest].

protestation: prēt'es-tē'shan¹; prōt'ēs-tā'shon² [The act of protesting].

Proteus: prō'tiūs¹ or -ti-us¹; prō'tūs² or -te-ūs² [In Classic myth, a prophetic old man of the sea]. [notary].

prothonotary: pro-then'o-tē-ri¹; pro-thōn'o-tā-ry² [A chief clerk or

protocol: prō'to-kel¹; prō'to-eöl² [A preliminary, or a preliminary draft of an official document].

protozoon: prō'to-zō'en¹; prō'to-zō'ōn² [A cellular organism].

protractile: pro-trak'til¹; pro-trāe'til² [Capable of being lengthened].

protrusile: pro-trū'sil¹; pro-trų'sil² [Adapted to being thrust out].

protrusive: pro-trū'siv¹; pro-trų'siv²; *not* pro-trū'ziv¹ [Tending to project].

protyle: prō'til¹; prō'tyl². *C.* pro-tai'li¹; *M.* prō'tail¹ [The hypothetical primitive material of the universe].

proud: praud¹; proud² [1. Assuming an attitude of superiority. 2. Feeling or showing a sense of proper pride]. [(1809-65)].

Proudhon: prū'dōn¹; prų'dōn²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. philosopher

Prout: praut¹; prout² [Eng. family name].

prove: prūv¹; prōv². See O (6) [To make clear and certain].

proven: prūv'n¹; prōv'n² [Proved: an archaism].

Provençal: prō'vān'sāl¹; prō'vān'çal² [A native of Provence or the language spoken there].

Provence: prō'vāns¹; prō'vānġ² [A former Fr. province].

proviso: pro-vai'zo¹; pro-vī'zo².

Proviso, is a condition inserted into any deed, vpon the obseruance whereof the validity of the deed consisteth, which forme of condition seemeth to be borrowed from Fraunce.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

provocation: prōv'o-kē'shan¹; prōv'o-eā'shon² [The act of causing resentment or that which causes it].

provocative: pro-vek'ə-tiv¹ or pro-vō'kə-tiv¹; pro-vōe'a-tiv² or pro-vō'ea-tiv². The second was indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers. *E.* prō-vōk'ə-tiv; *I.* prō-vōk'ə-tiv¹. Buchanan (1757) pro-vek'ē-tiv¹ [Tending to cause anger or resentment].

provokable: pro-vōk'ə-bl¹; pro-vōk'a-bl² [Capable of being provoked].

provoke: pro-vōk¹; pro-vōk² [To cause anger or resentment].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

provost: prɒv'əst¹ or prɒ'vɔ'¹; prɒv'ost² or prɒ'vɔ'². The first is generally applied to the head of some colleges in England and in the United States; the second, to a military officer who acts as chief of police of a camp, garrison, etc. In the latter sense it is sometimes written *provo*. Bailey (1732) noted the distinction recorded above. So also did Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791); Fenning (1760), who made no distinction, indicated *provo'st*; Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) recorded *prɒv'ost*.

pro: prau¹; prow². The pronunciation prɔ¹ was noted as preferred usage by Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and is now obsolete. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating prau¹, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849).

Walker claimed that "when authorities are so nicely balanced [he cited five orthoepists in support of each pronunciation], analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation." Usage has determined the point, which analogy could not in view of the fact that *ow* preceded by *r* has two sounds in English, as may be shown by citing *brow*, *crow*; *frown*, *grow*; *row* (a noise), *row* (with oars), etc. [The bow of a ship].

prowess: prau'es¹; prow'ēs². Nares (1784) prɒ'es¹. See PROW [bravery].

prowl: prau¹; proul². Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Nares (1784) indicated prɔ¹; but Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) noted prau¹, as the modern dictionaries do. Dr. Murray indicates that the change from the original *prolle*, *prole* to *proul*, *proul* was at first merely one of spelling, but that since about 1750 this change has perverted the pronunciation from prɔ¹ to prau¹ [To roam about stealthily as if in search of prey].

prude: prūd¹; prɹd²; *not* priūd¹. So also with its relatives **prud'e-ry**, **prud'ish** [A woman who displays an affected modesty].

prudent: prū'dent¹; prɹ'děnt² [Careful to avoid practical errors].

prudence: prū'dens¹; prɹ'děŋç² [Care to avoid practical mistakes; caution].

Prudhon: prū'dōn¹; prū'dōn'²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. painter (1758-1823)].

pruinose: prū'i-nōs¹; prɹ'i-nōs². *I.* prū-in'ōs¹; *St.* prū'i-nōz¹ [Frosted; powdery].

prurigo: pru-rai'go¹; prɹ-rī'gō² [A skin-disease].

Prussia: prush'ə¹; prush'a²; *not* prū'shə¹, which is a vulgarism [A country [of Europe]].

Prussian: prush'en¹; prush'an². The pronunciation prū'shən¹, indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849), is no longer in reputable use [Pert. to Prussia].

prussiate: prush'ēt¹; prush'āt². *E.* prūs'i-at¹ [A salt of prussic acid].

prussic: prush'ik¹; prush'ie². Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849) prush'ik¹ [Pert. to a poisonous chemical product].

Prynne: prin¹; prɹn² [Eng. Puritan and jurist (1600-69)].

prytaneum: prit'ə-nī'um¹; prɹt'a-nē'um² [Gr. town hall].

Przasnysz: pshas'niśh¹; pshās'nŷsh² [Polish town].

Przemysl: pshē'miśh¹; pshē'mŷsh² [Galician town, taken by Rus., Meh. (22, 1915)].

ps: Note that *p* before *s* and *t* is silent in certain words derived from the Greek. See P, and PSALM to PTYALIN, below.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; gɔ, gɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

psalm: sām¹; sām²; *not* sam¹ [A sacred song of praise to God].

To hear *psalm* pronounced as the proper name "Sam" is still hateful to the orthoepically pure. Such a usage can as yet be politely termed a provincialism, or, insultingly, a vulgarism. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 103. [H. '09.]

The rule given by Walker and cited below is now more honored in the breach than by the observance in so far as it applies to *Psalmist* and *psalmody*, which see.

L is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *baln*, *calm*, etc. . . . but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, it is always heard in . . . *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 403 [London, 1791].

Psalmist: sām'ist¹; sām'ist², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *St.* & *Wr.* sāl'mist¹, which was formerly in vogue and noted as standard by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sam'ist¹ [A composer of Psalms].

psalmody: sām'o-dī¹; sām'o-dy², *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* and twenty members of the "New Standard Dictionary's" Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. By *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* sāl'mo-dī¹—the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A collection of psalms].

Psalter: sōl'tar¹; sāl'tēr²—but the *l* is not always pronounced in England. Smart (1836) sāl'tar¹ [The Book of Psalms, especially as contained in the Book of Common Prayer].

psalterian: sōl-tī'rī-ən¹; sāl-tē'ri-an²; *C.* sāl-tī'rī-ən¹; *M.* psal-tī'rī-ən¹ [Pert. to a psalter].

psaltery: sōl'tar-ī¹; sāl'tēr-y² [A stringed instrument of music].

psellismus: se-liz'mus¹; sē-līg'mūs². *C.* se-lis'mus¹; *M.* pse-liz'məs¹ [An imperfect articulation, as lisping].

pseudo- (*prefix*): siū'do-¹; sū'do-². See *P* and *ps* [From the Gr. (*pseudes*), false: used as a combining form].

pseudonym: siū'do-nīm¹; sū'do-nēm² [A fictitious name; pen-name].—**pseudonymal**: siū-den'ī-məl¹; sū-dōn'y-mal² [Pseudonymous].—**pseudonymous**: siū-den'ī-mus¹; sū-dōn'y-mūs² [Issued under an assumed name].

psi: psī¹ or sai¹; psī² or sī² [The twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet (Ψ, ψ): equivalent to Eng. *ps*].

psilosis: sai-lō'sis¹; sī-lō'sīs² [A disease of the tropics].

psoas: sō'əs¹ or psō'əs¹; sō'as² or psō'as² [A muscle of the pelvis].

psora: sō'rə¹; sō'ra² [A skin-disease, as the itch].

psoriasis: so-rai'ə-sis¹; so-rī'a-sīs² [A scaly affection of the skin].

psychagog, **psychagogue**: sai'kə-gog¹; sȳ'ea-gōg² [A medicine used in restoring consciousness, as from a swoon].

psychalgia: sai-kal'jī-ə¹; sȳ-cāl'gi-a² [Morbid depression of mind].

Psyche: sai'kī¹; sȳ'ee² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful maiden beloved of Eros or Cupid].

psychiatric: sai-kī-at'rik¹; sȳ-ei-āt'rie² [Relating to mental disease].—**psychiatrist**: sai-kai'ə-trīst¹; sȳ-ei'a-trīst² [An expert in psychiatry].—**psychiatry**: sai-kai'ə-trī¹; sȳ-ei'a-try² [The science of the treatment of mental diseases].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

psychic: sai'kik¹; sŷ'eie² [Pert. to the mind or soul].—**psychical:** sai'-ki-kal¹; sŷ'ei-eal² [Psychic].

psychological: sai'ko-lej'i-kal¹; sŷ"eo-lōg'i-eal² [Pert. to the mind and its phenomena].—**psychologies:** sai'ko-lej'iks¹; sŷ"eo-lōg'ies² [Psychology].—**psychologist:** sai-kel'o-jist¹; sŷ-eōl'o-gist² [An expert in psychology].—**psychologize:** sai-kel'o-jaiz¹; sŷ-eōl'o-giz² [To investigate in psychology]. [soul].

psychology: sai-kel'o-ji¹; sŷ-eōl'o-gy² [The science of the human mind or

psychomachy: sai-kem'ə-kī¹; sŷ-eōm'a-ey² [Conflict of soul with body].

psychomancy: sai'ko-man'si¹; sŷ"eo-mān"cy² [Divination through pretended communication with the souls of the dead].

psychosis: sai-kō'sis¹; sŷ-eō'sis² [A mental disorder as distinguished from the diseased condition which causes it].

psykter: sik'tər¹; sŷk'tēr² [A large Gr. vase].

Psylloi: sil'oi¹; sŷl'oi²; not sai-lei¹ [Afr. snake-charmers].

pt-: Words beginning with this digraph are generally derived from the Greek, and when spoken in English the *p* is not pronounced, hence it is not indicated below. But as this letter is pronounced in the reading of Greek by Englishmen, and is also pronounced in other languages, as French and German, Dr. Murray indicates as optional the full form of the words noted below.

Ptah: ptā¹; ptā² [In Egypt. myth, the chief divinity of ancient Memphis].

ptarmic: tār'mik¹; tār'mie² [A substance that causes sneezing].

ptarmigan: tār'mi-gən¹; tār'mi-gan² [A game-bird, the grouse].

Pteria: tī'rī-a¹; tē'rī-a² [Ancient city in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor].

Pteris: tī'ris¹ or ter'is¹; tē'ris² or tēr'is² [A genus of ferns].

pterodactyl: ter'o-dak'til¹; tēr'o-dāe'tyl² [An extinct flying reptile].

pteropod: ter'o-ped¹; tēr'o-pōd² [Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes].

Pteropoda: tī-rep'o-da¹; te-rōp'o-da² [A division of mollusks].

ptisan: tiz'an¹; tīs'an². *E., I., & Buchanan* (1757) tai'sən¹; *Wr.* ti-zan¹. By *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775) tis'an; by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) ti-zan¹ [An aqueous infusion for the sick].

Ptolemæus, Ptolemeus: tel'i-mi'us¹; tōl'e-mē'ūs² [Ptolemy].—**Ptolemaic:** tel'i-mē'ik¹; tōl'e-mā'ie² [Pertaining to Ptolemy].—**Ptolemais:** tel'i-mē'ist¹; tōl'e-mā'is² [Apocrypha].—**Ptolemeans:** tel'i-mi'enz¹; tōl'e-mē'ans² [Douai Bible].—**Ptolemee:** tel'i-mī¹; tōl'e-mē² [Apocrypha].

Ptolemy: tel'i-mī¹; tōl'e-my² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Ptolemeus:** tō'lē-mē'us¹; tō'lē-mē'us²; **F. Ptolémée:** tō'lē'mē¹; tō'lē'mē²; **G. Ptolemaus:** tō'lē-mā'ūs¹; tō'lē-mā'ūs²; **It. Tolomeo:** tō'lo-mē'o¹; tō'lo-mē'o²; **L. Ptolomæus:** tel'o-mī'us¹; tōl'o-mē'ūs².

ptomale: to-mē'ik¹ or tō'mā-ik¹; to-mā'ie² or tō'ma-ie² [Pert. to ptomain].

ptomain, ptomaine: tō'mā-in¹, tō'mā-in¹ or -in¹; tō'ma-in², tō'ma-in² or -in²; not tō'mēn¹. The last pronunciation noted here is frequently heard in colloquial conversation. "He died of *tomane* poisoning" is common in New York City and its vicinity [A poisonous substance present in decayed food].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy, gō, gēm; iŷk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**n;

ptyalagog, ptyalagogue: tai-äl'a-gög¹; tȳ-äl'a-gög² [A medicine that causes the production of saliva]. [man and most animals].

ptyalin, ptyaline: tai'a-lin¹; tȳ'a-lĭn² [A ferment present in the saliva of

Pua: piū'a¹; pū'a² [Bible].—**Puah**: pū'ā¹; pū'ä² [Bible].—**Pubastum**: piū-bas'tum¹; pū-bäs'tūm² [Bible].

puberty: piū'bər-tı¹; pū'bēr-ty² [In life, the period at which one becomes functionally capable of generation].

public: pub'hk¹; püb'lie² [The people collectively].

Publus: pub'h-us¹; püb'li-ūs² [Bible].

Puccini: püt-chī'nī¹; püt-chī'nī² [It. composer (1858–)].

pudding: pud'ıŋ¹; pud'ing²—pronounce the last syllable clearly. See Introductory xix (1) [A dish usually for dessert].

Pudens: piū'denz¹; pū'dēns² [Bible].

Puebla: pwē'bla¹; pwe'blä² [Mex. state and its capital].

pueblo: pweb'lo¹, *Standard & W.*; pwēb'lo². *C. & M.* pū-eb'lō¹; *Wr.* pū-ē'b'lō¹ [Any Sp.-Am. town or settlement].

puerile: piū'ər-il¹, *Standard, C., & Wr.*, or piū'ər-aıl¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; pū'ēr-ıl² or pū'ēr-ıl². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Kenrick, Perry, and Walker noted the first; Buchanan and Sheridan preferred the second [Characteristic of childhood; immature; weak; silly].

puerto: pwer'to¹; pwēr'to² [Pg. port].

puff: pu¹; pŭ² [Something blown out or inflated].

pug: pug¹; pŭg² [A breed of pet dog with short nose].

Puget: piū'jet¹; pū'gēt² [Inland sea of Washington State].

pugh: pū¹; pu²; not piū¹ [An expression of contempt. Pronounced piū¹ when referring to an objectionable odor].

pugilism: piū'jı-lizm¹; pū'gi-lĭzm² [The art of fighting with the fists].

Pugin: piū'jin¹; pū'gin² [Eng. architect (1812–52)].

pugnacious: pug-nē'shus¹; pŭg-nā'shūs² [Addicted to fighting].

Puhites: piū'haits¹; pū'hīts² [Bible].

pulsne: piū'nı¹; pū'ne² [One who is of inferior rank or younger; especially, [a judge of inferior rank].

puissance: piū'i-səns¹; pū'i-sanç². This pronunciation, adopted unanimously by modern dictionaries, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but by the earlier lexicographers the stress was placed on the penult, and Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated it piū-is'əns¹ [The quality of being able to fight].

puissant: piū'i-sənt¹ or piū-is'ənt¹; pū'i-sant² or pū-is'ant². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844); the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) [Possessing puissance].

Pul: pul¹; pŭl² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ʊ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

pulchritude: pul'kri-tiūd¹; pül'eri-tūd² [The quality of beauty or comeliness].

Pulci: pül'chī¹; pul'chī² [It. poet (1431-87)].

pull: pul¹; pul². See U [To bring toward oneself by drawing with force].

pulmonary: pul'mo-nē-rī¹; pül'mō-nā-ry² [Affecting the lungs].—**pulmonic:** pul-mən'ik; pül-mōn'ie² [Pert. to the lungs].

pulmotor: pul'mo-tər¹; pül'mo-tor²; not pul'mo-tər¹ [An apparatus for inducing artificial respiration]. [paper is made].

pulp: pul¹; pūlp². See U [A mixture of wood-fibers or rags from which

pulque [Mex. Sp.]: pul'kē¹; pul'ke² [A fermented drink].

pulse: puls¹; pūls² [1. An arterial beat. 2. A leguminous plant].

pulvinar: pul-vai'nər¹; pül-vī'nar² [Pad-like].

pulvinate: pul-vi-nēt¹; pül'vi-nāt² [Same as PULVINAR].

pumice: pum'is¹; pūm'ic². *I., St., & Wr.* piū'mis¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pum'is; but by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) piū'mis¹ [Volcanic lava].

pumiceform: piu-mis'f-fōrm¹; pū-mīc'i-fōrm², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C.* pum'f-si-fōrm¹; *E.* pu-mis'f-fōrm¹; *M.* piū'mi-si-fōrm¹ [Resembling pumice].

pumpkin: pump'kin¹; pūmp'kin². Sometimes heard pum'kin¹, in which the second *p* is completely obscured, and also, dialectically, puŋ'kin¹, which should be discouraged [A large yellowish edible gourd].

pun: pun¹; pūn². See U [The use of a word in two senses].

punch: punč¹; pūnč², in all its senses. See U.

punctate: puŋk'tēt¹; pūne'tāt² [Studded with dots or points].

punctilious: puŋk-til'i-us¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or* puŋk-til'yus¹, *C., St., & Wr.;* pūne-til'i-ūs² or pūne-til'yūs² [Exact in the observance of forms].

punctual: puŋk'tiu-əl¹; pūne'tū-əl². Sometimes also puŋk'chu-əl¹ in colloquial speech [Exact in points of time].

punctuation: puŋk'tiu-ē'shan¹; pūne'tū-ā'shon². This word is also sometimes pronounced puŋk'chū-ē'shan¹ in colloquial speech [The use of points in dividing written sentences]. [smell].

pungent: pun'jent¹; pūn'gēt². See G [Affecting the sense of taste or

Punic: piū'nik¹; pū'nie²; not pū'nik¹ [Pert. to the Carthaginians].

punish: pun'ish¹; pūn'ish² [To inflict pain or penalty on].

Punites: piū'nait¹; pū'nīts² [Bible].

punitive: piū'ni-tiv¹; pū'ni-tiv² [Pert. to punishment].

Punjab: pun-jāb¹; pūn-jāb²; not pun'jab¹ [Province in Brit. India].

Punon: piū'nēn¹; pū'nōn² [Bible].

[it is often protected by a cocoon].

pupa: piū'pə¹; pū'pa² [A stage in the development of an insect in which

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

pupal: piū'pəl¹; pū'pal² [Pert. to a pupa].

pupil: piū'pil¹; pū'pil² [One who is under the care of a teacher].

Pur: pūr¹; pūr² [Bible].—**Purah**: piū'rā¹; pūrā² [Bible (R. V.)].

pure: piūr¹; pūr². See U [Free from any defiling element].

purée [Fr.]: pūr're¹; pūr're² [A thick soup].

purificative: piū'ri-fi-kē'tiv¹; pū'ri-fi-eā'tiv², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* piūr'i-fi-kē'tiv¹; *I.* piū-rif'i-kē-tiv¹; *St. & Wr.* piū-rif'i-kē-tiv¹ [Having the power to make pure].

Purim: piū'rim¹; pūr'rim². Frequently heard pūr'rim¹ [A Jewish festival].

Purkinje: pūr'kin-yē¹; pūr'kin-ye² [Bohemian physiologist (1787-1869)].

Purkinjean: pūr'kin-jē'an¹; pūr'kin-jē'an² [Pert. to Purkinje].

purl: pūr¹; pūr². Compare PEARL and see U [To flow with a bubbling sound, as a brook].

purlieus: pūr'liūz¹; pūr'lūs² [The squalid or disreputable streets of a [district].

purport (*n.*): pūr'port¹; pūr'port² [The substance of a statement or that which is suggested to the mind]. See the verb.

purport (*v.*): pūr'pōrt¹; pūr'pōrt² [To give an impression of; convey a [particular meaning].

purse: pūr¹; pūr² [A small bag for money].

pursue: pār-siū¹; pur-sū² [To follow persistently].

pursuit: pār-siūt¹; pur-sūt² [The act of following persistently].

pursuivant: pūr'swi-vānt¹; pūr'swi-vant² [An officer of the College of Arms].

purulent: piū'ru-lent¹; pū'ru-lēnt². *M.* piū'riu-lent¹; Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) pur'u-lent¹ [Consisting of or discharging pus].

pus: pus¹; pūs². Compare PUSS and see U [Yellowish-white matter discharged from a sore].

Pusey: piū'zi¹; pū'gy² [Eng. divine (1800-82)].—**Puseyism**: piū'zi-izm¹; pū'gy-izm² [The teachings of Pusey].

push: puš¹; puš²; *not* puš¹. See PUT [To apply pressure to for the purpose of moving].

pusillanimity: piū'si-lā-nim'i-ti¹; pū'si-la-nīm'i-ty² [The quality of [lacking courage].

pusillanimous: piū'si-lān'i-mūs¹; pū'si-lān'i-mūs² [Lacking courage].

puss: pus¹; pūs². Compare PUS and see U [A cat].

pustule: pus'tiū¹; pūs'tū². Sheridan (1780) pus'chul¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) pus'chū¹ [A pimple].

put: put¹; put²; formerly, and still locally in parts of Scotland and Ireland, put¹, to rhyme with "hut," and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1775), and Nares (1784).

Who has not heard that provincial pronunciation of the verb *put* which gives it the exact value of the initial syllable of *putty*?

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 106. [H. 09.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Put: put¹; püt² [Bible].

[cherry, plum, or peach].

putamen: piu-tē'men¹; pū-tā'mēn²; *not* piū'tə-men¹ [The stone, as of a

putative: piū'tə-tiv¹; pū'ta-tiv²; *not* piu-tē'tiv¹ [Supposed].

Puteoll: piu-ti'o-lai¹; pū-tē'o-lī² [Bible].

Puthites: piū'thaitis¹; pū'thitis² [Bible].—**Putiel:** piū'ti-el¹; pū'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**Putiphar:** piū'ti-fər¹; pū'ti-far² [Douai Bible].—**Putiphare:** piū'tif-ə-rī¹; pū-tīf'a-rē² [Douai Bible].

putlog: put'log¹; put'lōg²; *E., C., M., I., St., & Wr.* put'leg¹; *W.* put'lōg¹ [A cross-piece in a scaffolding].

Putnik: pūt'nik¹; pūt'nik² [Serbian general].

Puvah: piū'və¹; pū'va² [Bible (R. V.)].

Puvis de Chavannes: pū'vī' də shā'vān¹; pū'vī' de ɕhā'vān² [Fr. painter (1824-98)].

Pwllhell: pŭl'thel-ɪ¹; pŭl'thēl-i² [Welsh seaside resort].

Pwyll: pwil¹; pwyl² [In Celt. myth, the Cymric god of the dead].

Pyat: pi'ā¹; pŷ'ä²—the *t* is silent [Fr. journalist (1810-89)].

pyellitis: pai'ī-lai'tis¹ *or* -li'tis¹; pŷ'e-li'tis² *or* -li'tis² [Inflammation of the pelvis].

pyemia, pyæmia: pai-ī'mi-ə¹; pŷ-ē'mi-a² [An infection of the blood].

Pygmalion: pig-mē'h-an¹; pŷg-mā'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a Cyprian sculptor who fell in love with Galatea. See GALATEA (2)].

Pygmeans: pig-mī'ənz¹; pŷg-mē'ənz² [Douai Bible].

pyjamas: pai-jū'məz¹; pŷ-jä'məz² [Loose coat and trousers used as night-wear].

Pylades: pil'ə-diz¹; pŷl'a-dēs² [In Gr. myth, son of Strophius and Anax-^[ibia]]

pylorus: pi-lō'rus¹ *or* pai-lō'rus¹; py-lō'rūs² *or* pŷ-lō'rūs² [The opening between the stomach and the small intestine].

pyorrhea, pyorrhœa: pai'ər-rī'ə¹; pŷ'ör-rē'a²—the *h* is silent [A discharge of pus with continued flow].

pyramid: pir'ə-mid¹; pŷr'a-mīd² [A solid structure of masonry built for a tomb, as in Egypt].—**pyramidal:** pi-ram'ī-dəl¹; py-rām'ī-dal² [Resembling a pyramid].

pyramidal: pir'ə-mid'ik¹; pŷr'a-mīd'ic² [Shaped like a pyramid].

Pyramus: pir'ə-mus¹; pŷr'a-mūs² [The lover of Thisbe].

Pyrenean: pir'ī-nī'ən¹; pŷr'e-nē'an² [A native of the Pyrenees].

Pyrenees: pir'ī-nīz¹; pŷr'e-nēs² [Mountains between France and Spain].

pyrites: pi-rai'tiz¹; py-rī'tēs². Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) pai'ri-tiz¹ [A metallic sulfid, as of iron].—**pyritic:** pi-rit'ik¹; py-rit'ic² [Resembling pyrites].

pyrography: pai-rōg'rə-fi¹; pŷ-rōg'ra-fy² [The art of producing a design, as on leather or wood, by burning with a red-hot point].

pyrol: pai'rōl¹ *or* -rəl¹; pŷ'rōl² *or* -rōl² [A chemical].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **är**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Pyrola: *pir'o-lə¹*; *pŷr'o-la²* [A genus of evergreen flowering plants].

pyroleter: *pai-rel'i-tər¹*; *pŷ-röl'e-tēr²* [An apparatus for putting out fire].

pyrolusite: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]liū'sait¹*; *pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]lū'sīt²* [A mineral, manganese dioxid, used in the arts].

pyrolysis: *pai-rel'i-sis¹*; *pŷ-röl'y-sis²* [Decomposition as the result of heat].

pyromancy: *pai'ro-man'si¹*; *pŷ'ro-mān'cy²*; *C. & M. pai'ro-man-si¹*; *E. pai'ro-man'si¹*; *I. pir'ō-man-si¹*; *St. pir'ō-man'si¹*; *Wr. pir'e-man-si¹*. Perry (1777) *pai'ro-man-si¹*; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *pir'o-mān-si¹* [Divination by fire].

pyromania: *pai'ro-mē-ni-ə¹*; *pŷ'ro-mā'ni-a²* [An insane disposition to set things on fire].

pyrometer: *pai-rēm'i-tər¹*; *pŷ-rēm'e-tēr²* [An instrument for measuring heat].

pyrotechnics: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]tek'niks¹*; *pŷ'ro-[or pŷr'o-]tē'e'nies²* [Pyro-^[techny]].

pyrotechny: *pai'ro-tek'nī¹* or *pir'o-tek'nī¹*; *pŷ'ro-tē'e'ny²* or *pŷr'o-tē'e'ny²*; *C. pai'ro-tek'nī¹*; *E. pai'ro-tek'nī¹*; *I. pir'ō-tek'nī¹*; *M. pai'ro-tek'nī¹*; *St. pir'o-tek'nī¹*; *Wr. pir'o-tek'nī¹* [The art of making fireworks].

pyroxilin: *pai-[or pi-]rōks'y-lin¹*; *pŷ-[or py-]rōks'y-līn²* [An explosive formed by nitrating cellulose, cotton, etc.].

Pyrrha: *pir'ə¹*; *pŷr'a²* [In Gr. myth, the wife of Deucalion].

Pyrrhle: *pir'ik¹*; *pŷr'ie²* [Pert. to Pyrrhus].

Pyrrhus: *pir'us¹*; *pŷr'ūs²* [King of Epirus (318?-272 B. C.)].

Pyrus: *pai'rus¹*; *pŷ'rūs²* [A genus of shrubs of the rose family, of which the pear-tree is the best-known].

Pythagoras: *pi-thag'o-rəs¹*; *py-thāg'o-ras²* [Gr. philosopher (6th cent. B. C.)].

Pythagorean: *pi-thag'o-rī'an¹*; *py-thāg'o-rē'an²*, *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. pi-thag-o-rī'an¹*; *E. pai-thag-o-rī'an¹*; *I. pi-thag'o-rī'an¹*; *St. pai-thag'ō-rī'an¹*; *Wr. pi-thag-a-rī'an¹* [Pert. to Pythagoras]. Phye quotes the Century as indicating *pai-thag-o-rī'an¹*, but this is not to be found in any edition available to the writer.

Pythia: *piθ'i-ə¹*; *pŷth'i-a²* [In Gr. antiquity, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi].—**Pythian**: *piθ'i-ən¹*; *pŷth'i-an²* [Pert. to Pythia or Delphi, or to the Pythian games].

Pythias: *piθ'i-əs¹*; *pŷth'i-as²* [Syracusan hero. See DAMON].

Pytho: *pai'θo¹*; *pŷ'tho²* [Ancient name of Delphi].

python: *pai'θon¹*; *pŷ'thōn²*; *M. piθ'ən¹* as alternative [A large non-venomous serpent].

pythoness: *pai'θo-nēs¹*; *pŷ'tho-nēs²*. Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) *pith'o-nēs¹* [Gr. priestess. See PYTHIA].

pyuria: *pai-yū'ri-ə¹*; *pŷ-yū'ri-a²* [The presence of pus in the urine].

pyx: *piks¹*; *pŷks²* [A casket for the preservation of the host: used in the Roman Catholic Church].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Q

q: kiū¹; kū². In modern English words this letter is commonly followed by *u*, whether initial, as in *queen*, *question*, medial, as in *conqueror*, *equal*, *liquor*, or final, as in *antique*, *grotesque*, *cheque*, etc. These combined letters *qu* generally have the sound of *k* followed by *w*, except when final. Then they have the sound of *k*. In this book the letters *kw* are used to indicate the sound of initial and medial *qu*. The letter *k* is used alone to indicate *qu* or *que* final.

In words derived from the French, as *casque*, *coquette*, *croquet*, etc., the letters *qu* also have the sound of *k* and this letter is used to indicate it.

Qaisar-i-Hind: kai'sər-i-hind¹; kī'sar-i-hīnd² [The Cæsar of India: official title of the sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India].

qobar [Ethiopic]: kō'bār¹; kō'bār² [A dry fog of the upper Nile region].

qua-bird: kwā' = or kwō' = būrd¹; kwā' = or kwā' = bīrd² [The night-heron].

quacksalver: kwak'sal'vər¹; kwāk'sāl'vēr². Smart (1840) kwak'sā-vər¹ [A pretender to a knowledge of medicine and the use of salves].

quad: kwəd¹; kwəd² [A quadrangle or a quadrat].

Quadi: kwē'dai¹; kwā'di² [Teutonic people mentioned by Tacitus].

Quadragesima: kwəd'rə-jēs'i-mā¹; kwəd'ra-gēs'i-ma² [The forty days of Lent].

quadrant: kwəd'rənt¹; kwad'rənt². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kwəd'rənt¹ [An instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun].

quadrat: kwəd'rət¹; kwad'rat² [A piece of type-metal].

quadratrix: kwəd-rē'triks¹; kwad-rā'triks². Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) kwəd'rə-triks¹ [A curve used in squaring other curves]. [abreast].

quadriga: kwəd-rui'gā¹; kwad-rī'gā² [Rom. chariot drawn by four horses]

quadrjugate: kwəd'ri-jū'gāt¹; kwad'ri-jū'gāt². *C.* kwəd-ri-jū'gēt¹; *E.* kwəd-rij'yu-gāt¹; *I.* kwəd-rij'yu-gēt¹; *St.* kwəd-ri-jū'gēt¹; *W.* kwəd'ri-jū'gāt¹; *Wr.* kwəd-ri-jū'gāt¹ [Having four pairs of leaflets].

quadrille: kwā-dril¹; kwa-dril², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kwəd-ril¹; *E. & Wr.* kō-dril¹; *I. & St.* ka-dril¹; *M.* kwo-dril¹; Buchanan (1757) kwē'dril¹; Peiry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791) kō-dril¹ [A square dance].

quadrupartite: kwəd'ri-pār'tait¹; kwad'ri-pār'tīt², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait¹; *E.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait¹; *I.* kwəd-ri-pār'tait¹; *St.* kwəd'ri-pār'tait¹; *Wr.* kwā-drip'ər-tait¹. *Standard & W.* indicate kwəd-rip'ər-tait¹ as alternative [Consisting of four parts].

quadriphyllous: kwəd'ri-fil'ūs¹; kwad'ri-fyl'ūs². Walker (1809), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) kwəd-ri-f'l-us¹ [Four-leaved].

Quadrumana: kwəd-rū'mā-nā¹; kwad-ru'ma-na². Incorrectly kwəd-rumē'nā¹ [An order of mammals including the apes, baboons, lemurs, and monkeys].

quadrupedal: kwəd-rū'ped-əl¹ or kwəd'ru-ped'əl¹; kwad-ru'pēd-əl² or kwad'ru-pēd'əl². *C.* kwəd'ru-ped-əl¹; *E. & I.* kwəd-rū'pe-dəl¹; *M.* kwəd-rū'pī-dəl¹; *W.* kwəd-rū'pī-dəl¹; *Wr.* kwəd-ru-pī-dəl¹, so also Smart (1840) [Four-footed].

quadrumple: kwəd'ru-pl¹; kwad'ru-pl². Frequently mispronounced kwəd-rū'pl¹ [Fourfold].

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prëy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ēr**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

quadruply: kwəd'ru-ph¹; kwəd'ru-ply²; *not* quəd'ru-plai¹ [In a quadruple manner].

quære [L.]: kwí'ri¹; kwé'rē² [Literally, seek; inquire].

quaff: kwáf¹; kwáf², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* kwáf¹.
See **ASK** [To drink].

quaggy: kwag'g¹; kwäg'y². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'g¹ [Soft and marshy].

quagmire: kwag'mair¹; kwäg'mír². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'mair¹ [Soft marshy ground].

qualify: kwel'i-fai¹; kwəl'i-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwəl'i-fai¹ [To be fit for a particular place, office, or occupation]. See **QUALITY**.

quality: kwel'i-ti¹; kwəl'i-ty². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwəl'i-ti¹ [The characteristics of a person or thing considered in determining excellence, value, rank, position, kind, etc.].

qualm: kwöm¹; kwäm². The *l* is silent and this is the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. So also with its relative **qualm'ish**. *M. & Wr.* indicate kwöm¹ as alternative, a pronunciation noted by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), as their standard [A state of perplexity].

quandary: kwen'də-ri¹; kwan'da-ry². *I.* kwen'da-ri¹; *M., St., & Wr.* kwen-dē'ri¹. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) kwen-dē'ri¹; but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Webster (1828), Maunder (1830), and Craig (1849) kwen'də-ri¹ [A state of perplexity or hesitation].

quantity: kwen'ti-ti¹; kwan'ti-ty². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) kwan'ti-ti¹. See **QUALITY** [The sum or amount of anything].

Quantity ought to be pronounced as if written *kwontity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear . . . *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity* according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantity*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 86, p. 12 [London 1791].

quantivalence: kwen'ti-vē'lens¹ or kwen-tiv'ə-lens¹; kwən'ti-vā'lēng² or kwən-tiv'ā-lēng². Same as **VALENCE**.

quarantine (*n.*): kwər'ən-tin¹; kwār'an-tin². Formerly spelt *quarantaine* and by Bailey (1732) stressed *quarantaine'*. By Buchanan (1757) kwār'an-tin¹; Perry (1777) kar'ən-tin¹; Nares (1784) kwor'an-tain¹; but stressed on the last syllable, kwor-an-tin¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Worcester (1859) [The enforced isolation of a person or place infected with contagious disease].

quarantine (*v.*): kwər'ən-tin¹; kwār'an-tin²; *E., M., & W.* kwər'ən-tin¹; *Wr.* kwər-ən-tin¹ [To place in quarantine. See the noun].

quarrel: kwər'el¹; kwār'ēl²—the *a* has the sound of *o* short as in "not," and *not* of *o* broad as in "nor," but the word is frequently mispronounced kwər'el¹ dialectically [Dispute; wrangle].

quart (*n.*): kwört¹; kwärt² [A measure of capacity or volume].

quart (*v.*): kärt¹; kärt² [In fencing, to draw back the head and shoulders].

quartation: kwər-tē'shon¹; kwār-tā'shon² [The adding three parts of silver to one of gold in alloying].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

quar-: kwēr'tar¹; kwār'tēr²; not kwār'tar¹ as heard in some parts of the United States [A fourth of anything].

Quartus: kwēr'tus¹; kwār'tūs² [Bible].

quash: kwēsh¹; kwash². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) kwash¹ [To set aside; annul; also, to subdue].

quasi- (*prefix*): kwē'soi¹; kwā'sī² [Appearing as if not fully genuine: from the Latin *quasi*, as if, used frequently as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-official].

Quasimodo: kwas'ī-mō'do¹; kwās'i-mō'do²; not kwā-zim'o-do¹ [The first Sunday after Easter].

quassia: kwēsh'ī-ə¹; kwash'ī-a², *Standard*; C. kwash'ia¹; E. & M. kwas'ī-ə¹; I. kwas'ī-a¹; St. kwēsh'ī-a¹; W. & Wr. kwēsh'ī-ə¹. *Standard*, M., & W. indicate, as alternative, kwash'ī-ə¹; M. kwēsh'ī-ə¹; W. kwas'ī-ə¹. Four pronunciations are noted as in use in Great Britain (E., M., & St.): (1) kwas'ī-ə¹, (2) kwēsh'ī-ə¹, (3) kwash'ī-ə¹, (4) kwēsh'ī-a¹; two are recorded by American lexicons as used in the United States: (1) kwēsh'ī-ə¹, (2) kwash'ī-a¹. A fourth, kwas'ī-a¹, is heard in the drug trade, but this has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [The wood of the West-Indian bitter ash used formerly as a tonic].

quatercentenary: kwē'tar-sen'ti-nē-rī¹; kwā'tēr-çen'te-nā-ry² [A four-hundredth anniversary].

quaternary: kwā-tūr'nā-rī¹; kwa-tēr'na-ry² [A system in geology].

quaternion: kwā-tūr'ni-an¹; kwa-tēr'ni-on² [A set or system of four parts, things, persons, or companies].

quatorzain: kā-tēr'zēn¹ or kat'ēr-zēn¹; ka-tôr'zān² or kât'ôr-zān² [A sonnet or other poem of fourteen lines].

quatrain: kwet'rēn¹; kwat'rān², *Standard*, C., W., *Smart* (1840), & *Wright* (1855); E., I., & St. kwōt'rēn¹; M. kwōt'rēn¹; Wr. kwō'trīn¹. By *Bailey* (1732) *quatrain*; *Buchanan* (1757) kwōt'rēn¹; *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Reid* (1844) kwō'trīn¹ [In poetry, a stanza of four lines].

Quatre-Bras: ka'tr-brā'¹; kā'tr-brā'² [Belg. village].

Quatrefages: kā'tr-fāz'¹; kā'tr-fāzh'² [Fr. naturalist (1810-92)].

quattrocentist: kwāt'tro-chen'tist¹; kwāt'tro-chen'tist² [A follower of the art of painting developed after the Italian revival (15th cent.)].—**quattrocento** [It.]: kwāt'tro-chen'to¹; kwāt'tro-chen'to² [The 15th century as noting the revival of art and literature in Italy].

quay: kī¹; kŷ². By *Buchanan* (1757) kwē¹; *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), and *Knowles* (1835) kē¹; *Nares* (1784), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), *Webster* (1828), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855), and all modern dictionaries, kī.

Key, kay (D. kaye, f. *Quay*) a Wharf, to land or Ship goods or wares at.

ELISHA COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [London 1676].

But now arrives the dismal day
She must return to Ormond-quay.

SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* l. 460 [1723].

Tennyson rimed the word with "to-day" (See "In Memoriam" xiv.) in an effort to harmonize the pronunciation with the spelling.

Quay: kwē¹; kwā² [Am. Senator (1833-1904)].

2: wōlī, dŷ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

quean: kwīn¹; kwēn². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kwēn¹ [A woman of easy virtue].

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen:

Here's to the widow of fifty:

Here's to the haunting, extravagant *quean*,

And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!

SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act III, sc. 3.

Quebec: kwī-bek¹; kwē-bēe² [Province, city, and district in Canada].

Queensberry: kwīnz'ber-1¹; kwēng'bēr-y² [Sc. marquise].

Queensland: kwīnz'länd¹; kwēng'land² [A province of the Australian Commonwealth].

Queenston: kwīnz'tən¹; kwēng'ton² [Canadian lake town].

Queenstown: kwīnz'taun¹; kwēng'town² [1. Irish seaport. 2. South-Afr. town. 3. Tasmanian town].

queer: kwīr¹; kwēr² [1. Verging on the strange. 2. Of questionable character].

quenelle [Fr.]: kə-nel¹; ke-něl² [A ball of savory paste made from minced meat].

[Sir Walter Scott].

Quentin Durward: kwen'tin dūr'wərd¹; kwēn'tin dūr'ward² [Novel by

quercitron: kwūr'sit-rən¹; kwēr'čit-ron²; *E.* kwūr-sit-run¹; *I.* kwūr'sit-ron¹; *M.* kwār'sit-rən¹; *Wr.* kwar-sit'rin¹ [The bark of the American black oak].

Querétaro: kē-rē'ta-ro¹; kē-rē'tā-ro² [Mex. state and its capital].

querulous: kwer'u-lus¹; kwēr'u-lūs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* kwer'yu-lus¹; *M.* kwer'yu-las¹; *W.* kwer'u-las¹. In Great Britain the penult approximates to *u* in "duration"; in the United States to *u* in "full" [Given to fretting about little things; also, quarrelsome].

query: kwī'r¹; kwē'ry² [An inquiry; a question].

Quesnay: kē'nē¹; kē'nā² [Fr. family name].

Quesnel: kē'nel¹; kē'něl² [Fr. theologian (1634-1719)].

question (*v.* & *n.*): kwes'chən¹; kwēs'chon²—the pronunciation current in the United States. In Great Britain to-day (*E., I., M., St., & W.*) kwes'tyun¹, so also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), the stress was noted *question* without comment. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Webster (1828) kwes'chun¹.

When *t* before *-ial*, *-ian*, *-ion*, is preceded by *s* or *x*, it is usual to sound it like *ch*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, p. 131 [London, 1784].

questionnaire [Fr.]: kes'yun-nār¹; kēs'yün-nār². This word is commonly mispronounced kwes'chən-ār¹. Its Eng. equivalent is **questionary**: kwes'chən-ār¹; kwēs'chon-ār² [A series of questions printed and circulated to obtain information, as for the study of educational, political, or educational problems].

Quetelet: kēt'lē¹; kēt'lē² [Belg. astronomer (1796-1874)].

Quetta: kwet'ə¹; kwēt'a² [A district and city of British India].

Quetzalcoatl: ket-sāl'ko-ā'tl¹; kēt-sāl'eo-ā'tl² [Traditional king of the Aztecs].

queue: kiū¹; kū² [1. A braid of hair hanging down the back of the head.

2. A line of persons waiting, as to approach a ticket office or gate of admission].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Queux, Sir: kʊ¹ or kiū¹; kû² or kû² [A braggart knight in Arthurian legend].

quibble: kwɪb¹; kwɪb¹² [An evasion, as in argument]. [and town].

Quiberon: ki¹bə-rən¹ or ki¹brən¹; ki¹be-rən¹² or ki¹brən¹² [Fr. peninsula]

Quiché: ki¹ʃhē¹; ki¹ʃhē² [A city in Guatemala, C. A.].

Quicherat: ki¹ʃh¹rā¹; ki¹ʃh¹rā¹² [Fr. family name].

Quichua: ki¹ʃhwā¹; ki¹ʃhwā² [The most cultured of the South-American linguistic stocks spoken in Peru and beyond]. Sometimes spelt **Kechua** but pronounced the same way.

Quicumque [L.]: kwai-kʊŋ¹kwī¹; kwī-kūn¹kwē² [The Athanasian creed: from its opening words *Quicumque sunt*, "Whosoever will"].

quien sabe [Sp.]: kyen sā¹bē¹; kyēn sā¹bē² [Who knows?].

quiet: kwai¹et¹; kwī¹et² [Silence; calm; stillness].

quietus: kwai¹t¹us¹; kwī¹ē¹t¹us² [Discharge or release as from debt or life].

quill: kwil¹; kwil¹². See I [A feather or something made from it, as a pen].

Quiller-Couch: kwil¹ər-kūch¹; kwil¹ər-ɛuch¹²; not kauch¹ [Eng. novelist (1863-)].

quina [Sp.]: ki¹nā¹ or kwai¹nā¹; ki¹nā² or kwī¹nā² [The febrifugal bark of certain South-American trees]. The spelling *quina* is the Spanish Spelling of *Quichua kina*, the bark. The word is of recent introduction into English, dating from about 1830.

quinary: kwai¹nā¹r¹; kwī¹nā¹ry² [Consisting of five (parts or things)].

quince: kwins¹; kwɪŋ² [An acid pear-shaped fruit].

quincunx: kwɪn¹kʊŋks¹; kwɪn¹eʊŋks² [An arrangement of five things in a square, as on a playing domino, die, etc.].

Quincy: kwɪn¹s¹; kwɪn¹cy²; not kwɪn¹zi¹ [Am. family name used also as a geographical name in Massachusetts and Illinois].

quinic: kwɪn¹ik¹; kwɪn¹ie² [Pert. to or derived from quinin].

quinin, quinine: kwɪn¹in¹ or kwɪ-nɪn¹¹; kwɪn¹in² or kwɪ-nɪn¹²; C. kwɪn¹in¹; E. & M. kwɪ-nɪn¹¹; I. & St. kwɪn¹ain¹; W. kwai¹nain¹; Wr. kwɪ-nain¹¹; Standard & C. indicate kwai¹nain¹ as in use, but the "New English Dictionary" indicates it as the prevailing American pronunciation. This is an error. Of the American dictionaries, the Standard (1894-1912) indicated kwɪn¹in¹; Standard (1913-1916) kwɪn¹in¹; Century (1889-1909) kwɪn¹in¹; Webster (1828-39) indicated *quin¹ine*; Goodrich (Webster, 1847) *qui¹nine*, a pronunciation adopted also by Noah Porter, which, while it may have been accepted locally, was opposed to the genius of the language from which the word is derived; Worcester (1859) kwɪ-nain¹¹—a pronunciation retained in the school series of Worcester's dictionaries to this day. Apart from these works Dr. Stedman's "Practical Medical Dictionary" (New York, 1913) indicates **quinine:** kwɪn¹in¹, and Gould's "Medical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1907) **quinin:** kwɪ-nain¹, the latter a pronunciation which is not based on the spelling recorded.

The "Sydenham Society Lexicon" (1897) states that "*Quinine* was introduced into medical practice in 1820." Knowles (1835) indicated kwɪn¹ain¹, and Smart (1857) kwɪ-nɪn¹¹. There is also another pronunciation ki-nɪn¹¹ noted by the Century and by Dr. Stedman as permissible, but it is now seldom heard. It may be pointed out here that *i*, as in *antique*, *caprice*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, and many other words derived from foreign languages has never been naturalized. The Spanish *quinina* is pronounced ki-nɪn¹¹ [A chemical obtained from cinchona-barks and used as a febrifuge, tonic, etc., in medicine].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɒ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

quintessence: *kwin-tēs'ens*¹; *kwīn-tēs'ēnc*²—the current accentuation, which was indicated also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828).

By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) *kwin'tes-ens*¹ [The most essential part].

Metrical quots. show that during the 16-18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in quaries), but *quintess'ence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Paradise Lost* (iii, 716 and vii, 244).

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 68 [Oxford 1910].

Quintillan: *kwin-tīl'i-an*¹; *kwīn-tīl'i-an*² [Rom. rhetorician (35?-95)].
Distinguish this word from the next.

quintillion: *kwin-tīl'yān*¹; *kwīn-tīl'yon*² [1. [U. S.] The sixth power of a thousand—1 followed by 18 ciphers. 2. [Gt. Britain.] The fifth power of a million—1 followed by 30 ciphers].

Quintin: *kwin'tin*¹; *kwīn'tin*² [A masculine personal name].

Quirinal: *kwir'i-nəl*¹ or *kwi-rai'nəl*¹; *kwīr'i-nāl*² or *kwi-rī'nāl*² [One of the seven hills on which Rome stands; also, a palace in Rome, the residence of It. kings].

Quirinus: *kwi-rai'nūs*¹; *kwi-rī'nūs*² [The name of Romulus after he had been raised to the rank of a divinity]. [ians].

Quirites: *kwi-rai'tīz*¹; *kwi-rī'tēs*² [The citizens of ancient Rome as civil- [ians].

quilt: *kwit*¹; *kwīt*² [To cease; let go; leave].

Quito: *kī'to*¹; *kī'to*² [Capital of Ecuador].

qui vive [Fr.]: *kī vīv*¹; *kī vīv*² [Who goes there?].

Quixotic: *kwiks-ōt'ik*¹; *kwīks-ōt'ie*² [Pert. to Don Quixote; hence, characterized by extravagance or unpracticalness of scheme or notion]. See DON QUIXOTE.—
quixotism: *kwiks-ōt-izm*¹; *kwīks-ōt-izm*².

Quogue: *kwōg*¹; *kwōg*². *Lippincott's Gazetteer* *kwōg*¹ [A village on Long Island, N. Y.].

quoif: *keif*¹; *kōif*². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) *kweif*¹ [Same as *coif*].

quoin: *kein*¹; *kōin*². By Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) *kwein*¹. Bailey (1732) braced the forms *quoin* and *coin* together without comment; Perry (1777) indicated *kein*¹. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) both noted the form *quoin* under its variant spelling *coin* without pronunciation [A corner].

quoit: *kweit*¹, *Standard, C. W., & Wr., or keit*¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; *kwōit*² or *keit*². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated *keit*¹; but Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted *kweit*¹. The distinction of the day amounts to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation recorded above being that used in the United States, the second that current in Great Britain [A circular piece of iron thrown in a game of skill].

quorum: *kwō'rūm*¹; *kwō'rūm*², but frequently heard *kwōr'am*¹ [A fixed number of persons whose presence is required by rule for the transaction of business].

quoth: *kwōth*¹; *kwōth*². Buchanan (1757) *kwōth*¹; Elphinston (1786) *kwūth*¹ [Said or spoke: an archaism]. [kō'shent].

quotient: *kwō'shent*¹; *kwō'shent*². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780)

Quo Vadis [L.]: *kwō vā'dis*¹ or *vē'dis*¹; *kwō vā'dīs*² or *vā'dīs*² ["Whither goest thou?" the title of a story by Sienkiewicz].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

R

r: ʔr¹; ʔr². In this book the same sign (r, rr) is used to indicate the letter in its different positions; as in *rat*, *herring*, *barn*, *beer*. In foreign words it is sometimes indicated by *rh* and *rrh*, as in *rheumatism*, *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, etc.

The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r* is so different from the closing *r* that different signs (r and ʔ) are used for them in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary."

Opening *r*, as in *ra*, is a strong consonant, one of the most constant of the Indo-European letters, and perhaps the rarest initial. . . . In Greek it is accompanied by a rough breathing, and transliterated into Latin and English by *rh*. Anglo-Saxon had *hr*. *R*, *rh*, may follow other consonants (not *l*, *m*, *n*, *y*), but is followed only by a vowel sound.

Closing *r* has a marked vocal murmur, generally treated as an additional vowel. A vowel is inserted before *r* to represent it in *metr* > meter, *theatr* > theater, and the like: it displaces in sound any preceding vowel, as in *friar*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulfur*, *satyr*, all ending in the murmur *r*; it is recognized as existing in *hire*, *hair*, *lore*, *lure*, *mere*, *myr*, and the like. A trill accompanies this *r* in that region of America of which Chicago is the center: an audible consonant movement, not trilled, is heard from the larger number of distinct speakers throughout the northern United States: the tongue is raised to the *r* closure ready to open and opening to a following vowel whether in the same or the next word: in Southern English, as represented by H. Sweet, no *r* chamber is formed, but *u* is uttered for the vocal murmur, as in *meter*, *myr*, or the *r* is dropped, as in *further* = *futher*. This pronunciation prevails in the United States in Virginia and the South, and is often heard elsewhere, *w* and *y* are written for certain New York *r*'s.

FRANCIS A. MARCH in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 1470, col. 1. [1893.]

In standard English the trilled, or "vibrated" *r* is almost absent; in Scotland and Ireland the trilled *r* is still marked in all positions, but perhaps more strongly by the Scots than by the Irish, while the rough guttural sound of *r* resulting from the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, and which is better known as the burr, is common in northern England, especially in Northumberland. The last should not be confounded with the trill of the Scots, which is a lingual trill.

R is in Scotch . . . in all positions trilled sharply with the point of the tongue.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *The Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland* p. 120. [1873.]

The letter [r] . . . gets terribly little rest among those great masses of our population, . . . in the boundless West perhaps especially, . . . *fatherr* and *mother* and *otherr*, *waterrr*, and *matterr* and *scatterr*, *harrd* and *barrd*, *parrr* and *starrt* and (dreadful to say) *arrt* . . . are signal specimens of what becomes of a custom of utterance out of which the principle of taste has dropped. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 29. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Yet there was a time in England when efforts were made to cultivate the trill; then, to accomplish this, children were taught to repeat the following words: "Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran a rural race."

Raala: rē'ə-ai'ə¹; rā'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Raama:** rē'ə-mā¹; rā'a-mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Raamah:** rē'ə-mā¹; rā'a-mā² [Bible].—**Raamiah:** rē'ə-mai'ā¹; rā'a-mi'ā² [Bible].—**Raamias:** rē'ə-mai'əs¹; rā'a-mi'as² [Douai Bible].—**Raames:** ri-am'si¹; ra-ām'sēs² [Bible].—**Rabbah:** rab'ā¹; rāb'ā² [Bible].—**Rabbath:** rab'əth¹; rāb'ath² [Bible].

rabbi: rab'ai¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or rab'i¹, C., E., I., & Wr.*; rāb'i² or rāb'i². By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) rab'ai¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) rab'i¹ [A Jewish doctor of the law: applied only to one who by ordination has been authorized to hold pastoral relations to a Hebrew congregation].

Rabbith: rab'ith¹; rāb'ith² [Bible].

rabboni: ra-bō'n¹ or ra-bō'nai¹; rā-bō'ni² or rā-bō'nī². Same as RABBI.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Rabelais: *ra*¹*bə-lē*¹; *rä*¹*be-lā*² [Fr. humorist (1483?-1553)].

rabies: *rē*¹*bi-iz*¹; *rā*¹*bi-ēs*² [Hydrophobia].

Rabindranath: *ra*-bin¹/*dra*-nath¹; *rä*-bin¹/*dra*-nāth². [See TAGORE.]

Rabutin-Chantal: *rā*¹*bü*¹*tan*¹/*shän*¹*täl*¹; *rā*¹*bü*¹*tän*¹/*shän*¹*täl*² [Maiden name of Madame de Sévigné].

Rabmag: *rab*¹*mag*¹; *rāb*¹*mäg*² [Bible].—**Rabsaces:** *rab*-sē¹/*siz*¹; *rāb*-sā¹/*gēs*² [Apocrypha].—**Rabsaris:** *rab*-sē¹/*ris*¹; *rāb*-sā¹/*ris*² [Bible].—**Rabshakeh:** *rab*¹/*sha*-kē¹ or *rab*-shē¹/*ke*¹; *rāb*¹/*sha*-kē² or *rāb*-shā¹/*kē*² [Bible].—**raca:** *rē*¹*kā*¹, *Standard*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or *rā*¹*kā*¹, *C. & E.*; *rā*¹*ea*² or *rā*¹*ea*²; *I.* *rā*¹*kā*¹; not *rā*-*kā*¹ [Bible].

raccoon: *ra*-kūn¹; *rä*-eōn²; not *rak*¹/*ün*¹ [Am. nocturnal quadruped].

race (*v.* & *n.*): *rēs*¹; *rā*² in all its meanings.

raceme: *rā*-sīm¹; *ra*-gēm². *C. & St.* *ra*-sīm¹; *E. & I.* *ras*¹/*im*¹ [A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly]. [cluster-].

racemous: *ras*¹/*i*-mus¹; *rā*²/*e*-mūs². Smart (1857) *rā*-sī¹/*mus*¹ [Arranged in

Rachab: *rē*¹*kab*¹; *rā*²/*ēāb*² [Bible].—**Rachal:** *rē*¹*kal*¹; *rā*²/*ēā*² [Bible].

Rachel: *rē*¹/*chel*¹; *rā*²/*chē*² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Rachel:** *ra*¹/*shel*¹; *rā*²/*chē*²; **G. Rahel:** *rā*¹/*hel*¹; *rā*²/*hē*²; **It. Rachele:** *ra*-kē¹/*lē*¹; *rā*-eē¹/*lē*²; **L. Rachel:** *rē*¹/*chel*¹; *rā*²/*chē*²; **Pg. Rachel:** *rā*¹/*kē*¹; *rā*²/*ēē*²; **Sp. Raquel:** *ra*-kē¹/*lē*¹; *rā*-kē¹/*lē*²; **Sw. Rachel:** *rā*¹/*kē*¹; *rā*²/*ēē*². [Fr. actress (1820-53)].

Rachel: *rā*¹/*shel*¹; *rā*²/*chē*², but frequently heard as if Anglicized *rē*¹/*chel*¹

rachides: *rē*¹*ki*-diz¹; *rā*²/*ei*-dēs² [Pl. of RACHIS].

rachis: *rē*¹*kis*¹; *rā*²/*eis*² [The spinal column].

rachitis: *rā*-kai¹/*tis*¹ or *-ki*¹/*tis*¹; *ra*-ei¹/*tis*² or *-ei*¹/*tis*² [A child's disease due to malnutrition].

racial: *rē*¹/*shē*¹; *rā*²/*shal*², *Standard & W.*; *C.* *rē*¹/*siāl*¹; *E., I., & St.* *rē*¹/*si-əl*¹; *M.* *rē*¹/*shiāl*¹; *Wr.* *rē*¹/*shi-əl*¹ [Pert. to or characteristic of races, as of mankind].

Racine: *rā*¹/*sin*¹; *rā*²/*çin*² [Fr. dramatist (1639-99)].

Racine: *rā*-sin¹; *ra*-çin² [City and county in Wis.].

raconteur [Fr.]: *rā*¹*kēn*¹/*tūr*¹; *rā*²*eōn*¹/*tūr*² [One skilled in relating stories].

Raddai: *rad*¹/*i*-ai¹ or *rā*-dē¹/*ai*¹; *rād*¹/*a*-i² or *ra*-dā¹/*i*² [Bible].

radiant: *rē*¹/*di-ōnt*¹; *rā*²/*di-ant*². Buchanan (1757), *rēd*¹/*ynt*¹; Sheridan (1780) *rē*¹/*džent*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *rē*¹/*dyōnt*¹ [Beaming with light or brightness].

radlate: *rē*¹/*di-ēt*¹; *rā*²/*di-āt*². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) *ra*¹/*diate*; Buchanan (1757) *rēd*¹/*yēt*¹; Ash (1775) *rad*¹/*iate*; Sheridan (1780) *rē*¹/*jēt*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807) *rē*¹/*dyēt*¹ [1. To emit rays of light; shine brilliantly. 2. To cause to diverge, as from a center].

radish: *rad*¹/*ish*¹; *rād*²/*ish*². The pronunciation *red*¹/*ish*¹, which Walker (1791) described as corrupt, was noted by Nares (1784) for this word, among others, in which he claimed the *a* was sounded "like *e* short, as *many*." Derived through the French, *radis*, from the Latin *radix*, root, the word was variously spelled in Old English and Early English: *redic* (c. 1000), *redich* (c. 1265), *radiche* (1387), *radish* (1420), *radice* (1548), etc. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour" (act i, sc. 5), cited by Dr. Murray as issued in 1598, the form *redish* occurs and *reddish* was used by Blithe in his "English Improver," 1649. Even now the spelling now current

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

was established early in the 18th century the pronunciation remained unsettled for years, and Savage, as late as 1833, condemned *red'ish* as a vulgarism. To-day it is classed as an absurd affectation or an illiteratism.

radius: rē'di-us¹; rā'di-ūs². By Buchanan (1757) rēd'yus¹; Sheridan (1780) rē'jus; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) rē'dyus¹ [1. A straight line from the center of a circle to its periphery. 2. A circular area or boundary].

Raffael: raf'f-el¹; rāf'a-əl² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rafael:** ra'fa-el¹; rā'fā-əl²; G. **Raphael:** rā'fa-el¹; rā'fā-əl²; Lt. **Raffaello:** rāf'fa-el'lo¹; rāf'fā-əl'lo²; **Rafaële:** rā'fa-ē'lē¹; rā'fā-ē'lē²; L. **Raphael:** rē'fi-el¹; rā'fa-əl²; Sp. **Rafael:** rā'fa-el¹; rā'fā-əl².

raft: raft¹; rāft². See ASK [A floating construction of logs or boards].

Ragau: rē'gō¹; rā'gā² [Bible].—**Rages:** rē'jiz¹; rā'gēs² [Apocrypha].

ragout: ra-gū¹; rā-gū². M. rā-gū¹ [A dish of stewed meat and vegetables].

Raguel: rā-giū-el¹; ra-gū-əl² [Bible].—**Rahab:** rē'hāb¹; rā'hāb² [Bible].—**Rahabiah:** rē'ha-bai'ā¹; rā'ha-bi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Raham:** rē'hām¹; rā'hām² [Bible].—**Rahelaia:** rē'hi-lē'ya¹; rā'he-lā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Rahuel:** rē-hiū-el¹; rā-hū-əl² [Douai Bible].

Rahway: rē'wē¹; rā'wā²; not rā'wē¹ [Town in New Jersey].

Rala: ri-ai'ā¹; rā-i'ā² [Douai Bible].

raid, rail: rēd¹, rād²; rēl¹, rāl². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid" (ēd¹, ād²); not as in "aisle" (ail¹, il²).

rallier: rēl'ēr-ī¹, *Standard & M.*; rāl'ēr-y²; C., I., St., & W. rēl'ūr-i¹; E. rēl'ūr-i¹; W. rāl'ēr-i¹—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Smart (1836), and Webster (1840-1908) and also noted as preferred in "Webster's Revised Unabridged" (1913). Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855) rēl'ēr-i¹ [Good-humored satire].

rain, raise: rēn¹, rān²; rēz¹, rās². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid," not as in "aisle."

raisin: rē'zn¹; rā'sn²—the accepted pronunciation of the day and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797). Compare REASON. Nares (1784) noted that "ai . . . is pronounced like *e* long, commonly in *raisin* [rī'zn¹] and *plait* [plīt¹]" and was supported by Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791), who pointed out that in Shakespeare's time *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced alike.

Falstaff: If *Reasons* were as plenty as Black-berries, I would give no man a *Reason* upon compulsion. I *King Henry IV.* act II, sc. 4 [First Folio Edition, 1623].

Reason and raisin . . . are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.

HENRY JAMES PYE *Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare* p. 225. [London, 1807.]

raison d'être [Fr.]: rē'zōn' dā'tr¹; rā'zōn' dē'tr² [Reason for being; ground for existence].

raisonné [Fr.]: rē'zo-nē¹; rā'zo-ne² [Thought or reasoned out].

raja, rajah: rā'jā¹; rā'jā². I. & St. rē'jā¹; Smart rē'jā¹ [Hindu prince].

Rajput, Rajpoot: rāj'pūt¹ or rāj-pūt¹; rāj'pōōt² or rāj-pōōt² [Hindu race].

Rajputana: rāj'pū-tā'nā¹; rāj'pōō-tā'nā² [Region in Brit. India].

z: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; iŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Rakem: *rē'kem*¹; *rā'kēm*² [Bible].—**Rakkath**: *rak'əth*¹; *rāk'ath*² [Bible].
—**Rakkon**: *rak'ən*¹; *rāk'on*² [Bible].

Rakoczy: *rā'ko-tsi*¹; *rā'ko-tsý*² [Hung. patriot (1676-1735)].

Raleigh¹: *rē'h*¹ or *ra'h*¹; *ra'le*² or *rā'le*² [Eng. navigator (1552-1618)].

Raleigh²: *rē'h*¹; *ra'le*² [1. County in Va. 2. The capital of North Carolina].

Ralph: *ralf*¹ or (*British*) *rēf*¹; *rālf*² or (*British*) *rāf*² [A masculine personal name].

Ram: *ram*¹; *rām*² [Bible].—**Rama, Ramah**: *rē'mə*¹ or *rē'mā*¹; *rā'ma*² or *rā'mā*² [Bible].

Ramadan: *ram"ə-dān*¹; *rām"a-dān*² [Moham. fast].

Ramath: *rē'math*¹; *rā'māth*² [Bible].—**Ramatha**: *ram'ə-thə*¹; *rām'a-tha*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim**: *rē'mə-thē'im*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ramathaim-sophim**: *rē'mə-thē'im-sō'im*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-sō'im*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim-zofim**: *rē'mə-thē'im-zō'im*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-zō'im*² [Bible].—**Ramathite**: *rē'math-ait*¹; *rā'māth-it*² [Bible].—**Ramath-lehi**: *rē'math-lī'hai*¹; *rā'māth-lē'hī*² [Bible].—**Ramath-mizpeh**: *rē'math-miz'pe*¹; *rā'māth-miz'pē*² [Bible].

Rambouillet (de): *də. rañ"bū'yē*¹; *de rāñ"bū'yē*² [Fr. social leader (1588-1665)].

Ramée (de la): *də la rā"mē*¹; *de lā rā"mē*² [Eng. novelist: "Ouida" (1840-1908)].

ramekin: *ram'i-kin*¹; *rām'e-kin*²; *not* *rēm'kin*¹ [A Welsh rabbit]. [B. C.].

Rameses: *ram'i-siz*¹; *rām'e-sēs*² [Any one of 13 Egypt. kings (1500-1000)].

Ramesse: *rə-mes*¹; *ra-mēs*² [Douai Bible].

Ramiah: *rə-mai'ā*¹; *ra-mī'ā*² [Bible].

Ramillies: *ram'i-liz*¹ or (*Fr.*) *ra"mī'yī*¹; *rām'i-lēs*² or (*Fr.*) *rā"mī'yē*² [Belg. [village]].

ramose: *rē'mōs*¹; *rā'mōs*². *M. & Wr.* *rə-mōs*¹ [Branching].

Ramoth: *rē'meth*¹; *rā'mōth*² [Bible].

Ramoth-gilead: *rē'meth-gil'i-ad*¹; *rā'mōth-gil'e-ād*² [Bible].

Rampolla: *rām-pōl'la*¹; *rām-pōl'lā*² [It. cardinal (1843-1913)].

ramus [L.]: *rē'mus*¹; *rā'mūs*² [A branch].

ranch: *ranch*¹; *rānch*²; *not* *ransh*¹. See **ASK** [An estate or establishment [for the raising of cattle]].

ranchero: *ran-chē'ro*¹; *rān-chē'ro*² [Sp.=Mex. ranchman].

ranch: *rān'cho*¹; *rān'cho*² [Sp.=Am. hut; ranch].

rancor, rancour: *rañ'kar*¹; *rāñ'cor*² [Inveterate bitter enmity].

Randal, Randall: *ran'dəl*¹; *rān'dal*² [Same as **RANDOLPH**].

Randolph: *ran'dolf*¹; *rān'dōlf*² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Randolph**: *rañ"dōlf*¹; *rāñ"dōlf*²; **L. Banulphus**: *rə-nul'fus*¹; *ra-nūl'fūs*²; **Sp. Randolfo**: *ran-dōl'fo*¹; *rān-dōl'fo*².

range (*v. & n.*): *rēnj*¹; *rāng*².

Rangoon: *rañ-gūn*¹; *rāñ-gōōn*² [District and city in Brit. India].

Ranjit-Singh: *run-jīt"-siñ*¹; *rūn-jīt"-sīng*² [Ind. prince (1780-1839)].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fāst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; ʊlse; ʊ = out; ʊl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

rank (*n. & v.*): rāŋk¹; rāŋk².

Ranke (*von*): fon rāŋ'kə¹; fon rāŋ'ke² [Ger. historian (1795-1886)].

ranz des vaches [Fr.]: rāŋs də vāsh¹ or (*Swiss*) rāŋ də vāsh¹; rāŋs də vāch² or (*Swiss*) rāŋ də vāch² [An Alpine cattle-call].

rapacious: rā-pē'shūs¹; rā-pā'shūs² [Given to greedy grasping].

Rapha: rē'fə¹; rā'fa² [Bible].

Raphael: raf'1-el¹ or rē'fi-el¹; rāf'a-el² or rā'fa-ēl² [Apocrypha]. See RAFAEL.

Raphala: raf'1-ai¹; rāf'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Raphaim**: raf'1-im¹; rāf'a-im² [Douai Bible].—**Raphan**: rē'fan¹; rā'fan² [Apocrypha].—**Raphidim**: raf'1-dim¹; rāf'1-dim² [Douai Bible].—**Raphu**: rē'fiu¹; rā'fū² [Bible].

Rapidan: rap'1-dan¹; rāp'i-dān²; not rap'id-an¹ [River in Va.].

rapine: rap'in¹; rāp'īn²; not rap'in¹ [Taking by force the property of others].

rapport: rā-pōrt¹ or (*Fr.*) rā'pōr¹; rā-pōrt² or (*Fr.*) rā'pōr². *E., I., & St.* rap-pōrt¹ [Accordance].

rapprochement [Fr.]: rā'prōsh'mān¹; rā'prōch'mān² [The act of com-

rarefaction: rar'1-fak'shən¹; rār'e-fāe'shon². *E. & M.* rār-ri-fak'shən¹—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777); *I.* rē-ri-fak'shən¹; *St.* rē-re-fak'shun¹ [The act of reducing the density of air, gases, etc.].

rarefy: rar'1-fai¹ or rār'1-fai¹; rār'1-fy² or rār'i-fy². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage, as indicated by *I. & St.*, favors rē'ri-fai¹, which was noted also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [To reduce the density of].

rarity: rar'1-ti¹; rār'i-ty². *E. & M.* rār'1-ti¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777); *I., St., & Wr.* rē'ri-ti¹—indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Uncommonness; infrequency; scarceness]. Compare CHARITY.

rascal: ras'kəl¹; rās'ēl². Of the current American dictionaries *C. & Wr.* indicate ras'kəl¹, and *Standard & W.* ras'kəl¹. Of British works, the English *E.* notes rās'kəl¹, and *M.* ras'kəl¹, which correctly reflects modern usage from the English Channel to the River Tweed. The Scottish *I. & St.* give ras'kal¹, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Nares (1784) the word was classed among those having a double pronunciation (see ASK), as *class, dance, glass, grass, pass, rasp*, etc. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) gave ras'kal¹ [An unprincipled trickster].

Raslas: rā-sui'əs¹; rā-sī'as² [Douai Bible].

rasorial: rā-sō'ri-al¹; rā-sō'ri-al², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* *E.* rā-sōr'i-əl¹; *I.* rā-sō'ri-al¹; *St.* rē-zō'ri-əl¹ [Having the habit of scratching the ground for food].

rasp: rasp¹; rāsp². *E. & St.* rūsp¹; *I.* rasp¹. See ASK [A tool for filing].

raspberry: raz'ber'1; rās'bēr'y², *C., M., & Wr.; Standard, E., & W.* raz'ber'1; *I.* raz'be-ri¹; *St.* rās'ber-i¹, and also indicated by Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) ras'ber-i¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855) rāz'ber-i¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) raz'ber-i¹. There was no *p* in the early spellings of this word (1623, *resberries*; 1664, *rasberries*).

Raspberry or *Rapts-berry*, fruit, a kind of wood-strawberry.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706.]

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *bürn*;

Rasselas: ras'í-las¹; räs'e-las² [An Abyssinian prince, the hero of Johnson's romance of the same name].

Rasses: ras'iz¹; räs'es² [Apocrypha].

ratafia: rat'ə-fi'ə¹; rät'a-fi'a². Formerly spelt *ratáfie* and pronounced rat'a-fi¹ in harmony with this spelling by Jones (1798) and Webster (1828) [A cordial].

rate: rēt¹; rät² (v. & n.) [Value; price].

rather: rath'ər¹ or rath'ər¹; rāth'ēr² or rāth'ēr², *Standard*; C. rath'ūr¹; E., I., & St. rāth'ūr¹; M. rāth'ər¹; W. rath'ūr¹; Wr. rath'ər¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated *rath'er*, which led Walker (1791) to say that they seemed to be of the same opinion as Nares (1784), who, he claimed, pronounced the *a* in this word as the *a* in *raven*, but the earlier lexicographers frequently indicated the stress on the vowel-letter that preceded those that completed a syllable, as Johnson, who gave *ra'ttle*, meaning *rat'le*. From this practise it may be assumed that *ra'ther* should be read *rath'er*, especially as they describe it as being the comparative of *rath*.

Nares listed the word among others that have a two-fold pronunciation (see *ASK*), as *raft*, *rascal*, *rasp*, etc., hence he may be exonerated from sanctioning the pronunciation rē'ther¹ attributed to him by Walker—a pronunciation recorded by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation rath'ər¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859).

The pronunciation with long vowel (*a*) is now usual in England: the short sound (ræðər [rath'ər¹]) is common in Scotland (but not dialectal) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pronunciation in his time. The use of (rēðər [rē'ther¹]) preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 166. [Oxford, 1910.]

When recording rath'ər¹ in his work Walker (1791) wrote: "In familiar conversation . . . when *rather* signifies just preferably, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *ray-ther*," now a dialectal pronunciation.

Rathumus: rə-θiū'mus¹; ra-thū'mūs² [Apocrypha].

ratlo: rē'shi-o¹; rā'shi-o²; not rē'sho¹ [Relative amount].

ratlocinate: rash'i-es'í-nēt¹; rāsh'i-ōg'í-nāt². Sheridan (1780) rə-shō'sí-nēt¹; Jameson (1827) rē-shi-es'í-nēt¹ [To draw conclusions from].

rattion: rē'shən¹ or rash'en¹; rā'shon² or rāsh'on². The second pronunciation is common to the armies of Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Craigie ("New English Dict.," vol. viii, p. 168) suggests that this may be due to the adoption of the word, in the sense of provisions, from the French [A fixed allowance of food issued daily as to a soldier or sailor].

rational: rash'an-al¹; rāsh'on-al². The pronunciation rē'shən-al¹, introduced by Webster (1828), is now condemned as illiterate. See NATIONAL [Conformable to reason].

[is based].

rationale [L.]: rash'o-nē'lí¹; rāsh'o-nā'lē² [The reason on which something

ratlin, ratline: rat'lin¹; rät'lin² [The cross-ropes attached to the shrouds of a ship].

[etc.].

rattan: ra-tan¹; rā-tān² [A flexible stem of a palm used in basket-making,

Ravallac: rā'vā'yūk¹; rā'vā'yäe² [Fr. fanatic (1578-1610)].

rave: rēv¹; rāv². See A [To talk excitedly].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

ravelln: rav'ln¹; răv'lin² [A fortification].

raven: rē'ven¹; ră'vën². See A [A crow-like bird].

ravenous: rav'n-us¹; răv'n-ūs² [Very hungry].

ravine: ră-vin¹; ra-vin² [A deep gorge].

ravish: rav'ish¹; răv'ish² [1. To enrapture. 2. To violate the chastity of].

raw: rē¹; ră²; not rōr¹ [Not cooked].

Raymond, Raymund: rē'mənd¹; ră'mond² [A masculine personal name].

F. **Raymond:** rē'mēn¹; ră'mōn²; It. **Raimondo:** rai-mōn'do¹; ri-mōn'do²; L. **Raymundus:** rē-mun'dus¹; ră-mūn'dūs²; Sp. **Raimundo:** rai-mūn'do¹; ri-mūn'do²; **Ramon:** ra-mōn¹; ră-mōn².

Razls: rē'zis¹; ră'zis² [Apocrypha].

re- (prefix): rī¹; rē² [Again and again; also, back; against; over; opposite].

re¹: rē¹; rē² [A note in music].—**re²:** rī¹; rē² [In law, an action].

read: rīd¹; rēd² [To utter aloud or note so as to understand the meaning of printed or written words].

reading: rīd'ɪŋ¹; rēd'ing² [The act of uttering aloud or noting the meaning of words].

Reading: red'ɪŋ¹; rēd'ing² [1. Eng. town. 2. A city in Pa.].

ready: red'ɪ¹; rēd'y² [In suitable condition for use].

Reala, Realah: rī-ē'ya¹ or rī-ai'ā¹; re-ā'ya² or re-ī'ā² [Bible].

real (a.): rīl¹; rēl² [Not artificial, false, or spurious].

real (n.): rī'al¹ or (Sp.) rē-āl¹; rē'al² or (Sp.) rē-āl² [A Spanish silver coin].

realism¹: rī'al-izm¹; rē'al-izm² [In art, the practise of presenting things as they are].

realization: rī'al-i-zē'shən¹; rē'al-i-zā'shon², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* rī'al-ai-zē'shun¹; *I.* rī'al-ai-z-ē'shun¹; *M.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən¹; *St.* rī'al-i-zē'shun¹ [The act of presenting as existent]. **realisation†.**

really: rī'al¹; rē'al-y². Avoid rī'h¹ as illiterate [Actually].

reason: rī'zn¹; rē'sn². Compare RAISIN [1. The motive for an action. 2. The mental faculties].

Note that in this word, and many other words given below, the s is voiced or sonant and has the same sound as z in "zebra."

Réaumur, de: rē"ō'mūr', dā¹; rē"ō'mūr', dē² [Fr. physicist (1683-1757)].

Reay: rē¹; ră² [Scot. parish whence a barony of the United Kingdom derives its name].

Reba: rī'bā¹; rē'ba² [Bible].

Rebecca: rī-bek'ā¹; re-bē'e'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Rebekah†.**

F. **Rébecca:** rē'bē'kā¹; rē'bē'cā²; G. **Rebekka:** rē-bek'ā¹; rē-bē'k'ā²; It. **Rebecca:** rē-bek'ka¹; rē-bē'e'ā²; Sp. **Rebeca:** rē-bē'ka¹; rē-bē'e'ā².

rebel (a. & n.): reb'el¹; rēb'el².

[the land].

rebel (v.): rī-bel¹; rē-bēl² [To resist by force the execution of the laws of]

Reblatha: reb'lā-thā¹; rēb'la-thā² [Douai Bible].

[1849].

Récamier: rē"ka'myē¹; rē"ēā'myē² [Fr. patroness of literature (1777-]

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

receipt (*n.* & *v.*): *ri-sīt*¹; *re-çēt*²—the *p* is silent. See *P*.

receptacle: *ri-sep'ta-kl*¹; *re-çep'ta-el*². Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) *res'sep-ta-kl*¹ [Anything that serves to hold something else].

recess: *ri-ses*¹ or *ri'ses*¹; *re-çes*² or *rē'çes*². When used of a period of abstinence from work, more frequently *ri'ses*¹ in the United States [1. An inner place or part; indentation; niche. 2. A period of cessation from one's employment].

Rechab: *ri'kab*¹; *rē'eāb*² [Bible].—**Rechabite**: *rek'a-bait*¹; *rē'e'a-bīt*² [Bible].—**Rechah**: *ri'kā*¹; *rē'eā*² [Bible].

réchauffé [Fr.]: *rē'shō'fē*¹; *rē'çhō'fē*² [That which is worked over, as food warmed up]. [choice or rare].

recherché [Fr.]: *ri-she'r'shē*¹; *re-çhēr'çhe*² [Something sought for, hence

recipe: *res'i-pī*¹; *rēç'i-pē*² [A formula or list of ingredients with instructions for mixing; hence, a medical prescription].

reciprocal: *ri-sip'ro-kal*¹; *re-çip'ro-eal*² [Mutually exchanged; interchangeable]. [benefits].

reciprocity: *res'i-pres'i-tī*¹; *rēç'i-pröç'i-ty*² [Mutual equality of rights and

recital: *ri-sai'tal*¹; *re-çī'tal*² [A concert; also, an entertainemnt where poetry or prose is spoken before an audience].

recitative: *res'i-ta-tiv*¹; *rēç'i-ta-tiv*² [In music, a style of singing, especially in opera or oratorio]. [cultivation, as land].

reclaim: *ri-klēm*¹; *re-elām*² [1. To obtain the return of. 2. To restore to

reclamation: *rek'lā-mē'shən*¹; *rē'e'la-mā'shon*² [The act of reclaiming]. See RECLAIM.

Reclus: *re-klü*¹; *rē-elü*² [Fr. geographer (1830-1905)]. [ment].

recluse: *ri-klūs*¹; *re-elūs*²; *not* *ri-klūs*¹ as Phye [One who lives in retire-

recognizable: *rek'eg-naiz'a-bl*¹; *rē'e'ög-niz'a-bl*². *E.* *rek-eg-naiz'a-bl*¹; *M.* *rek'eg-naiz-a-bl*¹; *W.* *rek-eg-naiz-a-bl*¹. By Jameson (1827) and Boag (1848) *ri-kөг'ni-zə-bl*¹; Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) *ri-ken'i-zə-bl*¹ [Capable of being recognized].

recognizance: *ri-kөг'ni-zəns*¹; *re-e'ög'ni-zanç*². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated *re-ken'i-zəns*¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* In British legal practise the *g* is silent; in general usage it is pronounced.

In Eng. the *ç* appeared in the 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older *ken'i-zəns*¹ is still usual.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 596. [Oxford, 1893.]

The spelling **recognisance** is etymological; that given above is phonetic and now preferred [A sum of money deposited as a surety for the fulfilment of some act].

recognize: *rek'eg-naiz*¹; *rē'e'ög-niz*². Avoid *rek'a-naiz*¹ as illiterate. "Sometimes incorrectly pronounced *ri-kөг'naiz*¹." Worcester (1886) [To know as having been known before]. Spelt also **recognise** but pronounced the same way.

recognizee: *ri-kөг'ni-zī*¹; *re-e'ög'ni-zē*² [One for whom a recognizance is made].—**recognizer**: *rek'eg-naiz'er*¹; *rē'e'ög-niz'er*².—**recognizor**: *rek'eg-naiz'er*¹; *rē'e'ög-niz'er*² [One who enters into a recognizance].

recollect: *rek'o-lekt*¹; *rē'e'ö-lëet*² [To recall to mind].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fást*, *what*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērñ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; ūsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

recollect²: rɪ"ko-lekt¹; rē"ə-łekt² [To gather together again].

recommend: rek"ə-mend¹; rē"ə-mēnd²; *not* rɪ"ko-mend¹ [To commend to the attention of another].—**recommendation**: rek"ə-men-dē'shan¹; rē"ə-mēn-dā'shon² [The act of commending as worthy of notice, confidence, etc., to another].—**recommendator**: rek"ə-men-dē'tar¹; rē"ə-mēn-dā'tor² [One who recommends].—**recommendatory**: rek"ə-mend'ə-to-rɪ¹; rē"ə-mēnd'ə-to-ry²; *not* -men-dē'to-rɪ.

recompense: rek'əm-pens¹; rē'əm-pēns² [To give an equivalent for, as pay for services].

recompose: rɪ"kəm-pōz¹; rē"ə-om-pōz² [To compose or form anew].

reconcentrado [Sp.]: rē-kōn'sen-trā'do¹; rē-ēn'čēn-trā'do², but frequently, as if Anglicized, rɪ-kən'sen-trā'do¹ [One who, dwelling in the country, is compelled to move within city limits].

recondite: rek'en-dait¹; rē'ən-dit², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* rɪ-kən'dit¹; *M., W., & Wr.* rek'an-dait¹. The stress has been indicated on all of the syllables of this word at one time or another by the earlier lexicographers. By Bailey (1732) *recondite*, Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) it was placed on the second syllable, re-kend'it¹; by Fenning (1760), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the chief modern dictionaries rek'en-dait¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) rɪ-kən-dait¹; Perry (1805), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) rɪ-kən'dit¹ [Hidden; secret].

reconnaissance: rɪ-kən'ɪ-səns¹ or re-kən'ē-səns¹; re-ēn'ɪ-sanç² or rē-ēn'ā-sanç² [A preliminary examination, as of enemy territory in war, before taking action].

reconnaissance: rɪ-kən'ɪ-səns¹; re-ēn'ɪ-sanç². *C.* rek-o-nei'sans¹ [Same as RECONNAISSANCE].

reconnolter, reconnoltre: rek"ə-nei'tar¹; rē"ə-nōi'tēr². Webster (1828) rek-ə-noit'ar¹; Davis (1830) and Wright (1855) rɪ-kən-oi'tar¹ [To make reconnaissance. See above].

record (*n.*): rek'ərd¹ or rek'ōrd¹; rē'ord² or rē'ōrd²—The second was formerly common in England and was noted by *E.* By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Marriott (1780), and Sheridan (1780) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Rape of Lucrece," l. 1643), but also on the first by him in Sonnet 55, and by Milton:

An ark, and in the ark his testimony

The rec'ords of his covenant.

Paradise Lost bk. xii, l. 251.

But Dryden used it on the last—

Of such a goddess no time leaves record'

Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.

Dryden Palamon and Arcite or The Knights Tale l. 725.

The noun *record*, with the accent on the second syllable, still lingers in high legal circles in England. Latham tells us that in the third quarter of the 19th century this was the legal pronunciation, and I can say of my own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone followed the same pronunciation as late as 1868. In such phrases as "Court of Record," English lawyers usually pronounce the last syllable long.

JOHN HYDE in letter to the author from Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1916.

[An official report of any proceedings or a printed or written account of some fact to be preserved].

record (*v.*): rɪ-kōrd¹; re-ērd². The stress should always be put on the last syllable of this verb. Compare the noun, above [To take formal account of in writing].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

recount: ri-kaunt¹; re-count² [To tell the particulars of in detail].

recomp: ri-kūp¹; re-eup² [To obtain something by way of compensation for].

recourse: ri-kōrs¹; re-ōrs². Avoid ri-kōrs¹ as illiterate [means for an end].
recreant: rek'ri-ant¹; rēe're-ant² [False to a cause to which one is pledged].

recreate¹: rek'ri-ēt¹; rēe're-āt² [To amuse]. So also with its relative **recreative**.

recreate²: ri"krū-ēt¹; rē"ere-āt² [To create anew]. So also with its relatives **recreation**, **recreation**.

recreation²: rek'ri-ē'shan¹; rēe're-ā'shon² [Diverting or pleasurable exercise after toil].

recruit: ri-krūt¹; re-erūt² [To raise new supplies; as, to recruit soldiers for an army].

rectitude: rek'ti-tiūd¹; rēe'ti-tūd²—the *u* as in "feud," not as in "rule," [Uprightness].

recusancy: rek'yū-zən-sī¹ or ri-kiū'zən-sī¹; rēe'yū-šan-gy² or re-eū'šan-gy² [Persistent non-compliance with official requirements].

recusant: rek'yū-zant¹ or ri-kiū'zant¹; rēe'yū-sant² or re-eū'sant². The earlier lexicographers and phoneticians preferred the second, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Walker (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The first was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) [Persistently refusing to conform to official requirements].

redolent: red'o-lent¹; rēd'o-lēnt²; not ri-dō'lant¹ [Diffusing a sweet smell].

reduce: ri-diūs¹; re-dūc²; not ri-dūs¹ [To diminish in dimensions, quantity, size, or value].

reed, reef, reek, reel. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: rid¹, rēd²; rif¹, rēf²; rik¹, rēk²; ril¹, rēl².

redemption: ri-demp'shan¹; re-dēmp'shon². Medial *p* is not now silent in this word altho so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who qualified his record with "yet it is not a fault to pronounce it," Walker (1791), and *E., I., & St.* See *P* [The act of recovering by paying for the possession of; also, atonement].

redif [Turk.]: re-dif¹; rē-dif² [The first reserve of the Turkish army].

redintegrate: ri-din'ti-grēt¹; re-din'te-grāt² [To restore to perfect state].

Reelalah: ri"el-ē'yā¹ or ri"el-ai'ū¹; rē"ēl-ā'yā² or rē"ēl-i-ā² [Bible].—**Reelias:** ri-el'i-as¹; re-ēl'i-as² [Same as REELIUS].—**Reelius:** ri-el'i-us¹; re-ēl'i-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Reema:** ri'i-mā¹; rē'e-mā² [Douai Bible].

refectory: ri-fek'to-ri¹; re-fēe'to-ry². This word was stressed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who hoped that the word "is yet revocable from this fate," and Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). All the other earlier lexicographers and phoneticians, from Bailey (1732) to Wright (1855), stressed the antepenult, as we do to-day [A room set apart for meals].

refer: ri-fūr¹; re-fēr² [To direct attention to].

referable: ref'ar-ə-bl¹; rēf'ēr-a-bl²; not ri-fūr'ə-bl¹ as is the common practice [That may be referred to].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

reflex (*a. & n.*): rī'fleks¹; rē'flēks² [**I. a.** Turned or thrown backward. **II.** *n.* An image or copy].

reflex (*v.*): rī-fleks¹; re-flēks² [To turn back; also, formerly, to return an image of, as in a mirror].

refluent: ref'lu-ent¹; rēf'lu-ent². Avoid rī'flu-ent¹ as illiterate [Flowing ^[back]].

reform¹: rī-fērm¹; re-fōrm² [To change from bad to good].

reform²: rī-fērm¹; re-fōrm² [To form again; remodel].

refuge: ref'yūj¹; rēf'yūg² [Shelter from danger or distress].

refuse (*n.*): ref'yūs¹; rēf'yūs². *I.* ref'yūz¹; *M.* ref'yūs¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) ref'yūz¹ [Waste or discarded matter].

refuse (*v.*): rī-fiūz¹; re-fūs² [To decline to comply, as with a demand].

refutable: rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; re-fūt'ə-bl², *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *E.* re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *I.* rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *M.* rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *St.* re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *W.* rī-fiūt'ə-bl¹ [Capable of being disproved].

Regem: rī'gem¹; rē'gēm² [Bible].—**Regem-melech**: rī'gem-mē'lek¹ or 'mēl'ek¹; rē'gēm-mē'lēc² or 'mēl'ēc² [Bible].

regicide: rej'ī-said¹; rēg'ī-qīd² [One who kills a king or sovereign].

Regillus: rī-jil'ūs¹; re-gīl'ūs² [A lake in ancient Latium, near Rome].

régime [Fr.]: rē'zim¹; re'zhīm² [A particular system or manner of administration of affairs].

Reginald: rej'ī-nald¹; rēg'ī-nald² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Reinhold**: rain'hōlth¹; rīn'hōlth² **D. Reinold**: rai'nōlt¹; rī'nōlt²; **F. Renaud**: rə-nō¹; re-nō²; **Regnauld, Regnault**: rə-nyō¹; re-nyō²; **G. Reinald**: rai'nālt¹; rī'nālt²; **Reinhold**: rain'hōlt¹; rīn'hōlt²; **Reinwald**: rai'nālt¹; rīn'vālt²; **It. Reynaldo**: rī-nāl'do¹; rī-nāl'do²; **L. Reginaldus**: rej'ī-nal'dus¹; rēg'ī-nāl'dūs²; **Reynaldus**: rē-nal'dus¹; re-nāl'dūs²; **Sp. Reynaldos**: rē'ī-nāl'dos¹; rē'y-nāl'dos²; **Sw. Reinhold**: rain'hōld¹; rīn'hōld².

regnant: reg'nant¹; rēg'nant² [Exercising sovereign powers].

Regnault: rə-nyō¹; re-nyō² [Fr. physicist (1810-78)].

Regnier: rə-nyē¹; re-nyē² [Fr. philologist (1804-84)].

regress (*n.*): rī'gres¹; rē'grēs² [Passage back; return].

regress (*v.*): rī-gres¹; re-grēs² [To return to a former place or condition].

regular: reg'yu-lər¹; rēg'yu-lar². Avoid reg'lər¹ as illiterate [According to rule].

Rehabiah: rī'hə-bai'ā¹; rē'ha-bī'ā² [Bible].

Rehan: rī'an¹; rē'an² [American actress of Irish birth (1860-1916)].

Rehob: rī'həb¹; rē'hōb² [Bible].—**Rehoboam**: rī'ho-bō'am¹; rē'ho-bō'am² [Bible].—**Rehoboth**: rī-hō'both¹; re-hō'bōth² [Bible].—**Rehum**: rī'hūm¹; rē'hūm² [Bible].—**Rēi**: rī'āi¹; rē'ī² [Bible].—**Rēia**: rī-āi'ā¹; re-ī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Reichsrath: raihs'rāt¹; rīhs'rāt² [Aust. parliament].

Reichstadt: raihs'shtāt¹; rīhs'shtāt² [Free imperial city of Europe that held its charter direct from the Holy Roman Emperor].

Reichstag: raihs'tāh¹; rīhs'tāh² [A branch of the Ger. Imperial parlia- ^[ment]].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get, prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

reign: *rēn*¹; *ren*²—the *g* is silent. See **G** [To exercise sovereign power].

Reims: *rīmz*¹ or (*Fr.*) *rañs*¹; *rēmz*² or (*Fr.*) *rañs*² [Ancient royal and cathedral city of France].

rein (*n.* & *v.*): *rēn*¹; *ren*² [**I. n.** A strap used to control a draft-animal. **II. v.** To manage with a rein].

Reinhold: *rain*¹*hōlt*¹; *rīn*¹*hōlt*² [Ger. philosopher (1758–1823)].

Réjane: *rē*¹*zān*¹; *re*¹*zhān*² [Gabrielle Réju]. See the next entry.

Réju: *rē*¹*zū*¹; *re*¹*zhū*² [Fr. actress (1857–): stage name **RÉJANE**].

Rekem: *rī*¹*kem*¹; *rē*¹*kēm*² [Bible].

relaxation: *rī*¹*laks-ē*¹*shən*¹; *rē*¹*lāks-ā*¹*shon*², *Standard, St., & W.; C. & I.* *rī-lak-sē*¹*shən*¹; *E. rī-laks-ē*¹*shun*¹; *M. rī-laks-ē*¹*shən*¹; *Wr. rel-aks-ē*¹*shən*¹, a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) all noted *rī-laks-ē*¹*shun*¹ [Release from cares; rest].

relief: *rī*¹*lif*¹; *re*¹*lēf*² [The act of freeing from pain, need, etc.].

religion: *rī*¹*lij*¹*ən*¹; *re*¹*līg*¹*on*² [A system of faith, doctrine, and worship].

relique: *rā*¹*lik*¹; *re*¹*lik*² [Relic or remainder; as, Thomas Percy's "*Reliques* of Ancient English Poetry"].

remain: *rī*¹*mēn*¹; *re*¹*mān*² [To stay or be left behind; also, continue].

Remaliah: *rem*¹*ə-lai*¹*ā*¹; *rēm*¹*ā-lī*¹*ā*² [Bible].

Rembrandt: *rem*¹*brānt*¹; *rēm*¹*brānt*² [Dutch painter (1606–69)].

remediable: *rī*¹*mī*¹*di-ə*¹*bl*¹; *re*¹*mē*¹*di-ə*¹*bl*². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777) *rī-med*¹*i-ə*¹*bl*¹ [Capable of being cured].

remediless: *rem*¹*i-di*¹*les*¹; *rēm*¹*e-di*¹*lēs*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* *rem*¹*e-di*¹*les*¹; *M.* *rem*¹*i-di*¹*les*¹.

M., W., & Wr. indicate *rī-med*¹*i-les*¹ as alternative. This accentuation was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), and Webster (1828) and used by Spenser ("Faerie Queene," I. v, st. 36) and Milton ("Paradise Lost," ix, l. 919), but was condemned by Nares (1784) as "irregular" [Past the help of remedies].

remedy: *rem*¹*i-di*¹; *rēm*¹*e-dy*² [That which is used to cure or heal disease].

Remeia: *rī*¹*mī*¹*ai*¹*ə*¹; *rē*¹*me*¹*i*¹*ā*² [Douai Bible].

Remeth: *rī*¹*mēth*¹ or *rem*¹*ēth*¹; *rē*¹*mēth*² or *rēm*¹*ēth*² [Bible].

remigrate: *rem*¹*i-grēt*¹; *rēm*¹*i-ḡrāt*², and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Fenning (1760). *E. & I.* *rī-mai*¹*grēt*¹, also indicated by Wright (1855). Bailey (1775) and Sheridan (1780) *rī-mi-grēt*¹ [To migrate back to a former place; return].

remigration: *rem*¹*i-grē*¹*shən*¹; *rēm*¹*i-ḡrā*¹*shon*²; Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777) *rī-mi-grē*¹*shun*¹; Sheridan (1780) *rī*¹*mai*¹*grē*¹*shun*¹, also indicated by *E. & I.* [The act of migrating to a former place; returning].

remise¹: *rī*¹*maiz*¹; *re*¹*miṣ*² [To give back].

[one that has missed].

remise²: *rī*¹*mīz*¹; *re*¹*miṣ*² [In fencing, a thrust that hits the mark following

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī* = *ē*; *ī* = *ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Remmon: rem'en¹; rēm'ōn² [Bible].—**Remmon=methoar:** rem'en= meth'-o-ār¹ or 'mi-thō'ar¹; rēm'ōn=meth'o-ār² or 'me-thō'ār² [Bible].—**Remmono:** rem-mō'no¹; rēm-mō'no² [Douai Bible].—**Remmon-phares:** rem'en=fē'rīz¹; rēm'ōn=fā'rēz² [Douai Bible].

remonstrate: ri-men'strēt¹; re-mōn'strāt² [To protest to prevent a wrong or secure a right].

If you say *dem'onstrate* . . . why do you not say *rem'onstrate*? . . . Well, the latter word will not have its back broken if people should choose so to pronounce it. . . . To the question itself there is but one answer. The users of speech do not say *rem'onstrate* for the reason that . . . they have never had a disposition to do so.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 147. [H. '04.]

remonstration (n.): rī'men-strē'shən¹; rēm'mōn-strā'shon². *E., M., & Wr.* rem-en-strē'shən¹; *I.* rī-men-strē'shən¹ [The act of remonstrating].

Remphan: rem'fan¹; rēm'fān² [Bible].

Rémusat (de): də rē'mū'zā'¹; de rē'mū'zā'² [Fr. family name].

renaissance [Fr.]: rā-nē'sāns'¹ or ren'ē-sāns'¹; re-nā'sāng'² or rēn'ā-sāng'² [A new birth; revival as of art and letters].

Renaix: rā-nē'¹; re-nā'² [Belg. manufacturing town].

renal: rī'nəl¹; rē'nəl² [Pert. to the kidneys].

Renan: rā-nān'¹; re-nān'² [Fr. writer (1823-92)].

renascence: ri-nas'ens¹; re-nās'ēng² [Rebirth].

Renaud. See under REGINALD.

rend: rend¹; rēnd² [To tear apart].

rendezvous [Fr.]: rān'dē'vū'¹; rān'dē'vū'². This word is also pronounced by modern dictionaries as if completely Anglicized—ren-dē-vū¹, and ren'dē-vūz¹; rēn'dē-vūz², rēn'dē-vūz². Buchanan (1757) indicated ren'di-vūz¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ren'di-vū¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) ren-di-vūz¹ [A meeting; also, an appointment].

René: rā-nē'¹; re-nē'² [A masculine personal name]. **Renée (fem.).** It. **Renato:** rē-nā'tō¹; rē-nā'tō²; **Renata:** rē-nā'tā¹; rē-nā'tā² (fem.); L. **Renatus:** rī-nē'tus¹; re-nā'tūs².

renege: rī-nīg'¹; re-nēg'², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.; St.* rī-nīj'¹, noted also by Webster (1828), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). In England spelt *renegue* [To fail to follow suit in playing cards].

renew: rī-niū'¹; re-nū'²; *not* rā-nū¹, *nor* rī'niū¹ [To make new or restore to a former state; also, to extend by payment].

reniform: ren'i-fērm¹ or rī'ni-fērm¹; rēn'i-fōrm² or rē'nī-fōrm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Shaped like a kidney].

renig: rī-nīg'¹; re-nīg'² [Same as RENEGE].

renitency: rī-nai'ten-sī¹; re-nī'tēn-çy²; *C.* ren'i-tēn-sī¹; *E.* re-nai'tin-sī¹; *I.* rī-nai'ten-sī¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855) ren'i-tēn-sī¹; but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) rī-nai'ten-sī¹ [The condition of offering resistance to any influence or force].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Rennes: ren¹; rēn² [Fr. cathedral city].

[city in Ind.].

Rensselaer: ren'si-lər¹; rēn'se-lēr² [1. A county and town in N. Y. 2. A

rensselaerite: ren'sə-lər-ait¹ or ren'sə-lē-rait¹; rēn'se-lēr-it² or rēn'se-lā-rit², *Standard*; C. ren-se-lēr-ait¹; E. rens-el-ār-ait¹; I. rens'el-ēr-ait¹; M. ren-sə-lē-rait¹; St. rens'se-lē-rait¹; W. ren'sə-lūr-ait¹; Wr. rens-a-lir'ait¹ [A variety of talc workable on a lathe].

rent: rent¹; rēnt².

Rent, commeth of the French and signifieth with us, a summe of money or other consideration issuing yearly out of Land or Tenements.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

rentes: rānt¹; rānt²—the s is silent [Fr. govt. bonds].

[vested capital].

rentier [Fr.]: ran'tyē¹; rān'tyē² [One who derives his income from in-

renunciation: ri-nun'si-ē'shən¹; re-nūn'gi-ā'shon²; C., M., & W. ri-nun-si-ē'shən¹; E. re-nun-si-ē'shun¹; I. ri-nun'si-ē'shən¹; St. re-nun'si-ē'shun¹; Wr. ri-nun-shi-ē'shən¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. Buchanan (1757) gave ri-nun-si-ē'shun¹, and this is still in use in Scotland to-day. We owe the survival of the *sheashun* form to Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) [The act of giving up].

[CHAMP.

Renwick: ren'ik¹; rēn'ie²—the w is silent [Eng. family name]. See **BEAU-**

reparable: ri-pār'a-bl¹; re-pār'a-bl² [Capable of repair].

reparable: rep'a-rə-bl¹; rēp'a-ra-bl² [Capable of indemnity or atonement].

reparation: rep'a-rē'shən¹; rēp'a-rā'shon² [The act of making amends, as for injury].

repartee: rep'ər-tī¹; rēp'ar-tē² [A ready, witty, or apt reply].

repast: ri-past¹; re-pāst². See **ASK** [A meal].

repeat, repeat. These words are pronounced as two syllables: ri-pīl¹, re-pēl²; ri-pit¹, re-pēt².

repertoire: rep'ər-twār¹; rēp'ēr-twār². See the following word.

répertoire [Fr.]: rē'pār'twār¹; rē'pēr'twār² [A list of pieces or numbers that a person is prepared to perform and from which a program may be made up].

reptory: rep'ər-tō'ri¹; rēp'ēr-tō'ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807) ri-pūr'to-ri¹. Buchanan (1757) ri-per'to-ri¹. [Same as RÉPERTOIRE.]

repetend: rep'i-tend¹; rēp'e-tēnd², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. & St. rep'e-tend¹; I. rep-i-tend¹; W. rep'i-tend¹; Wr. rep-i-tend¹ [In mathematics, that part of a circulating decimal that is repeated indefinitely].

Rephael: rī'fi-el¹ or ref'i-el¹; rē'fa-ēl² or rēf'a-ēl² [Bible].—**Rephah**: rī'fā¹; rē'fā² [Bible].—**Rephalah**: ri-fē'ya¹ or ri-fai'āl¹; re-fā'yā² or re-fī'ā² [Bible].—**Rephaim**: ref'i-im¹ or ri-fē'im¹; rēf'a-im² or re-fā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rephan**: rī'fān¹; rē'fān² [Bible. Same as REMPHAN].—**Rephidim**: ref'i-dim¹; rēf'i-dim² [Bible].

replevin: ri-plev'm¹; re-plev'in² [In law, an action to regain possession of property unlawfully detained].

replica: rep'h-kə¹; rēp'li-ea² [A duplicate or facsimile].

repoussage [Fr.]: rə-pū'sāz¹; re-pu'sāzh² [The act of producing designs in relief on sheet metal by hammering on the back].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

repoussé [Fr.]: rə-pū'sē¹; re-pu'sē² [Formed in relief by repoussage].

reprimand (n.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd² [Censure for a fault].

reprimand (v.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd². See ASK. C., E., I., St., & Wr. indicate the stress on the final syllable, to the a of which E. gives the sound of a in "art," and I. & St. the sound of a in "at" [To reprove sharply for a fault].

reptile: rep'til¹; rēp'til², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. rep'tail¹—the Scottish pronunciation, which C. & M. indicate as alternative, and which was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) [A creeping animal].

repugn: rī-piūn¹; re-pūn² [To excite repugnance in].

repugnance: rī-pug'nəns¹; re-pūg'nanç² [A feeling of aversion to something]. Compare REFUGN. [teem].

reputable: rep'yu-tə-bl¹; rēp'yu-tə-bl²; not rī-piū'tə-bl¹ [Worthy of es-]

requiem: rī'kwi-em¹ or rek'wi-em¹; rē'kwi-ēm² or rēk'wi-ēm². *Smart* & St. indicate the latter as preferred, but *Standard*, M., W., & Wr. note it in second place [A hymn or service for the dead]. [altar].

reredos: rīr'des¹; rēr'dös²; not rūr'i-dēs¹ [An ornamental screen behind an

rescind: rī-sind¹; re-sīnd² [To make void; repeal].

rescission: rī-siç'an¹; re-siç'on² [The act of making void].

rescript: rī'skript¹; rē'seript² [An official decree or order].

rescue: res'kiū¹; rēs'eū² [To take from danger to safety].

research: rī-sūrčh¹; re-sērčh²; not rīs'ūrčh¹.

Resen: rī'sen¹; rēs'sēn² [Bible].

reservoir: rez'ər-vwēr¹; rēs'ēr-vwār², *Standard*, I., & W. C. & E. rez'ər-vwēr¹; M. rez'ər-vwār¹; St. rez'ər-vwēr¹; Wr. rez'ər-vwēr¹ [A storage-place, as for water or gas].

reset¹: rī-set¹; re-sēt² [I. n. Receiving and concealing a criminal or stolen goods. II. v. To harbor a criminal or receive stolen goods].

reset²: rī-set¹; rē-sēt² [I. n. The act of setting again, as a jewel in a ring. II. v. To set again, as a book that is composed in smaller type].

Resheph: rī'shef¹; rēs'shēf² [Bible].

Resia: rī-sai'ə¹; re-sī'a² [Douai Bible].

reside: rī-zaid¹; re-şid² [To settle down and live in (a place)].

residence: rez'i-dens¹; rēs'i-dēnç² [A dwelling-house].

residential: rez'i-den'shi-ē-rī¹; rēs'i-dēn'shi-ā-ry² [Having a residence].

residual: rī-zid'yu-əl¹; re-şid'yu-al² [Pert. to a residue].

residue: rez'i-diū¹; rēs'i-dū² [A remainder or surplus].

residuum [L.]: rī-zid'yu-um¹; re-şid'yu-ūm² [A residue].

resign¹: rī-zain¹; re-şin²—the g is silent [To give up, as a position, appointment, or the like].

resign²: rī-sain¹; rē-sin²—the g is silent [To sign again]. Compare RE-SIGN¹ and see SIGN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

resignation: rez'ig-né'shən¹; rēs'ig-nā'shon² [The act of resigning].

resignee: ri-zain-i'¹; re-sin-ē'², *Standard*; C. ri-zai-ni'¹; E. re-zain-i'¹; I. ri-zain'i'; W. ri-zain'i'; Wr. rez-i-ni'¹ [The person to whom something is resigned or given up].

resilient: ri-zil'i-ent¹; re-sil'i-ēnt². By Buchanan (1757) ri-sil'yint¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-sil'yint¹ [Having an elastic quality].

resin: rez'in¹; rēs'in² [A substance that exudes from some plants].

resist: ri-zist'¹; re-sist'² [To oppose; withstand].

resoluble: rez'o-liū-bl¹; rēs'o-lū-bl². By Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) ri-sel'yu-bl¹ [Capable of being determined].

resolution: rez'o-liū'shən¹; rēs'o-lū'shon². Avoid -lū'shən¹ as illiterate [A formal proposition adopted by a deliberating body; also, active fortitude].

resolve: ri-zelv'¹; re-solv'² [To come to a determination].

resonance: rez'o-nəns¹; rēs'o-nanç² [The quality of sending back or prolonging sound].

resort¹: ri-zört'¹; re-şört'² [To go frequently or habitually to].

resort²: ri-sört'¹; rē-sört'² [To sort again]. See SORT.

resort³: ri-zört'¹; re-şört'² [A place frequented by many; as, a seaside resort].

resound¹: ri-zaund'¹; re-şound'² [To be echoed or send back, as a sound].

resound²: ri-saund'¹; re-sound'² [To sound again]. See SOUND.

resource: ri-sörs'¹; re-sörç'² [That which is relied upon for aid or support].

respirable: ri-spai'r-ə-bl¹; re-spī'r-a-bl². E. & I. res'pi-rə-bl¹, also noted by Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) [Fit for respiration].

respirative: ri-spai'r-ə-tiv¹; re-spī'r-a-tīv²; E. res'pi-rē-tiv¹ [Respiratory].

respirator: res'pi-rē'tər¹; rēs'pi-rā'tör² [A protective device worn over the mouth and nose to moderate or purify the air].

respiratorium: ri-spai'r-ə-tō'r-i-um¹; re-spī'r-a-tō'r-i-ūm². C. res'pi-rə-tō'r-i-um¹ [A gill-like organ of aquatic larvæ].

respiratory: ri-spai'r-ə-to-ri¹; re-spī'r-a-to-ry², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E. res'pi-rē-tər-i¹; I. res'pi-rə-tər-i¹; M. ris-pai'r-ə-tər-i¹; St. res-pai'r-ə-tər-i¹ [Pert. to, caused by, or employed in respiration].

[of labor, sentence, etc.].

respite (v. & n.): res'pit¹; rēs'pit²; not res'pait¹ [Temporary suspension, as

respited: res'pit-ed¹; rēs'pit-ēd². Frequently mispronounced ri-spait'id¹. See RESPITE.

respondentia: ri'spən-den'shi-ə¹; rē'spön-dēn'shi-a², *Standard* & W.; C., E., & M. res-pon-den'shi-ə¹; I. ri-spen-den'shi-a¹; St. ri'spən-den'shi-a¹; Wr. ri-spen-den'shi-ə¹ [An advance of money on a ship's cargo].

responsorial: ri'spən-sō'r-i-əl¹; rē'spön-sō'r-i-al². C. res-pon-sō'r-i-əl¹; M. ris-pon-sō'r-i-əl¹ [Answering].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aɪsle; au = out; øl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

restaurant: res'to-rənt¹ or res'to'rān'¹; rēs'to-rant² or rēs'to'rān'², *Standard*. The second pronunciation here indicated is noted by *Standard* & *M.* as alternative. It is the Fr. pronunciation, in which the final *t* is silent, and is often heard in England. *C.* res'to-rənt¹; *E.* res-tu-rən'¹; *I.* res'tō-rant¹; *M.* res'tōr-ənt¹; *St.* res'tō-rān'¹; *W.* res'to-rant¹; *Wr.* res'tə-rān'¹ [Fr., a dining-saloon or eating-house].

restaurateur [Fr.]: res'to'rā-tūr'¹; rēs'to'rā-tūr'² [A restaurant-keeper].

Restigouche: res'ti-gūsh'¹; rēs'ti-gūch'² [Canadian river and district].

restoration: res'to-rē'shən¹; rēs'to-rā'shon² [The act of restoring].

restorative: ri-stōr'ə-tiv¹; re-stōr'a-tiv². *E.* re-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *I.* rī-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *M.* & *St.* re-stor'ə-tiv¹. American lexicographers uniformly indicate the *o* as in "go," English lexicographers give it as in "or" or "not." See *O* and compare *FORCE* [Something having the power to bring back health, consciousness, etc.].

restrain¹: ri-strēn'¹; re-strān'² [To hold back from acting; check].

restrain²: rī-strēn'¹; rē-strān'² [To strain anew, as through a cloth].

result: ri-zult'¹; re-ʒult'²—note the sonant quality of the *s* [The outcome of an action].

resume: ri-ziūm'¹; re-ʒūm'² [To take up again].

résumé [Fr.]: rē'zū'mē'¹; re'ʒū'mē'² [A summary].

resumption: ri-zump'shən¹; re-ʒump'shon²; *Standard*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* ri-zum'shən¹. In British usage the *p* is not generally sounded [The act of taking up again].

resurrection: rez'ʊ-rek'shən¹; rēs'ʊ-rēc'shon² [A rising from the dead].

Reszke (de): resh'kē¹; rēsh'kē² [Polish operatic singers].

retail (n.): rī-tēl'¹; rē-tāl'², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) rī-tēl'¹, and altho still heard in Scotland is not noted as in use there by *I.* & *St.* [Sale by small quantities].

Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail'.

DRYDEN *Religio Latet* l. 376.

retail (v.): rī-tēl'¹; re-tāl'². *E.* & *St.* re-tēl'¹; *I.* rī-tēl'¹. In the United States frequently stressed rī-tēl'¹ when distinguished from *whole-sale*: a use noted as heard in England late in the 18th century [To sell in small quantities].

retailer: rī-tēl'ər¹; re-tāl'ēr², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* rī-tēl'ər¹; *E.* & *St.* re-tēl'ər¹; *I.* rī-tēl'ər¹. Notwithstanding that of the modern dictionaries only the Imperial prefers the *e* of the first syllable of this word long, and the Century, Webster, and Worcester alone indicate this letter long, and the syllable as stressed, rī'tēl'ər¹, the pronunciation rī-tēl'ər¹ is very common in the United States. Buchanan (1757) noted rī-tēl'ər¹ [One who sells by retail].

retardation: rī'tar-dē'shən¹; rē'tār-dā'shon². *Wr.* ret-ər-dē'shən¹, and so indicated by Walker (1791). By Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) rī-tar-dē'shən¹ [The act of delaying or the amount of delay effected].

retch: rēch¹; rēch²; *St.* & *Wr.* rīch¹. Also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), but by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) noted as rēch¹, the accepted pronunciation of our time [To strain, as in an effort to vomit].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

rete: *rī'ti*¹; *rē'tē*²; *not rit*¹ [Network].

Rethel: *ra-tel*¹; *re-tēl*²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. town].

retiarus: *rī'shi-ē'ri-us*¹; *rē'shi-ā'ri-ūs*² [A gladiator who fought armed with a net and trident]. [nets or net-like webs].

retiary: *rī'shi-ē-rī*¹; *rē'shi-ā-ry*², *M. rī'shi-ā-rī*¹ [Pert. to the making of

reticent: *ret'i-sent*¹; *rēt'i-ġent*² [Not given to expressing thought; keeping silent]. [network].

reticula: *rī-tik'yu-lā*¹; *re-tīe'yū-lā*² [Net-like structures or structures of

reticular: *rī-tik'yu-lār*¹; *re-tīe'yū-lār*² [Like a network]. So also with its relatives *re-tīe'u-late*, *re-tīe'u-lat'ed*, *re-tīe'u-lā'tion*.

reticule: *ret'i-kiul*¹; *rēt'i-eul*² [A small bag made formerly of network].

retiform: *rī'ti-fōrm*¹; *rē'ti-fōrm*², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & I. rī'ti-fōrm*¹; *St. & Wr. ret'i-fōrm*¹ [Arranged like network].

retina: *ret'i-nā*¹; *rēt'i-nā*² [The inner coat of the eye].

retinue: *ret'i-niū*¹; *rēt'i-nū*². Now uniformly stressed on the first syllable, and also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), but formerly on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), and Nares (1784) [The body of persons who attend a person of rank].

In himself was all his state,
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On Princes, when their rich *Retin'ue* long . . .
Dazzles the croud.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. v, l. 353 [1667].

There appears
The long *Retin'ue* of a Prosperous Reign,
A Series of successful Years. DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* l. 506 [1685].

retribution: *ret'ri-biū'shan*¹; *rēt'ri-bū'shon*² [The act of inflicting loss or punishment for harm or evil done].

retributive: *rī-trib'yū-tiv*¹; *re-trib'yū-tiv*² [Tending to punish].

retro- (prefix): *rī'tro*¹ or *ret'ro*¹; *rē'tro*² or *rēt'ro*² [Back; backward: used in many terms to indicate a posterior position (as *retro nasal*, situated at the back of the nose), also return and backward motion (see RETROCEDE; RETROGRADE, below)].

retroact: *rī'tro-akt*¹ or *ret'ro-akt*¹; *rē'tro-āet*² or *rēt'ro-āet*². *C., E., St., & Wr.* indicate only the first. So also for its relatives **re'tro-ac'tion**, **re'tro-ac'tive** [To affect past events, acts, obligations, penalties, etc.].

retrocede: *rī'tro-sid*¹; *rē'tro-ġed*², *Standard, C., E., & I.; M. & W. ret'ro-sid*¹; *St. rī'tro-sid*¹; *Wr. rī'tro-sid*¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) *retrocede*; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *rī'tro-sid*¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Webster (1847) *ret'ro-sid*¹ [To move backward; go back or give way].

retrocession: *rī'tro-sesh'an*¹ or *ret'ro-sesh'an*¹; *rē'tro-ġesh'on*² or *rēt'ro-ġesh'on*². See RETROCEDE [The act of giving back, moving backward, or yielding].

retrogradation: *ret'ro-[or rī'tro]-grā-dē'shan*¹; *rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-grā-dā'shon*² [Movement backward].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

retrograde: ret'ro-grēd¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or rī'tro-grēd¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-grād² or rē'tro-grād².* The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1836), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Bailey (1777), Marriott (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To deteriorate or move backward].

retrogression: rī'tro-gresh'an¹ or ret'ro-gresh'on¹; rē'tro-grēsh'on² or rēt'ro-gresh'on², *Standard & W.; C., E., I., & M. rī'tro-gresh'an¹; St. rī'tro-gresh'on¹; Wr. ret-ro-gresh'an¹.* The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780); the second by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791).

retrospect: ret'ro-spekt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or rī'tro-spekt¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-spēct² or rē'tro-spēct².* The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the second was supported by Buchanan (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A looking back on things past].

retrospection: ret'ro-spek'shan¹ or rī'tro-spek'shan¹; rēt'ro-spēe'shon² or rē'tro-spēe'shon² [The act of recalling to remembrance].—**retrospective:** ret'ro-[or rī'tro]-spek'tiv¹; rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-spēe'tiv² [Looking back on the past].

retroussé [Fr.]: rā-trū'sē¹; re-trū'sē² [Tip-tilted: said of a nose].

retroversion: rī'tro-vūr'shan¹ or ret'ro-vūr'shan¹; rē'tro-vēr'shon² or rēt'ro-vēr'shon² [A turning or tipping back].

retrovert: rī'tro-vūrt¹; rē'tro-vērt², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. rī'tro-vūrt¹; St. rī'tro-vūrt¹; Wr. ret'ro-vūrt¹* [To turn back].

Reu: rī'u¹ or rū¹; rē'ū² or rū² [Bible].—**Reuben:** rū'ben¹; ryū'bēn² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Rūben:** rū'bān¹; rū'bān²; L. **Reubenus:** rū-bī'nus¹; ryū-bē'nūs².—**Reubenites:** rū'ben-āts¹; ryū'bēn-īts² [Bible].—**Reuel:** rū-el¹; ryū'el² [Bible].—**Reumah:** rū'mā¹; ryū'mā² [Bible].

Réunion: rē'ū'nī-ōn¹; rē'ū'nī-ōn² [Fr. island colony in Indian ocean].

Reuter: rēi'tər¹; rōi'tēr¹ [Eng. founder (of Ger. birth) of the telegraphic news agency that bears his name (1821-99)].

reville: rev'e-lī¹; rēv'ē-lē², *Standard; C. re-vēl'ye¹; E. rī-vē-yā¹; I. rī-vēl'yē¹; M. rī-vēl'yē¹; St. rē-vēl'yē¹; W. rī-vēl'yā¹; Wr. rī-vēl¹.* The military pronunciation in the United States is rev'e-lī¹; in Great Britain rī-vēl¹. In Fr. rē'vēl'yā¹ [A morning signal to waken soldiers and notify them it is time to rise].

revenue: rev'i-nū¹; rev'e-nū², *Standard.* The penultimate *e* should be pronounced as *e* in "valley," not as "moment." C., M., W., & Wr. rev'e-nū¹; E. & St. rev'en-yū¹; I. rev'e-niū¹. Altho Walker claimed that Bailey and Johnson were for the accent on the second syllable, neither Bailey (1732-1732) nor Johnson (1755) indicates the position of any stress. Johnson says, "Its action is uncertain." Nares stresses the second syllable, but adds, "Revenue is accented both ways by the best writers." Shakespeare used the stress on the first and on the second syllable, Jonson, Milton, and Young on the second, and Dean Swift on the first [The yearly income of a government or state from all sources].

What are they but the black *reven'nue* of Purgatorie. MILTON *Antimadversions* [1641].

When men grow great from their *reven'ue* spent,
And fly from balliffs into parliament.

YOUNG *Love of Fame* I, st. 21, l. 189 [1728].

The stressing *reven'ue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent.

W. A. CRAIGIE in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 597. [Oxford, 1910.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager,
Of great *reuen*'new, and she hath no childe.

SHAKESPEARE *A Midsummer Night's Dreame* act 1, sc. 1 [1599].

A confidence sans bound, He being thus Lorded,
Not onely with what my *reue*'new yeilded,
But what my power might else exact.

SHAKESPEARE *The Tempest* act 1, sc. 2 [1611].

By that one spell he liues, eats, drinks, arrays

Himself: his whole *reue*'ue is, God pays. JONSON *Epigrammes* xii [1612].

Revere: ri-vîr¹; re-vēr² [Am. patriot (1735-1818)].

revere: ri-vîr¹; re-vēr² [To regard with veneration].

reverence: rev'ar-ens¹; rēv'ēr-ēng² [To regard with profound respect].

reverie: rev'ar-i¹; rēv'ēr-i². *Wr.* rev-ə-rî¹. The Anglicized form *rev'er-y*, now almost archaic, was noted by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The form *reverie* was stressed on the final syllable by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Day-dreaming].

revocable: rev'o-kə-bl¹; rēv'o-ea-bl² [Capable of being taken back or canceled].

[canceling].

revocation: rev'o-kē'shən¹; rēv'o-eā'shon² [The act of taking back or

revolt (*n.* & *v.*): ri-vōlt¹ or ri-volt¹; re-vōlt² or re-volt². The former was supported by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). The latter is indicated as second choice by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; it was the preferred pronunciation of Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). Walker misquotes Sheridan and others as favoring a pronunciation that rhymes with *malt*. As indicated above, the distinction made was between *o* as in "not" and *o* as in "go" [**I.** *n.* An uprising against constituted authority. **II.** *v.* To rise in opposition to such authority].

Reybaud: rē'bō¹; re'bō² [Fr. publicist (1799-1879)].

Reyes: rē'yēs¹; re'yēs² [Colombia soldier-statesman (1859-)].

Reykjavik: rē'kya-vîk¹; re'kyä-vîk² [Capital of Iceland].

reynard: rē'nard¹; re'nard², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & Wr.* ren'ard¹; *I.* rē'nard¹; *St.* ren'ard¹ [The fox, especially as the personification of cunning].

Believe not every flattering Knave's report.

There's many a *Reynard* lurking in the court.

DRYDEN *The Cock and Fox* l. 662 [1700].

Rezeph: rî'zef¹; rē'zēf² [Bible].—**Rezla:** ri-zai'ə¹; re-zī'a² [Bible].—**Rezin:** rî'zin¹; rē'zin² [Bible].—**Rezon:** rî'zon¹; rē'zon² [Bible].

rh. A digraph occurring in words of Greek origin. See H and R.

H is always silent when it follows *R* in the beginning of a word, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhyme*, etc., and elsewhere in the same syllable, as *skirrhus*. It is also silent when a final letter, as in *ah*, *hallelujah*, *catarrh*, *myrrh*, etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, pt. 1, p. 109. [London 1784.]

Rhegium: rî'ji-um¹; rē'gi-üm² [Bible].

Rheims: rîmz¹ or (*Fr.*) rañs¹; rēms² or (*Fr.*) rāñs². Same as REIMS.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Rheingold: rain'göld¹ or (Ger.) -gölt¹; rīn'göld² or (Ger.) -gölt² [In Ger. myth, the gold snatched from the Rhine from which a talismanic ring that rendered its owner all-powerful was made].

Rhesa: rī'sə¹; rē'sa² [Bible].

rhetoric: ret'o-rik¹; rēt'o-rīe² [The art of perfecting discourse].—**rhetorical:** ri-ter'a-kəl¹; re-tōr'i-eal² [Pert. to or of the nature of rhetoric].—**rhetorician:** ret'o-rish'en¹; rēt'o-rish'an² [A master of rhetoric].

rheum: rūm¹; rūm² [Catarrhal discharge from the eyes and nose].

rheumatic: ru-mat'ik¹; rū-măt'ie² [Pert. to rheumatism].

rheumatism: rū'mə-tizm¹; rū'ma-tiŋm² [An inflammatory disease affecting connective-tissue structures].

rhind: rind¹ or raind¹; rīnd² or rīnd² [A millstone-supporter]. [nose].

rhinitis: ri-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; ri-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the

rhinoceros: rai'nēs'ə-rēs¹; rī-nōç'e-rōs² [A large, thick-skinned, African or Asiatic quadruped, having one horn, sometimes two horns, on its nose].

rhizoma, rhizome: rai-zō'mə¹, rai'zōm¹; rī-zō'ma², rī'zōm² [A plant-stem that produces roots below the earth and leaves above].

Rhoda: rō'də¹; rō'da² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Rhode: rōd¹; rōd² [Douai Bible].

rhodeoretin: rō'di-o-ret'in¹; rō'de-o-rēt'in², *Standard*; C. rō-di-or'e-tin¹; E. rō-de-or'e-tin¹; M. rō-di-er'i-tin¹. Same as CONVULVULIN.

Rhodes: rōdz¹; rōds² [1. Turk. island in the Ægean sea. 2. Brit. South-African administrator (1853-1902)].

Rhodesia: ro-dī'zi-ə¹ or -dī'si-ə¹; ro-dē'ŋi-a² or -dē'si-a²; not ro-dī'zi-ə¹ [Brit. territory in South Africa].

Rhodocus: rōd'o-kus¹; rōd'o-eūs² [Apocrypha].

Rhododendron: rō'do-den'drən¹; rō'do-dēn'dron². Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) rōd-o-den'drən¹ [A shrub or small tree with clusters of large beautiful bright flowers].

rhomb: rōmb¹; rōmb², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St. rōm¹; Wr. rumb¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); the second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Worcester (1859), but it has gone out of use.

Dr. Ash, who recorded *rhomb*, *rhombus*, and *rhumb*, made no comment whatever on the pronunciation of any one of them. Nares (1784) remarks that "B is usually silent when it follows *m* in a termination, as in *lamb*, *climb*, *dumb*, etc., but it is spoken in *rhomb*." He makes no comment on the sound of *o* in this word, but omits the word from his "list of words in which *o* has the sound of short *u*" [An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles].

rhumb: rum¹; rūm², *Standard*, E., I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr. rumb¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) seems to be the only one who notes this word: "Rhumb (*s. in navigation*). The vertical circle of any given place, the intersection of the vertical circle with the horizon."

Rhys: rīs¹; rŷs² [1. Eng. author (1859-). 2. Welsh scholar (1840-)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; inŋ; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bŭrn*;

rhythm: *rithm*¹; *rÿthm*², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & Wr. rithm*¹; *W. rithm*¹. By the earlier lexicographers the *th* was indicated as having the sound of *th* in *thērn*¹, only Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) gave it the sound of *th* in *this*¹ [The harmonious repetition of certain fixed sounds]. So also with its relatives *rhyth'mic*, *rhyth'mi-cal*, *rhyth'mi-cal-ly*, *rhyth-mic'ly*, *rhyth'mies*.

Rialto: *ri-al'to*¹ or (*It.*) *ri-äl'tō*¹; *ri-äl'to*² or (*It.*) *ri-äl'tō*² [A famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice; also, the commercial quarter of ancient Venice].

Ribai: *rai'bē*¹ or *rai-bē'ai*¹; *ri'bā*² or *ri-bā'ī*² [Bible].

ribald: *rib'ald*¹; *ri'b'ald*² [Indulging in obscenity].—**ribaldry**: *rib'ald-ri*¹; *ri'b'ald-ry*² [Coarse or indecent language or conduct].

Ribault: *ri'bō*¹; *ri'bō*²—the *l* and *t* are silent [Fr. explorer and colonizer of Florida (1520-65)]. **Ribaut**.

rib-band: *rib'=band*¹; *ri'b=bänd*². *M. rib'and*¹; *not rib'on*¹ [A timber used in ship-building and launching]. In Eng. written correctly as a solid word.

Ribera: *ri-bē'ra*¹; *ri-bē'rä*² [Sp. painter (1588-1656)].

Riblah: *ri'b'lā*¹; *ri'b'lä*² [Bible].

Ribot: *ri'bō*¹; *ri'bō*² [1. Fr. psychologist (1839-). 2. Fr. statesman and premier (1842-)]. [1741-1810].

Ricci: *rit'chi*¹; *rit'chi*² [1. Jesuit missionary (1552-1610). 2. It. prelate

rice: *rais*¹; *riç*² [A cereal grass the grain or seeds of which are eaten by more human beings than any other cereal].

rich: *rich*¹; *riçh*²; *not rišh*¹, *nor rišh*¹ as sometimes pronounced by the foreign-born [Having much money, land or other valuable property].

Richard: *riçh'ard*¹; *riçh'ard*² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Richart**: *ri'shārt*¹; *ri'çhārt*²; **F. Richard**: *ri'shār*¹; *ri'çhār*²; **G. Richard**: *ri'hārt*¹; *ri'hārt*²; **Reichard**: *rai'hārt*¹; *ri'hārt*²; **It. Ricardo**: *ri-kār'do*¹; *ri-cār'do*²; **Riccardo**: *L. Ricardus, Richardus*: *ri-kār'dus*¹; *ri-cār'dus*²; **Pg. Sp. Ricardo**: *ri-kār'do*¹; *ri-cār'do*².

Richelieu: *ri'shə-lyū*¹ or (*Anglice*) *rišh'a-lū*¹; *ri'çhe-lyū*² or (*Anglice*) *riç'h'e-lyū*² [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1585-1642)].

Richepin: *rišh'pan*¹; *riçh'pän*² [Fr. poet; playwright (1849-)].

Richter: *rih'tər*¹; *rih'tēr*² [Ger. author (1763-1825)].

ricochet: *rik'o-shē*¹; *riç'o-çhe*², *Standard & W.; C. & W. rik-o-shē*¹; *E. rik'a-shet*¹; *I. rik'o-shet*¹; *M. rik'a-shē*¹; *St. rik'o-shē*¹ [The bounding or skipping, as of a projectile when fired at a low angle].

Ricord: *ri'kōr*¹; *ri'eōr*² [Fr. physician (1800-89)].

ridiculous: *ri-dik'yu-lus*¹; *ri-dīe'yu-lūs*²—a word of four syllables; *not ri-dik'las*¹ [Calculated to excite laughter].

Riel: *ri*¹; *rē*² [Canadian agitator (1844-85)].

Rienzi: *ri-en'zī*¹; *ri-ēn'zī*² [Rom. tribune (1313-54)].

Riesen-Gebirge: *ri-zen-gə-bīr'gə*¹; *rē'sēn-ge-bīr'ge*² [Mountains between Bohemia and Prussia]. [from it].

Riesling: *ris'liŋ*¹; *rēs'liŋ*² [A variety of grape; also, a white wine made

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īe*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Riga: rī'gə¹; rī'gə² [Rus. gulf and spt.].

[to moral law].

right: rait¹; rīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [That which conforms

righteous: rai'chus¹; rī'chūs², *Standard*; C. rai'tyus¹; E., I., & St. rait'yus¹; M. rait'yas¹; W. & Wr. rai'chəs¹. By Buchanan (1757) rait'yus¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Both Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted rai'chūs¹; Jameson (1827) rai'ti-us¹ [Conforming to the divine standard of right and justice].

Rigt-Culm: rī'gī-kūlm¹; rī'gī-eulm² [A Swiss mountain peak].

[to rule].

rigid: rij'id¹; rīg'id². See G [Not pliant or flexible; also, adhering strictly

rigidity: ri-jid'i-ti¹; ri-ǵid'i-ty². Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* of the first syllable long and repeated it in his edition of 1789 [The state of being rigid].

Rils: ris¹; ris² [Am. reformer; born in Denmark (1849–1914)].

rile: rail¹; ril² [Same as ROIL: a colloquial or provincial form common to the United States].

Roll is not merely heard as *rile* [roll¹; ril²], but is not unfrequently found so printed.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 3, p. 134. [H. 1909.]

rillevo [It.]: rī-lyē'vo¹; rī-lye'vo² [Relief in sculpture]. Compare RELIEVO.

rime: ruim¹; rim². The original and etymologically correct spelling of *rhyme*, a form which Dr. Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. viii, s. v.) says was introduced about 1560 and continued in use until about the close of the 17th century. It is now being supplanted by *rime* [Correspondence in the terminal sounds of lines or words].

Rimmon: rim'en¹; rīm'on² [Bible].—**Rimmono:** ri-mō'no¹; rī-mō'no² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rimmon-parez:** rim'on-pē'rīz¹; rīm'on-pā'rēz² [Bible].—**Rimmon-perez:** rim'on-pī'rīz¹; rīm'on-pē'rēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

rimose: rai-mōs'¹; ri-mōs'², *Standard*, M., & St.; C., E., & W. rai'mōs¹; I. raim'ōs¹; Wr. ri-mōs'¹.

Rimose, -sous. l. full of Chinks.

E. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [1676].

rind: raīnd¹; rīnd² [The skin or outer coat of flesh, fruit, or trees].

rinderpest: rin'dər-pest¹; rīn'dēr-pēst²; not rain'dər-pest¹ [Cattle-plague].

ring (*n.* & *v.*): riŋ¹; rīŋ². On the mispronunciation of *ng* final and medial, see Introductory, pages xix-xx, and NG (p. 621).—**ringling:** riŋ'ŋ¹; rīŋ'ing².

Rinnah: rin'ā¹; rīn'ā² [Bible].

rinse: rins¹; rīns². Provincially, in the United States, rens¹ [To cleanse by dipping and redipping in water].

Rio de Janeiro: rī'o dē ʒə-nē'ro¹ or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē ʒā-nē'ī-ro¹; rī'o dē ʒa-nē'ro² or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē ʒā-nē'ī-ro¹ [Braz. state and capital].

Rio de la Plata: rī'o dē la plā'tā¹; rī'o dē lā plā'tā² [S. Am. estuary].

Rio Grande: rī'o grān'dē¹; rī'o ǵrān'dē² [River between U. S. and Mexico].

ripen: roip'n¹; rip'n² [To mature, as fruit or grain, and be fit for use].

Riphath: rai'fath¹; rī'fāth² [Bible].

Ripon: rip'en¹; rīp'on² [1. Eng. city. 2. City in Wis.].

2: welf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

rise (*n.*): *raiz*¹; *ris*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W. Buchanan* (1766) indicated *rise* *riss*, without distinguishing between the verb and noun. Ash (1775) noted "the *s* is sounded sharp." Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton, & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the *s* as sharp—*rais*¹; *ris*².

Some nouns and verbs . . . are distinguished from each other by the different sounds of *s* in the final *se*: thus *grease* is spoken with *s* hard; to *grease*, with the sound of *z*: so . . . *rise* and to *rise*: the *s* being in every instance hard in the substantive, and like *z* in the verb.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 124. [London, 1784.]

The nouns "enterprise" and "surprise" are exceptions to this rule.

This consistent pronunciation, though enforced by our author [Walker] in a note in this place, is scarcely known in Ireland and is monopolized in England by the polite and the educated. TOWNSEND YOUNG *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

In 1599 Shakespeare wrote:

My heart doth charge the watch: the morning *rise*
Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest.
Not daring trust the office of mine *eyes*
While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark.

The Passionate Pilgrim st. xv.

Waller used the same words in rime about 1650.

The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*
With no such wonder as De Mornay's *eyes*.

WALLER as cited by Johnson in his *English Dictionary* s. v. [1755].

Creech (1697) rimed *rise* with *skies*, and Scott, with *flies* (see below):

Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reacht the *skies*.

THOMAS CREECH translation of *Mamilius* 1, 6.

Wesley (1738) favored *rais*¹:

Death in vain forbids His *rise*;
Christ hath opened *Paradise*.

Easter Hymn st. 3.

Bailey (1724-32) makes no comment on the word; Johnson (1755) says laconically, "From the verb," but cites Waller and Creech, who, as quoted above, favor the *z* sound. Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Townsend Young (1859), and Cull (1864) give to the *s* the sound of *z*, as do all the modern dictionaries except "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dict." (1913).

The steed along the drawbridge *flies*,
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.

SCOTT *Marmion* vi, st. 25 [1808].

To-day best usage makes no distinction in the pronunciation of *rise*, verb or noun.

rise (*v.*): *raiz*¹; *ris*². See the preceding word [To move from a lower to a higher position].

risqué [Fr.]: *ris*²*kē*¹; *ris*²*ke*² [Of questionable taste; daring; suggestive].

Rissah: *ris*²*ā*¹; *ris*²*ā*² [Bible].

rissole [Fr.]: *ri*²*sō*¹*lē*¹; *ri*²*sō*²*lē*² [Browned by frying].

[rolls].

rissole [Fr.]: *ri*²*sōl*¹; *ri*²*sōl*² [In cookery, mince-meat served in sausage-like

Ristori: *ris*²*tō*¹*ri*¹; *ris*²*tō*²*ri*² [It. actress (1822-1906)].

Rithmah: *ri*²*th*¹*mā*¹; *ri*²*th*²*mā*² [Bible].

Riviera: *ri*²*vī*¹*ē*¹*ra*¹; *ri*²*vī*²*ē*²*rā*² [Coast of Gulf of Genoa].

riivière [Fr.]: *ri*²*vyār*¹; *ri*²*vyēr*² [A necklace].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; eɪn; go; ɪ = sing; eɪn, this.

Rivière: riˈvyərˈ; riˈvyêrˈ [Eng. artist (1840–)]. [ans, 1797].

Rivoli: riˈvo-liˈ; riˈvo-lîˈ [It. village where Napoleon defeated the Austrians].

Rivose: ri-vôsˈ; ri-vôsˈ [Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., St., & W. ri-vôsˈ [Having irregular grooves].

Rizla: rizˈl-aˈ; rizˈl-aˈ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rizpah:** rizˈpāˈ; rizˈpāˈ [Bible].

Rizzio: ritˈsî-ōˈ or (Anglice) rizˈi-oˈ; ritˈsî-ōˈ or (Anglice) rizˈi-oˈ [It. musician (1540–66)].

road: rōdˈ; rōdˈ. See O [A path for vehicles].

Roaga: rōˈa-gāˈ; rōˈa-gāˈ [Douai Bible].

roam: rōmˈ; rōmˈ. See O [To move from place to place].

roan: rōnˈ; rōnˈ. See O [Of a chestnut color].

[North Carolina].

Roanoke: rōˈa-nōkˈ; rōˈa-nōkˈ [1. A city in Virginia. 2. An island off

roar: rōrˈ; rōrˈ. See O [A loud prolonged sound].

roast: rōstˈ; rōstˈ. See O [To cook before an open fire or subject in an oven to the action of radiant heat and hot air].

Robartes: ro-bārtsˈ; ro-bārtsˈ [Eng. family name].

[(1400–1566)].

Robbia (della): delˈla rebˈbî-aˈ; dëlˈlā rōbˈbî-āˈ [Family of It. sculptors

Robert: robˈertˈ; rōbˈertˈ [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Robert:**

rōˈbertˈ; rōˈbertˈ; F. **Robert:** roˈbārˈ; roˈbērˈ; **Rupert:** rüˈperˈ; rüˈpērˈ; G.

Robert: rōˈbertˈ; rōˈbertˈ; **Rupert:** rüˈperˈ; rüˈpērˈ; It. Pg. Sp. **Roberto:** ro-

berˈtoˈ; ro-bērˈtoˈ; It. Sp. **Ruberto:** rü-berˈtoˈ; rü-bērˈtoˈ; L. **Robertus:** ro-būr-

tusˈ; ro-bērˈtūsˈ. [71].

Robert-Houdin: rōˈbārˈ-ūˈdānˈ; rōˈbērˈ-ūˈdānˈ [Fr. mechanician (1805–

Robespierre: robˈəs-pîrˈ or (Fr.) rōˈbesˈpyārˈ; rōbˈes-pērˈ or (Fr.) rōˈ-

bēsˈpyērˈ [Fr. revolutionist (1758–94)].

Roboam: ro-bōˈāmˈ; ro-bōˈāmˈ [Bible].

robust: ro-bustˈ; ro-büstˈ [Strong and hardy].

Robusti: ro-būsˈtîˈ; ro-büsˈtîˈ. Same as TINTORETTO.

robustious: ro-bustˈyusˈ; ro-büstˈyüsˈ, E., I., M., & Wr.; C. ro-busˈ-

tiusˈ; Standard ro-busˈchusˈ [Recently revived but still archaic form of robust].

Rochambeau: roˈshanˈbōˈ; roˈchānˈbōˈ [Fr. marshal (1725–1807)].

Roche: rōchˈ; rōchˈ [Eng. novelist (1764–1845)].

Roche: rōshˈ; rōchˈ [Fr. astronomer (1820–83)].

Rochefort-Luçay: rōshˈfōrˈ-lüˈsēˈ; rōchˈfōrˈ-lüˈçāˈ [Fr. agitator (1830–

1913). More commonly known as Henri Rochefort].

rochet: rōchˈetˈ; rōchˈëtˈ. I. rōchˈetˈ; M. & Wr. rōchˈitˈ; Smart (1840),

Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) rekˈitˈ; E. ro-chetˈ [An ecclesiastical garment].

Rocinante: rōˈthî-nānˈtēˈ; rōˈthî-nānˈtēˈ [The raw-boned steed of Don

Quixote].

rococo: ro-kōˈkoˈ; ro-eōˈeoˈ [Style of decoration].

Rodanim: rōdˈa-nîmˈ; rōdˈa-nîmˈ [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cûre, bût, bûrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnʃ; thîn, thîs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

Roderick: red'ər-ik¹; rōd'ēr-ik² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Ro-**
drigue: ro'drig'1; ro'drig'2; **G. Roderich:** rō'də-rīn¹; rō'də-rīn²; **It. Sp. Rodrigo:**
ro-dri'go¹; ro-dri'go²; **L. Rodericus:** rō'dar-ai'kus¹; rō'der-i'eūs²; **Rus. Rurik:**
rū'rik¹; ruy'rik²; **Sp. Ruy:** rū-ri'1; ruy-ry'². [lo'].

Roderigo: red'ər-i'go¹; rōd'ēr-i'go² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othel-"]

Rodin: rō'dān'1; rō'dān'2 [Fr. sculptor (1840-)].

rodomontade: red'o-men-tēd'1; rōd'o-mōn-tād'2. In Fr. rō'dō'mēn'-
tād'1; rō'dō'mōn'tād'2 [Vainglorious boasting].

Rodriguez: ro-dri'gēs¹; ro-dri'gēs² [Sp. theologian (1526-1617)].

Roebliug: rū'bliu¹; rū'bliug² [Ger. engineer (1806-69)].

Roebliug: rōb'liu¹; rōb'liug² [Am. engineer (1837-)].

Roentgen: rūnt'gen¹; rūnt'gēn² [Ger. physicist, discoverer of X-rays
(1845-)]. **Röntgen.**

Rogellim: rō'ji-lim¹; rō'ge-lim² [Bible].

Roger: rōj'ər¹; rōj'ēr² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Rutger:** rut'-
ger¹; rut'gēr²; **F. Roger:** ro'zē¹; ro'zhē²; **G. Rüdiger:** rū'di-gər¹; rū'di-gēr²; **It.**
Ruggiero: rūd-jē-ro¹; rūd-gē-ro²; **Rogero:** ro-jē-ro¹; ro-gē-ro²; **L. Rogerus:** ro-jī'-
rus¹; ro-gē-rūs²; **Pg. Rogerio:** ro-zē-ri-o¹; ro-zhē-ri-o²; **Sp. Rogerio:** ro-hē-ri-o¹; ro-
hē-ri-o².

Roget: rō'zē¹; rō'zhē² [Eng. author (1779-1869)].

Rogommelech: ro-gom'i-lek¹; ro-gōm'e-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Rohan: rō'ān'1; rō'ān'2 [1. Fr. soldier (1579-1638). 2. Fr. cardinal; dip-
lomat (1734-1803)].

Rohgah: rō'gā¹; rō'gā² [Bible].

Rohobia: rō'ho-bai'a¹; rō'ho-bi'a² [Douai Bible].

roil: roil¹; roil². See BOIL, COIN, JOIN, and RILE [To irritate; annoy].

Roimus: rō'i-mus¹; rō'i-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Rokeby: rōk'bi¹; rōk'by² [Eng. town, scene of a poem by Scott].

Roland: rō'lānd¹; rō'land² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Roland:**
rō'lān¹; rō'lān²; **D. Roeland:** rū'lant¹; rō'lant²; **F. Roland:** rō'lān'1; rō'lān'2; **G.**
Roland: rō'lant¹; rō'lant²; **It. Rolando:** ro-lān'doi¹; ro-lān'doi²; **L. Rolandus:** ro-
lan'dus¹; ro-lān'dūs²; **Pg. Rolando:** ro-lān'doi¹; ro-lān'doi²; **Roldão:** rōl-dān'1;
rōl-dān'2; **Roldan:** rōl-dān'1; rōl-dān'2; **Sp. Rolando:** ro-lān'doi¹; ro-lān'doi².

rôle [Fr.]: rōl¹; rōl² [A part or character taken by an actor in a play].

roll: rōl¹; rōl² [Anything wrapped round and around itself].

Rolla: rōl'a¹; rōl'a² [A character in Sheridan's "Pizarro"].

Rollleston: rōl'stēn¹; rōl'stōn²; not rōl'ə-stēn¹ [Ir. author (1857-)].

Rollin: rō'lān'1; rō'lān'2 [Fr. historian (1661-1741)].

Rollo: rōl'o¹; rōl'o² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Sw. Rudolf:** rū'-
dolf¹; rū'dōlf²; **F. Raoul:** rō'ul'1; rū'ul'2; **Rodolphe:** rō'dōlf'1; rō'dōlf'2; **G. Rudolf:**
rū'dolf¹; rū'dōlf²; **It. Rodolfo:** ro-dōl'fo¹; ro-dōl'fo²; **Pg. Sp. Rodolfo:** ro-dōl'fo¹;
ro-dōl'fo².

Rom: rōm¹; rōm² [A Romany].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

Romaic: ro-mē'ik¹; ro-mā'ie² [Modern Greek].

romaine: ro-mēn'¹; ro-mān'² [A variety of lettuce].

Romantizer: ro-mam'ti-i'zər¹; ro-mām'ti-ē'zēr² [Bible].

Roman: rō'mən¹; rō'man² [Belonging to Rome].

romance (n. & v.): ro-mans'¹; ro-māng'². In the blank verse of the Chaucerian or Late Middle English period the stress was usually on the first syllable].

Romanof, Romanov: ro-mā'nof¹; ro-mā'nōf² [Rus. dynasty which reigned from 1613 to 1762].

Romany: rəm'ə-nū¹; rōm'a-ny² [A Gipsy, or the Gipsy dialect].

Rome: rōm¹; rōm². See O and Introductory, page x [It. capital city].

The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in more, prove, etc. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with dome,

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,

The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome!"

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

"From the same foes at last both felt their doom,

"And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome."

Essay on Criticism v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Caesar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in this time:

"Now it is Rome, indeed, and room enough,

"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gave it the same sound.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1809.]

The unstable quality of this vowel-sound in English could not be better demonstrated than has been done by Walker himself.

The word *Rome* universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *dome*. The pun of Cassius proves nothing, as has been shown by my learned friend Professor Sullivan, one of the living few who have thought English worthy of careful study. The professor quotes another pun from Shakespeare (Hen. VI, Act 3. s. 1), where, when Winchester exclaims, "*Rome* shall remedy this," Warwick retorts, "*Roam* thither then."

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

The pronunciation *room* for *Rome* is now as dead as Queen Anne.

Romelia: rō'mi-lai'ə¹; rō'me-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Romenthizer: ro-mem'thi-i'zər¹; ro-mēm'thi-ē'zēr² [Douai Bible].

Romilly: rəm'i-lī¹; rōm'i-ly² [Eng. statesman (1757-1818)].

Romney: rəm'nī¹; rōm'ny² [I. Eng. town. II. Eng. painter (1734-1802)].

Romola: rəm'o-lā¹; rōm'o-la² [Novel by George Eliot].

Romsey: rum'zī¹; rōm'sy² [Eng. market-town].

Ronaldshay: rən'əld-shē¹; rōn'ald-shā² [Scot. islands].

Roncesvalles: rən'si-vāl'es¹ or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs¹; rōn'ge-vāl'ēs² or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs² [Sp. village and pass].

rondeau: rən-dō'¹ or rōn'dō¹; rōn-dō'² or rōn'dō². C. & M. rən'do¹ [Poem].

rondo: rən'do¹; rōn'do² [A musical setting for a rondeau].

Rondout: rən'daut¹; rōn'dout². Frequently mispronounced as if spelt *Roundout* [Village in New York].

1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bŭrn*;

renion: run'yun¹; rôn'yŭn² [A scurvy person or mangy animal]. **run-ionion**; runyon†.

roof: rūf¹; rōōf²; *not* ruf¹. Compare quotation under foot [The upper covering of a building].

In that part of the West whence the visitor to New York came they have a way of pronouncing "oo" as if it were short "u." So when the visitor said to his host that he would like to go to a rough garden he stared at him in perplexity.

"A rough garden, where they have things to drink and music and dancing."

"Oh, you mean a *roof* garden?"

"Yes, a rough garden."

"Well, you may speak more truly than you know. Come along, we will try to find a rough one."

The Morning Telegraph, New York.

rook: ruk¹; rōōk². Formerly rūk, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791). See note under Rome and compare foot [An old-world crow].

room: rūm¹; rōōm²; *not* rum¹. See O and quotation under foot.

Roosevelt: rō'zə-velt¹; rō'ge-vēlt² [Am. statesman (1858-) and President of the United States].

root: rūt¹; rōōt². Webster (1828) rut¹. See quotation under foot [The part of a plant that is set and grows underground, by which it obtains nourishment].

Roquefort: rōk'fōrt¹ or (*Fr.*) rōk'fōr¹; rōk'fort² or (*Fr.*) rōk'fōr² [Fr. commune, or a cheese originally made there].

roquelaure: rek'ī-lōr¹; rōk'e-lar², *Standard*; C. rek'e-lōr¹; E. & I. rō'ke-lōr¹; M. rek'ā-lōr¹; St. rek'e-lōr¹; W. rek'ī-lōr¹; Wr. rek'ī-lōr¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) rek'e-lōr¹; Perry (1777) rek'e-lōr¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) rek'ī-lōr¹ [A short cloak worn by men in the 18th cent.].

roquet¹: rō'ket¹; rō'kēt² [An American crested lizard].

roquet²: rō-kē¹; rō-kē² [In croquet, the act of striking an opponent's ball with one's own].

Roquet: rō'kē¹; rō'kē² [Emma Calvé, Fr. operatic star]. See CALVÉ.

rorqual: rēr'kwāl¹; rōr'kwāl², *Standard*, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. rēr'kwāl¹; M. rēr'kwāl¹ [A finback whale].

[name].

Rosa: rō'za¹; rō'sā² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. An Italian family name].

Rosabel: rez'ə-bel¹; rō'sā-bēl² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosabella**†.

Rosaceæ: rō-zē'sī-ī¹; rō-sā'ge-ē² [A family of flowering plants—the roses].

Rosalie: rez'ə-lī¹; rō'sā-lē² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosalia**†.

Rosalind: roz'ə-līn¹; rō'sā-līn² [A feminine personal name; also, a character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"]. See Introductory, page xi.

Rosaline: rez'ə-līn¹; rō'sā-līn² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost"].

Rosamond: rez'ə-mənd¹; rō'sā-mōnd² [A feminine personal name]. D.

Rozamond: rō'zə-mənt¹; rō'zā-mōnt²; F. **Rosemonde:** rō'zə-mēnd¹; rō'se-mōnd²; It. **Rosmonda:** rōs-mōn'dā¹; rōs-mōn'dā²; L. **Rosamunda:** rō'zə-mun'dā¹; rō'sā-mūn'dā²; Sp. **Rosamunda:** rō'sa-mūn'dā¹; rō'sā-mūn'dā².

rosary: rō'zə-rī¹; rō'sā-ry² [A chaplet of beads].

[62 B. C.).

Roscius: res'yus¹ or resh'ī-us¹; rō'syūs² or rōsh'ī-ūs² [Roman comic actor]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; I=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Roscommon: res-kem'an¹; rös-eöm'on² [Irish county and county=town].

rose: rōz¹; rōs² [A flowering plant].

Rose: rōz¹; rōs² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosie:** rō'zī¹; rō'sē² (Diminutive). Dan. D. It. **Rosa:** rō'za¹; rō'sā²; F. **Rose:** rōz¹; rōs²; G. **Rose:** rō'zə¹; rō'sē²; L. **Rosa:** rō'za¹; rō'sa²; Sp. **Rosa:** rō'sa¹; rō'sā²; Sw. **Rosa:** rō'sa¹; rō'sā²; **Rosina:** ro-sī'na¹; ro-sī'nā².

roseate: rō'zi-ēt¹; rō'se-āt². By Buchanan (1757) rōz'yēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) rō'zīt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) rō'zīt¹ [Of a rose or pinkish color].

Roseau: rō'zō¹; rō'sō² [Capital of Dominica Island, B. W. I.].

Rosebery: rōz'bər-¹; rōs'bēr-y² [Scottish earldom].

Rosecrans: rō'zi-kranz¹; rō'se-crānz² [Am. general (1819-98)].

rosemary: rōz'mē-rī¹; rōs'inā-ry² [An evergreen flowering shrub].

roseola: ro-zī'o-lā¹; ro-sē'o-la² [A rose-colored rash].

[a rose].

rosette: ro-zet¹; ro-sēt² [An ornament or badge or something resembling

Rosh: rōsh¹; rōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

Rosicrucian: rō'zi-[or rōz'i]-krū'shān¹; rō'si-[or rōs'i]-erū'shan² [One of a reputed German secret society of occult philosophers (15th cent.)].

rosin: rōz'in¹; rōs'in² [A resinous substance].

rosmarine: rōz'mā-rīn¹; rōs'mā-rīn². *E.* rōs'mā-rain¹; *M.* rōz'mā-rain¹.

The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England [1. The walrus. 2. Sea-dew. 3. Rosemary].

Rosbach: rōs'bāh¹; rōs'bāh² [Prus. village].

Rossetti: ro-set'tī¹; ro-sēt'tī² [Eng. poets (1) 1830-95; (2) 1828-82].

Rossini: res-sī'nī¹; rōs-sī'nī² [It. composer (1792-1868)].

Rostand: rō'stān¹; rō'stān²; *not* res'tānd¹ [Fr. playwright].

roster: res'tər¹; rōs'tēr² [A list of men enrolled for duty].

rot: ret¹; rōt². See O and compare ROTE.

rotary: rō'tə-rī¹; rō'ta-ry² [Turning around like a wheel]. [ter, as a wheel].

rotate: rō'tēt¹ or ro-tēt¹; rō'tāt² or ro-tāt² [To turn around its own cen-

Bothschld: rōths'chald¹ or (*Ger.*) rōt'shilt¹; rōths'child² or (*Ger.*) rōt'shilt² [Noted family of financiers].

[town].

Bothwell: rōth'wel¹ or (*colloq.*) rau'el¹; rōth'wēl² or (*colloq.*) row'ēl² [Eng.

rotifer: rō'ti-fər¹; rō'ti-fēr². *Wr.* ret'i-fər¹ [A fresh-water animalcule which produces wheel-like effects in motion].

rôtisserie [Fr.]: rō'tī'sə-rī¹; rō'tī'se-rē² [A grill-room or restaurant where meats selected by patrons are roasted within sight].

Roubaix: rū'bē¹; rū'bā² [Fr. town].

roué [Fr.]: rū'ē¹; rū'ē² [One who devotes his time to sensual pleasures].

Rouen: rū'ān¹; rū'ān² [Fr. cathedral city; ancient capital of Normandy].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōw; ǵo, ǵem; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

rouge [Fr.]: *rūz*¹; *rūzh*² [A cosmetic that imparts a pinkish color to the skin]. [1836].

Rouget de Lisle: *rū*³*zē*¹ *də* *lil*¹; *rū*³*zhē*¹ *de* *lil*² [Fr. military engineer (1760-rough: *ruf*¹; *rūf*². See GH and compare roof [Not even or polished].

roughhew: *ruf*¹*hiū*¹; *rūf*¹*hū*² [To shape roughly].

There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. [First folio ed. 1623.]

Roulers: *rū*¹*lē*¹; *rū*¹*lē*² [Belg. town].

[Rumania].

Roumania: *rū*-*mē*¹*ni*-*ə*¹; *rū*-*mā*¹*ni*-*a*² [A kingdom of southern Europe].

Roumella: *rū*-*mī*¹*li*-*ə*¹; *rū*-*mē*¹*li*-*a*² [A region in Albania].

rouse: *rau*¹; *rou*² [To awaken suddenly].

Roussillon: *rū*¹*sī*¹*yōn*¹; *rū*¹*sī*¹*yōn*² [Former Fr. province].

Roustam: *rus*¹*tum*¹; *rūs*¹*tūm*². Same as RUSTAM.

rout: *rout*¹; *rout*² [To put to flight; drive away].

route: *rūt*¹; *rūt*². The pronunciation *rout*¹ is indicated as permissible by C. & W., and was recorded by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). Best modern usage pronounces the word as if written *root* (*rūt*¹; *rūt*²), a pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) [Course traveled or to be traveled].

In British military usage the pronunciation *rout*¹; *rout*², still prevails.

Routh: *rauth*¹; *rout*² [Eng. scholar (1755-1854)].

routine: *rū*-*tīn*¹; *rū*-*tīn*²; *not* *rau*-*tīn*¹, *nor* *rō*-*tīn*¹ [A regular course of action day by day]. [can and bacteriologist (1853-)].

Roux: *rū*¹; *rū*²—the x is silent [1. Fr. surgeon (1780-1854). 2. Fr. physi-

Rovigo: *ro*-*vī*¹*go*¹; *ro*-*vī*¹*go*² [It. province and its capital].

row¹ (*n.*): *rō*¹; *rō*² [An arrangement of things in line].

row² (*n.*): *rau*¹; *row*² [A noisy quarrel].

[oars].

row³ (*v.*): *rō*¹; *rō*² [To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with

rowan: *rō*¹*an*¹, *Standard, M., W., & W., or* *rau*¹*an*¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; *rō*¹*an*² *or* *row*¹*an*². The second pronunciation is Scottish [A tree, the mountain-ash].

rowdy: *rau*¹*dī*¹; *row*¹*dy*² [One who is inclined to create or engage in noisy disturbance].

rowel: *rau*¹*el*¹; *row*¹*ēl*²; *not* *rō*¹*el*¹ [A toothed wheel as on a spur].

Rowena: *ro*-*i*¹*nə*¹; *ro*-*ē*¹*na*² [1. Wife of Vortigern. 2. A Saxon princess in Scott's "Ivanhoe"].

Rowland: *rō*¹*lænd*¹; *rō*¹*lænd*². Same as ROLAND.

Rowlandson: *rō*¹*lænd*-*sən*¹; *rō*¹*lænd*-*son*² [Eng. caricaturist (1756-1827)].

Rowley: *rau*¹*li*¹; *row*¹*ly*² [Eng. family name].

[(1838-1903)].

Rowton: *rō*¹*tən*¹; *rō*¹*ton*²; *not* *rau*¹*tən*¹ [Eng. politician and philanthropist

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fât*, *färe*, *fást*, *what*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*¹, *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Roxana: rɛks-an'ə¹ or -ē'nə¹; rɔks-ān'a² or -ā'na² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Roxane:** rɔks'ān'¹; rɔks'ān'².

Roxburgh: rɛks'bur-o¹; rɔks'būr-o² [Scot. county].

Roye: rwā¹; rwā² [Fr. town].

Royer=Collard: rwā'yē=kō'lār'¹; rwā'yē=eō'lār'² [Fr. philosopher (1845)].

Rozinante: rɔz'ɪ-nan'tɪ¹; rɔz'ɪ-nān'te². Same as ROCINANTE.

rubai [Per.]: rū-bā'ɪ¹; rū-bā'ɪ² [A Persian quatrain or epigram].

rubaiyat: rū'bai-yāt'¹; rū'bī-yāt'² [Plural of RUBAI].

rubefacient: rū'bi-fē'shent¹; rū'be-fā'shent² [A medicament for producing irritation of the skin].

Rubens: rū'benz¹; rū'bēns² [Flem. painter (1577-1640)].

rubeola: rū-bī'o-lā¹; rū-bē'o-la² [The measles].

Rubicon: rū'bi-kən¹; rū'bi-eōn² [A river in Tuscany, It., the crossing of which committed Cæsar to a war with Pompey].

rubiginous: rū-bij'ɪ-nus¹; rū-bīg'ɪ-nūs² [Having a brownish-red color].

Rubinstein: rū'bin-stain¹; rū'bin-stīn² [Rus. pianist (1829-94)].

ruble: rū'bl¹; rū'bl² [Rus. coin].

Rubruquis: rū'brū'ki¹; rū'brū'ki²—the s is silent [Fr. monk and Eastern traveler (—1293?)].

ruby: rū'bi¹; rū'by² [A deep-red gem=stone].

rude: rūd¹; rūd². In English words when long *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable it is frequently pronounced as *oo* in "pool," but see U [ill-mannered and impolite].

rudiment: rū'di-ment¹; rū'di-ment²; *not* rud'ɪ-ment¹. So also with its relatives **ru'di-men'tal**, **ru'di-men'ta-ry**, etc. [A first principle or element].

Rudolph: rū'dɔlf¹; rū'dɔlf² [A masculine personal name]. **D. G. & Sw.**

Rudolf: rū-dɔlf¹; rū-dɔlf²; **F. Rodolphe:** rɔ'dɔlf¹; rɔ'dɔlf²; **It. & Sp. Rodolfo:** rɔ-dɔl'fo¹; rɔ-dɔl'fo²; **L. Rodolphus:** rɔ-dɔl'fus¹; rɔ-dɔl'fūs²; **Pg. Rodolpho:** rɔ-dɔl'fo¹; rɔ-dɔl'fo².

Rufus: rū'fus¹; rū'fūs² [A masculine personal name].

Rügen: rū'gen¹; rū'gēn² [Pomeranian island in Baltic sea].

rugged: rug'ed¹; rūg'ēd²; *not* rugd¹ [Having an uneven surface]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

Buhamah: rū-hē'mā¹; rū-hā'mā² [Bible].

rule: rūl¹; rūl². See RUDE [A settled principle for action].

rum: rūm¹; rūm² [An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or cane=juice].

Bumah: rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

ruminant: rū'mi-nant¹; rū'mi-nant² [A quadruped that chews the cud, [as an ox or a cow].

running: rūn'ɪn¹; rūn'ing². See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of moving swiftly, as on the feet].

rupee: rū-pī¹; rū-pē² [E.=Ind. coin].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *fāt*; *färe*; *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Rupert: *rū'pərt*¹; *ry'pərt*² [A masculine personal name]. See **ROBERT**.

Runnymede: *run'i-mīd*¹; *rūn'y-mēd*²; *not* *run-i-mīd*¹ [A meadow in Surrey, Eng., where Magna Charta was sealed June 15, 1215].

rural: *rū'rəl*¹; *ry'ral*²—the *u* as in "rule," *not* as in "feud" [Pert. to the country as distinguished from the city].

ruse: *rūz*¹; *ryz*² [An action intended to blind or deceive].

rush (*n. & v.*): *rush*¹; *rūsh*².

Russia: *rūsh'a*¹; *rūsh'a*² [Country in Europe and Asia].

Russian: *rūsh'an*¹; *rūsh'an*². The pronunciation *rūsh'an*¹ is illiterate or dialectic [Belonging to Russia].

Rustam, Rustem, or Rustum: *rus'tum*¹; *rūs'tūm*² [In the Persian epic "Shah-Nameh," a legendary hero who kills his own son, Sohrab, without knowing that he is his son].

So, on the bloody sand, Sohrab lay dead;
And the great Rustum drew his horseman's cloak
Down o'er his face, and sate by his dead son.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 857.

rutabaga: *rū'tā-bē'gā*¹; *ry'tā-bā'gā*² [Turnip-like plant].

Ruth: *rūth*¹; *ryth*² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Ruth:** *rūt*¹; *rūt*².

Rutherford: *ruth'er-fərd*¹; *rūth'ēr-ford*² [Scot. family name].

ruthless: *rūth'les*¹; *ryth'lēs*² [Having no pity; merciless].

Ruthven: *ruth'ven*¹ or (*colloq.*) *riv'n*¹; *ryth'ven*² or (*colloq.*) *rīv'n*² [Scot. castle near Perth].

[of the same name].

Ruy Blas: *rū-i' blās*¹; *ry-y' blās*² [A Spanish valet in Victor Hugo's drama

Ruysdael: *reis'dāl*¹; *rōis'dāl*² [Dutch painter (1625?-82)].

[(1607-76)].

Ruyter (de): *də roi'tar*¹ or *roi'tar*¹; *de rōy'tēr*² or *rī'tēr*² [Dutch admiral

Byeaut: *rī'kō*¹; *rī'eō*² [Eng. diplomat; historian (1628-1700)].

Rynd: *rind*¹; *rīnd*²; *not* *raind*¹ [Scottish promontory in Perthshire].

Byswick: *ris'wik*¹; *rīs'wik*² [Dutch historic village].

Rzeszow: *zesh'ov*¹; *zhēsh'ov*² [Aust. town].

Rzhev: *rzev*¹; *rzhēv*² [Rus. town].

S

s: *es*¹; *ēs*². In indicating the pronunciations in this book the letter *s* is used in both keys to denote (1) the initial hissing consonant-sound heard in *so*; (2) the final consonant heard in *us*; or (3) the syllabic surd heard in *amidst*. In Key 2 the symbol *g* is used to indicate the sound of *z*, but in Key 1 the letter *z* is used.

The printed *s* following a vowel or a voiced consonant is generally pronounced *z*, but there are many exceptions: *bobs*, *cars*, *does*, *bored*, but *this*, *thus*, *house*. (See *Z*.) Common substitutes for *s* are *c* (before any high vowel), *ce* for final, *sc*, *se*; *racy*, *race*, *scent*, *tense*. At the end of a monosyllable *s* is generally doubled; *mass*, *less*, *miss*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2151, col. 1. [1916.]

Compare *sh* and *3*.

Saadia: *sa-ā'dya*¹; *sā-ā'dyā*² [Jewish educator (892-942)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǻl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ʊ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Saale: zā'laɪ; ʒä'laɪ [A river in Bavaria].

Saananim: sɪ-an'ə-nim¹; sa-än'a-nim² [Douai Bible].—**Saaphan:** sē'ə-fan¹; sā'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Saarim:** sē'ə-rim¹; sā'a-rim² [Douai Bible].

Saavedra: sū'a-vē'dra¹; sā'ä-ve'drä² [1. Sp. diplomatist (1584-1648). 2. Sp. poet (1791-1865)].

sabacthani: sə-bak'thə-nai¹; sa-bäe'tha-ni² [Bible (*Matthew* xxvii, 46)].

Sabai: sē'bai¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha].—**Sabatm:** sə-bē'im¹; sa-bā'im² [Bible].—**Sabama:** sab'ə-mā¹; sǎb'a-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Sabania:** sab'ə-nai'ə¹; sǎb'a-ni'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Sabanus:** sə-ban'us¹; sa-bǎn'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Sabaath: sab'ī-əth¹; sǎb'a-əth², *Standard*; C. sab'ē-əth¹; E. sa-bē'əth¹; I. & St. sa-bē'əth¹; M. sab'ē-əth¹; W. sab'ə-əth¹; Wr. sa-bē'əth¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1753), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) sa-bē'əth¹; Perry (1777) sab'əth¹ [Bible: Armies; hosts].

Sabarim: sab'ə-rim¹; sǎb'a-rim² [Douai Bible].—**Sabat:** sē'bat¹; sā'bǎt² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatacha:** sə-bat'ə-kə¹; sa-bǎt'a-ea² [Douai Bible].—**Sabateas:** sab'ə-ti'əs¹; sǎb'a-tē'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sabateus:** sab'ə-ti'us¹; sǎb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabatha:** sab'ə-thā¹; sǎb'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathacha:** sə-bath'ə-kə¹; sa-bǎth'a-ea² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathai:** sə-bath'ī-ai¹; sa-bǎth'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sabatus:** sab'ə-tus¹; sǎb'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabban:** sab'ən¹; sǎb'an² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbateus:** sab'ə-ti'us¹; sǎb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sabbatheus:** sab'ə-thi'us¹; sǎb'a-thē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbeus:** sab'ī-us¹; sǎ-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabdi:** sab'dai¹; sǎb'di² [Apocrypha].—**Sabee:** sē'bi-ī¹; sā'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Sabi:** sē'bai¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Sabina: sə-bai'nə¹; sa-bi'na² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. **Sabine:** sə-bi'nə¹; sa-bi'ne²; F. **Sabine:** sə'bin¹; sā'bin²; It. Sp. Sw. **Sabina:** sa-bi'nai¹; sā-bi'nä².

Sabines: sē'bainz¹; sā'bing² [Ancient people of central Italy].

Sabinus¹: sə-bai'nus¹; sa-bi'nūs² [Roman poet (40? B. C.-15 A. D.)].

Sabinus²: sa-bi'nus¹; sǎ-bi'nus² [Ger. educator (1508-60)].

sabot: sā'bō¹; sǎ'bō² [A wooden shoe]. Plural **sabots:** sā'bōz¹; sǎ'bōs².

Sabrina: sə-brai'nə¹; sa-bri'na² [A feminine personal name].

Sabta: sab'tā¹; sǎb'tā² [Bible].—**Sabtah:** sab'tū¹; sǎb'tā² [Bible].—**Sabteca, Sabtecha:** sab'tu-kə¹; sǎb'te-ea² [Bible].—**Sabtechah:** sab'tu-kā¹; sǎb'te-eā² [Bible]. [guide (1790?-1884)].

Sacajawea: sa-kā'ja-wē'a¹; sā-eā'jä-we'ä² [A Shoshone Indian woman]

Sacar: sē'kar¹; sā'ear² [Bible].

saccharic: sa-kar'ik¹; sǎ-eär'ie² [Pertaining to sugar].

saccharid, saccharide: sak'ə-rid¹, sak'ə-raid¹; sǎe'a-rīd², sǎe'a-rid² [A sucrate or sugar].

saccharify: sak'ə-ri-fai¹; sǎe'a-ri-fy², *Standard & C.*; E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. sa-kar'ī-fai¹ [To convert into sugar].

saccharin, saccharine: sak'ə-rin¹, sak'ə-rin¹; sǎe'a-rīn², sǎe'a-rīn². M., St., & Wr. (**saccharine**) sak'ə-rain¹—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) sak'a-rin¹ [A constituent of coal-tar 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʌl, çûre, bût, būrn; ɔɪl, bōv; fə, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr̥n*;

sacerdotal: *sas*"ər-dō'təl¹; *säç*"ēr-dō'tal². Perry (1777) *sē-sər-dō'təl*¹
[Pertaining to the priesthood].

Sachacha: *sak*'ə-kə¹; *säç*'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

sacque: *sak*¹; *säk*² [A loose garment with sleeves; sack].

sachem: *sē*'chem¹; *sä*'chēm² [In Amerind tribal organization, the supreme ruler of a territory inhabited by a number of tribes].

The name *sachim* first occurs in Mourt's "Relation" (1622), and next in Winslow's "Good Newes from New England" (1624). The plural form given by Roger Williams (1643) shows that the word is an abbreviation of *sachimau*. The name is from the Narraganset dialect, one of the prominent phonetic peculiarities of which was the assimilation of gutturals. *Sächimau* (= *sätshimau*) is by assimilation of original *k* from *säkimau* = Abnaki *sang'man* (whence, by corruption, *sagamore*) = Passamaquoddy *sogmo* = Lenape *sakimau* = Chippewa *sägina*, all radical words—words that can not now be referred to any known root. The word has given rise to the adjective *sachemic*, and the substantives *sachemdom* and *sachemship* (Gookin, 1674).

W. R. GERARD *Handbook of American Indians* part II, pp. 401-402. [Govt. Ptg. off. '10.]
So also *sa*'chem-dom, *sa*'chem-ic, *sa*'chem-ship.

sachet: *sa*"shē'¹; *sä*"çhē'², *Standard* (1894-1912); *C.* *sa*-shē'¹; *E.* *sa*-shā'¹; *I.* *sä*-shē'; *M.* *sa*-shē'¹; *St.* *sach*'ē'; *W.* *sa*"shē'¹; *Wr.* *sach*-ē'¹ [A small ornamental bag containing lavender heads or perfumed cotton]. Judging from the evidence afforded by the *Encyclopædie*, Murray's *New English Dictionary*, the *Imperial*, and *Stormonth*, there is no settled British usage as claimed by the editors of "Webster's *New International Dictionary*."

Sacheverell: *sə*-shēv'ər-el¹; *sa*-çhēv'ēr-ēl² [Eng. preacher (1672-1724)].

Sachs: *sāhs*¹; *sāhs*² [Ger. poet (1494-1576)].

Saco: *sō*'ko¹; *sə*'eo² [A U. S. geographical name].

sacrament: *sak*'rə-ment¹ or -mānt¹; *säç*'ra-mēnt². Walker (1809) noted that "this word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long as in *sacred*," and Worcester (1859) declared "the English orthoepists are unanimous against the practise;" but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Marriott (1780) all indicated *sa*'cra-ment and *sa*'cred, *sa*'crifice, and *sa*'crilege [A rite ordained by the Christian church].

sacrarium: *sə*-krē'ri-um¹; *sa*-erā'ri-ūm² [A stone basin for water used in washing the vessels, etc., employed in the altar-service].

sacred: *sē*'kred¹; *sā*'erēd² [Dedicated to religious use].

sacrifice (*n.*): *sak*'ri-fais¹; *säç*'ri-fiç², *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1913), and *Wr.* *sak*'ri-faiz¹, a pronunciation noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The first pronunciation indicated above, however, was recorded by Buchanan in 1766, approved by Smart (1840), and prevails to-day [A loss incurred or endured without return].

sacrifice (*v.*): *sak*'ri-faiz¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or sak*'ri-fais¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; *säç*'ri-fiz² or *säç*'ri-fiç². In Great Britain the verb and noun are now both pronounced in the same way. See the noun above. Formerly British usage followed Nares's rule that "c is spoken usually like z in *sacrifice*," but Buchanan indicated the sound of *c* soft, which Smart (1840) approved, and this pronunciation prevails in Britain to-day [To surrender or devote (to), with loss or suffering]. See **SACRAMENT**.

sacrificed: *sak*'ri-faizd¹ or -faisd¹; *säç*'ri-fizd² or -fiçd²; *not sak*'ri-fai-sid¹. Compare **BEQUEATHED** [Given up or abandoned for the sake of others].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

sacrilege: sak'ri-lj¹; sǎe'ri-leg². See SACRAMENT [The profanation of anything sacred].

sacrilegious: sak'ri-lj'us¹; sǎe'ri-lē'gūs². This pronunciation has been noted by lexicographers since Bailey (1732), but the word is now more frequently heard sak'ri-lj'us¹ [Having committed sacrilege].

sacrist: sē'krist¹; sǎ'erist² [One who has charge of a sacristy].

sacristy: sak'ris-ti¹; sǎe'ris-ty² [A room where the sacred vessels of a church are kept].

sacrum: sē'krum¹; sǎ'erūm² [A composite triangular bone in man].

Sadamlas: sad'ə-mai'əs¹; sǎd'a-mī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sadas:** sē'dəs¹; sǎ'das² [Apocrypha].—**Saddeus:** sa-di'us¹; sǎ-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sadduc:** sad'uk¹; sǎd'ūc² [Apocrypha].—**Sadducee:** sad'yu-sī¹; sǎd'yū-qē² [Bible].—**Sadduk:** sad'uk¹; sǎd'ūk² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sade: sūd¹; sǎd² [Fr. writer (1740-1814)].

Sadi: sū'di¹; sǎ'di² [Per. poet (1184?-1291?)].

Sadism: sū'dizm¹; sǎ'dīzm² [Sexual perversion].

Sadowa: sa'do-va¹; sǎ'do-vǎ² [Town in Bohemia].

saengerbund [Ger.]: zen'ər-bunt¹; ǣng'ēr-bunt² [A choral association].

saengerfest [Ger.]: zen'ər-fest¹; ǣng'ēr-fēst² [A singing festival].

Saeter: sē'tər¹; sǎ'tēr² [In Teut. myth, a god represented as an old man from whom *Saturday* takes its name].

safari [Swahili]: suf'ə-rī¹; sūf'a-rī² [A hunting expedition].

safe: sēf¹; sǎf² [Free from danger].

Safed: sa'fed¹; sǎ'fēd² [A town in Galilee].

saffron: saf'rən¹; sǎf'ron². By Buchanan (1757), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) saf'ərən¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all modern dictionaries saf'rən¹. Compare APRON [An orange-red vegetable product used for coloring].

sag: sag¹; sǎg² [To bend downward in the middle].

saga: sā'gə¹; sǎ'gə². *St. & Wr.* sē'gə¹ [A Scandinavian myth or heroic story].

sagacious: sa-gē'shus¹; sa-gǎ'shūs² [Able to discern and distinguish with wise perception].

sagan: sā'gən¹; sǎ'gən² [A prefect of a province in Bible times].

Sagasta: sa-gūs'ta¹; sǎ-gās'tǎ² [Sp. statesman (1827-1903)].

sage: sēj¹; sǎg² [A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom].

Sage¹: sēj¹; sǎg² [Am. financier (1816-1906)].

Sage²: sāz¹; sǎzh² [Fr. chemist (1740-1824)].

Saghalien: sā'ga-līn¹; sǎ'gǎ-lēn². Same as SAKHALIN.

Sagina: sa-jai'nə¹; sa-gī'na² [A genus of herbs—the pearl-worts].

Saginaw: sag'i-nə¹; sǎg'i-nǎ² [A county, bay, or city in Mich.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Sagitta: *sə-jit'ə*¹; *sa-gīt'a*² [A constellation, the Arrow].

sagittal: *saj'ī-təl*¹; *sāg'i-tal*²; *M. sa-jit'əl*¹, a pronunciation noted also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan ("Othello," act i, sc. 1, l. 159), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Resembling an arrow]. [Archer].

Sagittarius: *saj'ī-tē'ri-us*¹; *sāg'i-tā'ri-ūs*² [A zodiacal constellation—the

sagittary: *saj'ī-tē-rī*¹; *sāg'i-tā-ry*² [1. In mythology, a centaur. 2. A place mentioned by Shakespeare ("Othello," act i, sc. 1, l. 159), erroneously conjectured by Charles Knight to be the name of an inn. Compare H. H. Furness's "Variorum Shakespeare." 3. [S.] Sagittarius].

Saguenay: *sag'ī-nē*¹; *sāg'e-nā*² [A river in Quebec, Canada].

Sahara: *sa-hā'ra*¹; *sā-hā'rā*² [Desert in N. E. Africa].

sahib [Hindu]: *sā'ib*¹; *sā'ib*² [Master].

said: *sed*¹; *sēd*²; *not sē'id*¹, as heard frequently in dialect speech [Previously mentioned]. [1830-1914].

Said: *sa'id*¹; *sā'id*² [1. Egypt. viceroy (1822-63). 2. Turk. grand vizier

Salda: *sai'da*¹ or *sā'ī-dā*¹; *sī'dā*² or *sā'ī-dā*² [Seaport in Syria].

saiga: *sai'gā*¹; *sī'gā*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. sē'ī-gā*¹; *I. sē'ga*¹; *M. sē'gā*¹ [A sheep-like antelope of Russia and Persia].

Saigon: *sai-gōn*¹ or (*Fr.*) *sa'ī'gōn*¹; *sī-gōn*² or (*Fr.*) *sā'ī'gōn*² [Capital of Cochinchina]. [mast or yard of a ship].

sail: *sēl*¹; *sāl*²; *not sail*¹. Compare SALE [A piece of shaped canvas for a

sainfoin: *sēn'fein*¹; *sān'fōin*². *I. sen'fein*¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807). By Walker (1791), Jones (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) *san'fein*¹; Buchanan (1766), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Smart (1857) *sēn'fein*¹, and also by the leading dictionaries of the present day [A clover-like herb].

saint: *sēnt*¹; *sānt*² [A holy or godly person: also used frequently in place-names].

sainte: *sēnt*¹ or (*Fr.*) *sañt*¹; *sānt*² or (*Fr.*) *sānt*² [Feminine form of *saint*: used frequently in place-names].

Saint Albans: *sēnt ōl'bānz*¹; *sānt al'bang*². [Cathedral city in Eng.].

Saint Aubyn: *sēnt ō'bin*¹; *sānt a'byn*² [Eng. family name].

Saint Augustine: *sēnt ō'gus-tin*¹ or *o-gus'tin*¹; *sānt a'gūs-tin*² or *a-gūs'-tin*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Father of the Church (354-430)]. [founded 1565].

St. Augustine: *sēnt ō'gus-tin*¹; *sānt a'gūs-tin*² [Oldest town in U. S.,

Saint Bernard: *sañ bār'nār*¹ or (*Anglice*) *sēnt bār-nōrd*¹; *sāñ bār'nār*² or (*Anglice*) *sānt bēr-nārd*² [Pass in the Swiss Alps]. [1818].

Saint Clair: *sēnt klār*¹; *sānt elār*² [Am. general and statesman (1735-

Saint Cloud¹: *sañ klū*¹; *sāñ elū*² [Fr. town near Paris].

Saint Cloud²: *sēnt kloud*¹; *sānt eloud*² [A town in Minnesota].

Saint Croix: *sēnt kreī*¹; *sānt erōi*²—the *x* is silent [Danish island].

Saint-Cyr: *sañ'sir*¹; *sāñ'çyr*² [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice, ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Saint Cyres: sin sīr¹; sīn çyr² [Eng. family name].

Saint Denis: sañ də-nī¹; sǎñ de-nī² [Fr. town].

Saint-Dié: sañ¹=dī²ē¹; sǎñ²=dī²ē² [Fr. town].

Saint Dizier: sañ¹=dī²zyē¹; sǎñ dī²zyē² [Fr. town].

Sainte-Beuve: sañt¹=būv¹; sǎnt²=būv² [Fr. literary critic (1804-69)].

Saint-Germain: sañ-zār¹mañ¹; sǎñ-zhēr²mǎñ² [Pleasure-resort near Paris, France].

Saint Gothard: sēnt gefh'ord¹ or (Fr.) sañ go¹tār¹; sǎnt gōth'ard² or (Fr.) sǎñ gō²tār² [A mountain and tunnel of the Swiss-It. Alps].

Saint Helena: sēnt hi-lī¹nə¹; sǎnt he-lē²na² [Brit. island where Napoleon was held in exile (1815-21)].

[Jersey].

Saint Heliers: sēnt hel'yarz¹; sǎnt hēl'yēr² [The capital of the island of Jersey].

Saint-Hilaire: sañ¹=tī²lār¹; sǎñ² tī²lār² [Fr. naturalist (1779-1853)].

Saint Ives: sēnt aivz¹; sǎnt ivz² [A seaport in Cornwall].

Saint-Jean d'Angély: sañ¹=zāñ² duñ²zē²lī¹; sǎñ²=zhǎñ² dǎñ²zhē²ly² [Fr. Huguenot town].

Saint John: sēnt jēn¹; sǎnt jōn².

St. John: sin' jūn¹; sīn' jin² [British family name].

Saint Leger¹: sil'm-jər¹; sīl'in-gēr² [Eng. family name].

Saint Leger²: sēnt lej'ər¹; sǎnt lēg'ēr² [Eng. horse-race].

St. Louis: sēnt lū'is¹ or lū¹¹ or (Fr.) sañ lū¹¹; sǎnt lū²'is² or lū²'i² or (Fr.) sǎñ lū²'i² [City in Mo.].

Saint-Maur: sañ¹=mōr¹; sǎñ²=mōr² [Fr. town].

Saint Michael: sēnt mai¹kəl¹; sǎnt mi²eel² [1. Island of the Azores. 2. A province in S. E. Finland; its capital].

Saint-Michel: sañ-mī¹shel¹; sǎñ-mī²chēl² [Rocky islet in N. France].

Saint-Mihiel: sañ-mī¹yel¹; sǎñ-mī²yēl² [Fr. town].

Saint Neots: sēnt nits¹; sǎnt nēts² [Town in Huntingdonshire, Eng.].

Saint-Omer: sēnt¹=ō²mər¹ or (Fr.) sañt²=ō²mār¹; sǎnt²=ō²mēr² or (Fr.) sǎnt²=ō²mēr² [Fr. town].

[Eng.].

Saint Pancras: sēnt pan'krəs¹; sǎnt pǎn'eras² [Borough in north London,

St.-Pierre: sañ¹=pyār¹; sǎñ²=pyēr² [1. Fr. colony. 2. Town on the island of Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption May 8, 1902]. See PELÉE.

Saint-Privat: sañ¹=pri²vā¹; sǎñ²=pri²vā² [Battle-field of Franco-Prussian War (Aug., 1870) where a memorial to the dead of the Prussian troops stands].

Saint-Quentin: sañ¹=kuñ²tañ¹; sǎñ²=kāñ²tāñ² [Fr. town].

Saint-Saëns: sañ¹=sūs¹; sǎñ²=sāns² [Fr. composer (1835-)].

Saint-Simon: sañ¹=sī²mōñ¹ or (Anglice) sēnt=sai¹mān¹; sǎñ²=sī²mōñ² or (Anglice) sǎnt=sī²mon² [Fr. social reformer; founder of Fr. socialism (1760-1825)].

Saint-Yriex: sañ¹=tī²ri²ēks¹; sǎñ²=tj²ri²ēks² [Fr. town with kaolin-beds].

2: wōlf, dq; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Sais: sēs¹ or (*Gr.*) sē'is¹; sās² or (*Gr.*) sā'is² [City in Egypt].

Sakharoff: sū"kā"rōf'¹; sū"kā"rōf'² [Rus. general].

Sala¹: sē'lā¹; sā'la² [Bible].

[(1828-95)].

Sala²: sē'lā¹; sā'la²; not sē'lā¹ [Eng. special correspondent and essayist

salaam: sē-lām'¹; sa-lām'² [An Oriental salutation]. **salam**†.

Salaboni: sal"ā-bō'nai¹; sāl"ā-bō'nī² [Bible].

Salabonite: sal"ā-bō'noit¹; sāl"ā-bō'nit² [Bible].

Saladin: sal'ā-din¹; sāl'ā-dīn² [Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93)].

Salah: sē'lā¹; sā'lā² [Bible].—**Salai**: sal'ī-ai¹; sāl'ā-i² [Douai Bible].—

Salamiel: sē-lē'mi-el¹; sa-lā'mi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Salamina**: sal'ā-mai'nai¹; sāl'ā-mi'na² [Douai Bible].—**Salamis**: sal'ā-mis¹; sāl'ā-mis² [1. Bible. 2. Gr. island].

Salamambo: sū"lām"bō'¹; sū"lām"bō'². Sometimes Anglicized sē-lam'bo¹ [Heroine of novel of the same name by Gustave Flaubert].

Salanio: sa-lā-nī-o¹; sē-lā-nī-o² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

[of Venice].

Salarino: sū"lā-rī'no¹; sū"lā-rī'no² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant

salary: sal'ā-rī¹; sāl'ā-ry²; not sē'lā-rī¹, nor sal'rī¹ [A sum of money paid at stated times for regular work: so called from the Latin *salarium*, of salt, from *sal*, salt, a commodity which formed a part of the pay of a Roman soldier].

Salathi: sal'ā-thi¹; sāl'ā-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Salathiel**: sē-lē'thi-el¹; sa-lā'thi-ēl² [Bible].—**Salchah**, **Salchah**: sal'kā¹; sāl'cā² [Bible].—**Salebim**: sal'ā-bim¹; sāl'ē-bim² [Douai Bible].—**Salecha**: sal'ā-kā¹; sāl'ē-cā² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Salem**: sē'lem¹; sāl'ēm² [Bible and geographical name].—**Salemas**: sē-lī'mas¹; sa-lē'mas² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salemoth**: sē-lī'meth¹ or -mōth¹; sa-lē'mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].

Sales: sēlz¹ or (*Fr.*) sūl¹; sālš² or (*Fr.*) sāl² [Francis de Sales, a Fr. churchman; Bishop of Geneva (1567-1622)].

Saléza: sū"lē"zā'¹; sū"lā"zā'² [Belg. operatic singer (1867-)].

Salic: sal'ik¹; sāl'ie² [Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them].

[acid]:

salicyl: sal'ī-sil¹; sal'ī-çyl² [In chemistry, a hypothetical radical of salicylic

salicylate: sal'ī-sil-ēt¹; sāl'ī-çyl-āt²; not sē-lis'ī-lēt¹ [A salt of salicylic acid].

salicylic: sal'ī-sil'ik¹; sāl'ī-çyl'ie² [Relating to or derived from the willows or a crystalline compound obtained from various plants].

salient: sē'h-ent¹; sāl'ī-ēnt². By Buchanan (1757) and Knowles (1835) sēlyant¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) sal'yant¹ [Standing out prominently; striking, as the features of a landscape].

Salii: sē'h-ai¹; sāl'ī-i² [In Roman antiquity, priests of Mars].

Salim: sē'lim¹; sāl'īm² [Bible].

[(R. V.)].

Salimoth: sal'ī-mēh¹ or -mōh¹; sāl'ī-mōh² or -mōh² [Apocrypha

Salina¹: sē-lai'na¹; sa-lī'na² [City in Kan.; town in N. Y.].

Salina²: sa-lī'na¹; sē-lī'nā² [Island of the Lipari group, Mediterranean sea].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

saline: sə'lain¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or sə-lain¹, C., E., I., & Wr.*; sə'lin² or sa-lin²; not səl'in¹. By Bailey (1732) *sali'ne*, but later, like Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Craig (1849), sə'lain¹; Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sə-lain¹ [Consisting of or containing salt].

Salins: sə'laɪn¹; sə'lɪn² [Fr. town].

Salisa: sal'i-sə¹; səl'i-sa² [Douai Bible].

Salisbury: səlz'bər-ɪ¹; səls'bur-y² [Eng. cathedral city]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [salivary glands; spittle].

saliva: sə-lai'və¹; sa-lī'va² [An odorless, tasteless fluid secreted by the

sallval: sə-lai'vəl¹; sa-lī'val², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. sa-lai'val¹*. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791), but upon the second by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Pert. to saliva].

sallvary: sal'i-vē-rɪ¹; səl'i-vā-ry² [Relating to, secreting, or conveying saliva, as certain glands].

salivous: sə-lai'vus¹; sa-lī'vūs²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries. By Ash (1775) and Perry (1805) sal'i-vus¹, but by Johnson (1755), Barclay (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sa-lai'vus¹ [Having the nature of saliva].

Sallai: sal'i-ai¹ or sal'ai¹; səl'a-ɪ² or səl'ɪ² [Bible].—**Sallu:** sal'ū¹; səl'ū² [Bible].—**Sallum:** sal'um¹; səl'um² [Apocrypha].—**Sallumus:** sə-lū'mus¹; sa-lū'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Salma:** sal'mə¹; səl'ma² [Bible].—**Salmana:** sal'mə-nə¹; səl'ma-nə² [Douai Bible].—**Salmanasar:** sal'mə-nē'sər¹; səl'ma-nā'sar² [Apocrypha].—**Salmias:** sal-mai'əs¹; səl-mī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Salmon:** sal'men¹; səl'mōn² [Bible].

salmon: sam'un¹; səm'ōn²—the *l* is silent. See L [A game and food=fish].

Salmon: sə'mən¹; sə'mon² [Eng. naval officer (1835–1912)].

Salmona: sal-mō'nə¹; səl-mō'na² [Douai Bible].

Salmonne: sal-mō'nɪ¹; səl-mō'ne² [Bible].

salmonoid: sal'mo-noid¹; səl'mo-nōid², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E. & I. sam'-un-oid¹; M. sal'mə-noid¹; St. sal'mon-oid¹; W. sal'mən-oid¹* [Resembling a salmon; pert. to the fishes of the salmon family].

Saloas: sə-lō'əs¹; sa-lō'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salom:** sə'lom¹; sə'lōm² [Apocrypha].—**Salome:** sə-lō'mɪ¹; sa-lō'mē² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Salomé:** sə'lō'mē¹; sə'lō'mē²; G. **Salome:** sə-lō'mə¹; sə-lō'mē².—**Salomi:** sal'o-mai¹; səl'o-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Salomith:** sə-lō'mith¹; sa-lō'mith² [Douai Bible].—**Salomon:** sal'o-mon¹; səl'o-mōn² [Douai Bible].

Salomon: sə'lō-mon¹; sə'lō-mon² [Ger. musical composer (1745–1815)].

salon: sə'lēn¹; sə'lōn² [1. A drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception; also, fashionable society. 2. [S.] An annual exhibition of works of art held in Paris, France].

Salonica: sə'lō-nī'ka¹; sə'lō-nī'ē² [Gr. department and city].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; **fäst**; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

Saloniki: sā'lo-nī'kī¹; sā'lo-nī'kī² [Same as SALONICA].

saloon: sā-lūn¹; sā-lōn² [1. A large public parlor; also, a hall devoted to some specific use, as a dining-saloon. 2. A place licensed to sell alcoholic and other beverages]. Compare SALON.

salpinx: sal'pīks¹; sāl'pīks² [A long trumpet used by the Greeks].

salsafy, **salsify**: sal'sə-fī¹, sal'sī-fī¹; sāl'sa-fy², sāl'si-fy² [An Old World plant of which the roots are eaten; oyster-plant].

salt: sōlt¹; sāl². *M.* selt¹ [Sodium chlorid].

The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after *it*, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *salt*, *bald*, *false*, *falcon*, *falcon*, etc. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 84. [1809.]

saltation: sal-tē'shōn¹; sāl-tā'shōn² [The act of leaping or jumping as in a dance].—**saltatorial**: sal'tā-tō'rī-əl¹; sāl'tā-tō'rī-āl² [Given to or characterized by leaping].—**saltatory**: sal'tā-to-rī¹; sāl'tā-to-ry² [Relating to or fitted for leaping or dancing].

saltire: sal'tīr¹; sāl'tīr² [A charge in heraldry].

Saltoun: sōl'taun¹ or sōl'tən¹; sal'toun² or sāl'ton² [Scot. peerage].

salt-rheum: sōlt'-rūm¹; sāl'-rūm² [An affection of the skin].

Salu: sē'lū¹; sā'lu² [Bible].—**Salum**: sē'lum¹; sā'lūm² [Apocrypha].—**Salumith**: sē-liū'mith¹; sā-lū'mith² [Douai Bible].—**Salusa**: sal'yu-sə¹; sāl'yu-sā² [Douai Bible].

Salus: sē'lus¹; sā'lūs² [In Roman myth, the goddess of health, identical with the Gr. Hygeia]. [evill.]

salutory: sal'yu-tē-rī¹; sāl'yu-tā-ry² [Tending to promote good or correct]

salutatorian: sā-lū'tā-tō'rī-ən¹; sā-lū'tā-tō'rī-an² [In American colleges and schools, the graduating student who delivers the salutatory].

salutatory: sā-liū'tā-to-rī¹; sā-lū'tā-to-ry² [The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges and schools].

salute (*n.* & *v.*): sā-liūt¹; sā-lūt². Frequently mispronounced sā-lūt¹.

salve (*n.*): sāv¹; sāv². All the leading modern dictionaries give this as the preferred pronunciation, but *Standard* indicates sav¹, *E. & I.* salv¹, and *Wr.* salv² as in use. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted sāv¹; Johnston (1764) and Barclay (1774) sav¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1835), Nares (1784) sav¹; Walker (1791) sāl¹; Craig (1849) sōv¹ [A healing ointment].

salve¹ (*v.*): sāv¹; sāv² [To dress with salve]. See the preceding word.

salve² (*v.*): salv¹; sāl² [To save from loss at sea].

salve (*interj.*): sal'vī¹; sāl'vē² [L. Hail! literally, "be well"].

salver¹: sal'vēr¹; sāl'vēr² [A tray, especially one of silver].

salver²: sal'vēr¹; sāl'vēr² [One who salves a vessel at sea].

salver³: sā'vēr¹; sā'vēr² [One who applies salve as a remedy for illness].

Salvini: sal-vī'nī¹; sāl-vī'nī² [It. actor and patriot (1829-1916)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

sal volatile: sal vo-lat'i-h¹; sāl vo-lāt'i-le² [Ammonium carbonate].

Samaa: sam'a-ə¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Samachias:** sam'ə-kai'əs¹; sām'a-ci'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samael:** sam'i-el¹; sām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Samala:** sam'i-ai'ə¹; sām'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samalas:** sə-mē'yəs¹; sa-mā'yas² [Apocrypha].—**Samaoth:** sam'i-eth¹ or -ōth¹; sām'a-ōth² or -ōth² [Douai Bible].

Samar: sām'ar¹; sām'ar²; not sē'mar¹ [An island of the Philippine group].

samara: sə-mē'rə¹; sa-mā'ra², *Standard & Wr.*; C. sə-mar'ə¹; E., M., & W. sam'ə-rə¹; I. & St. sam'a-ra² [An indehiscent fruit of the ash, elm, or maple].

Samara²: sa-mā'ra¹; sām-mā'rā² [River in Rus.].

Samaraim: sam'ə-rē'im¹; sām'a-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Samarath:** sam'ə-rath¹; sām'a-rāth² [Douai Bible].—**Samareth:** sam'ə-rēth¹; sām'a-rēth² [Douai Bible].—**Samaria:** sə-mē'ri-ə¹; sa-mā'ri-a² [Bible].—**Samarias:** sam'ə-rai'əs¹; sām'a-rī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samaritan:** sə-mar'i-tən¹; sa-mār'i-tan² [Bible].—**Samarite:** sam'ə-rai¹; sām'a-rit² [Douai Bible].

Samarkand: sām'ar-kūnd¹; sām'mär-eänd². W. sam'ar-kant¹ [A government of Asiatic Russia; also its capital]. **Samarcand†.**

Samatus: sam'ə-tus¹; sām'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].

[1914].

Sambre: sāmbr¹; sāmbr² [Fr. river, scene of fighting bet. Fr. and Ger.,

Sameus: sə-mī'yus¹; sa-mē'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Samellius:** sə-mel'yus¹; sa-mēl'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sameus:** sə-mī'us¹; sa-mē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Samgar-nebo:** sam'gar-nī'bo¹; sām'gār-nī'bo² [Bible].—**Sami:** sē'mai¹; sām² [Apocrypha].—**Samia:** sə-mai'ə¹; sa-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

Samian: sē'mi-ən¹; sām'i-an² [Of or relating to the island of Samos].

samiel [Turk.]: sam'yel¹; sām'yēl² [The simoom].

Sammaa: sam'i-ə¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Sammai:** sam'i-ai¹; sām'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sammua:** sa-miū'ə¹; sām-mū'a² [Douai Bible].

Samoa: sa-mō'a¹; sām-mō'ū². More frequently heard sə-mō'ə¹ [The Navigators' Islands in S. W. Pacific ocean].

Samos: sē'mos¹; sām-mōs² [An island in the Ægean Sea].

Samothracia: sam'o-thrē'si-ə¹; sām'o-thrā'ci-a² [Bible].

[making tea].

samovar: sam'o-vār¹; sām'o-vār² [A Russian urn for boiling water used in

samphire: sam'fair¹; sām'fir². Wr. sam'fir¹ and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation sam'fir¹ is indicated as allowable but not preferred by C. & St. [A European herb of which the leaves were formerly used in pickles].

sample: sam'pl¹; sām'pl². See ASK. In the British Isles both sam'pl¹ and sām'pl² are heard [A part selected or taken as a specimen of the whole].

Sampsames: samp'sə-miz¹; sām'p'sa-mēs² [Apocrypha].—**Samsai:** sam'-'sai¹; sām'sī² [Douai Bible].—**Samsari:** sam'sə-rai¹; sām'sa-rī² [Douai Bible].—**Samson:** sam'sən¹; sām'son² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. **Samson:** sām'sən¹; sām'son²; F. **Samson:** sām'sōn¹; sām'sōn²; Pg. **Sansão:** sām'sau¹; sām'sou²; Sp. **Samson:** san-sōn¹; sām-sōn²; Sw. **Simson:** sim'son¹; sim'sōn².—**Samua:** sə-miū'ə¹; sa-mū'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samuel:** sam'yu-el¹; sām'yu-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. **Samuel:** sām'mū-ēl¹; sām'my-ēl²; F. **Samuel:** sām'mū-el¹; sām'mū-ēl²; Hung. **Sámuel:** shā'mū-el¹; shā'my-ēl²; It. **Samuele:** sām'mū-ēl¹; sām'my-ēl²; Sp. **Samuel:** sām'mū-ēl¹; sām'my-ēl².—**Sanaas:**

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

san'a-as¹; sǎn'a-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sanabassar**: san'a-bas'er¹; sǎn'a-bās'ar² [Bible. Same as SANABASSARUS].—**Sanabassar**: san'a-bas'er-us¹; sǎn'a-bās'a-rūs² [Apocrypha].

sanable: san'a-bl¹; sǎn'a-bl². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sē'nā-bl¹ [That may be cured].

Sanasib: san'a-sib¹; sǎn'a-sīb² [Apocrypha].

sanatorium: san'a-tō'ri-um¹; sǎn'a-tō'ri-ūm² [An institution for the treatment of disease or care of invalids, especially one employing natural therapeutic agents]. Compare SANITARIUM.

Sanballat: san-bal'at¹; sǎn-bāl'āt² [Bible].

Sancho Panza: san'ko pan'zə¹ or (Sp.) sǎn'cho pān'thə¹; sǎn'eo pān'zə² or (Sp.) sǎn'cho pān'thā² [A squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Sand (George): sand¹ or (Fr.) sūnd¹; sǎnd² or (Fr.) sǎnd² [Pen-name of Madame Dudevant, Fr. novelist]. [of fire].

Sandalphon: san-dal'fən¹; sǎn-dāl'fōn² [In Jewish angelology, the angel

Sandes: sands¹; sǎnds² [Eng. family name].

Sanders: san'dərz¹; sǎn'dērs² [Eng. family name].

Sandiacre: sen'ji-ker¹; sǎn'ji-kēr² [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

San Diego: san dī-ē'go¹; sǎn dī-ē'go² [A county and city in California].

Sandusky: san-dus'k¹; sǎn-dūs'ky² [A county, city, bay, or river in Ohio].

sandwich: sand'wich¹; sǎnd'wich². Wr. sand'widj¹ [Two thin slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them]. [(1577-1644)].

Sandys: sandz¹; sǎnds² [1. Eng. ecclesiastic (1519-88). 2. Eng. poet

sang=froid [Fr.]: sǎn'frwā¹; sǎn'frwā² [Cold-blooded steadiness]. [shed].

sanguinary: san'gwi-nē-r¹; sǎn'gwi-nā-ry² [Attended with much blood-

sanguine: san'gwin¹; sǎn'gwin² [Hopeful for the best; cheerful].

sanguineous: san-gwin'i-us¹; sǎn-gwīn'e-ūs² [Forming blood; also, full-blooded].

Sanhedrin, Sanhedrim: san'hi-drin¹ or -drim¹; sǎn'he-drīn² or -drīm². Sometimes also san-hi'drin¹ or -drim¹ [A Jew. council and tribunal].

sanitarium: san'i-tē'ri-um¹; sǎn'i-tā'ri-ūm² [A place where hygienic conditions are preservative of health or preventive of disease]. Compare SANATORIUM.

San Joaquin: san wā-kin¹; sǎn wā-kin² [River and county in Cal.].

San Jorge: sǎn hōr'hē¹; sǎn hōr'hē² [Colombian river].

San Jorge: sǎn zōr'ze¹; sǎn zhōr'zhē² [An island of the Azores group].

San José: sǎn ho-sē¹; sǎn ho-sē² [A city in California].

San Juan: sǎn hu-ān¹; sǎn hū-ān² [1. A city in Porto Rico. 2. A hill near El Caney and Santiago, Cuba. 3. A mountain range in Colo. 4. Any one of several rivers or counties. 5. A province in Argentina. 6. An island off Washington]. [city].

San Luis Potosi: sǎn lū-is' pō'to-sī¹; sǎn lū-is' pō'to-sī² [Mex. state or

San Miguel: sǎn mī-gel¹; sǎn mī-gēl² [Sp. general (1785-1862)].

2: ărt, āpe, făt, fāre, fāst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ōr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

San Miguel²: san mī-gel¹; sǎn mī-gel² [A county in Colorado].

San Pedro¹: san pī'dro¹; sǎn pē'dro² [A city in California].

San Pedro²: sǎn pē'dro¹; sǎn pē'dro² [A town in Paraguay].

Sanquhar: saŋk'ər¹; sǎŋk'ēr² [Scot. town].

San Remo: sǎn rē'mo¹; sǎn rē'mo² [It. seaport].

sans: sanz¹ or (Fr.) sūn¹; sāŋs² or (Fr.) sǎn² [Without].

Second childishness, and meere obliuion

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* euery thing.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7. [1600.]

San Salvador: san sal'və-dōr¹ or (Sp.) sūn sāl'va-thōr¹; sǎn sāl'va-dōr² or (Sp.) sǎn sāl'va-thōr² [Island of the Bahama group, discovered by Columbus, 1492].

Sansannah: san-san'ā¹; sǎn-sǎn'ā² [Bible].

sansculotte: sanz-kiu-lot¹ or (Fr.) sūn kū'lōt¹; sāŋs-cū-lōt² or (Fr.) sǎn cū'lōt² [Literally, "without breeches," a term of reproach applied to members of the French Revolution of 1789].

sans gêne: sūn'zēn¹; sǎn'-zhen² [Fr., literally, "without constraint," applied as a nickname to the wife of Marshal Lefebvre].

sans souci: sūn sū'sī¹; sǎn su'çī² [Fr., care-free: applied to a palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great].

Santa Anna or **Aña**: sǎn'ta ā'na¹ or ā'nyā¹; sǎn'tā ā'nā² or ā'nyā² [Mex. general (1795-1876)].

[New Mex.].

Santa Fé: san'tə¹ or (Sp.) sǎn'ta fē¹; sǎn'ta² or (Sp.) sǎn'tā fē² [Capital of

Santiago: sūn'tī-ā'go¹; sǎn'tī-ā'go² [1. The capital of Chile. 2. A town in Cuba].

[(1873-)].

Santos=Dumont: sǎn'tos-dū'mōn¹; sǎn'tos-dū'mōn² [Braz. aeronaut

Saône: sōn¹; sōn² [River in France].

sapajou: sap'ə-jū¹ or (Fr.) sā'pā'zū¹; sǎp'a-ju² or (Fr.) sā'pā'zhu² [A South-American monkey].

Saph: saf¹; sāf² [Bible].—**Saphat**: sē'fat¹; sā'fāt² [Apocrypha].—**Saphathia**: saf'ə-thai'ə¹; sāf'a-thī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Saphatia**: saf'ə-tai'ə¹; sāf'a-tī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Saphatias**: saf'ə-tai'əs¹; sāf'a-tī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sapheth**: sē'feth¹; sā'fēth² [Apocrypha].—**Saphir**: sē'fər¹; sā'fir² [Bible].—**Saphuthi**: sa-fi'uthi¹; sa-fi'uthi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sapience: sē'pi-ens¹; sā'pi-ēŋc² [Deep wisdom].—**sapient**: sē'pi-ent¹; sā'pi-ēnt² [Possessing deep wisdom].

[lty of soap].

saponaceous: sap'o-nē'shius¹; sǎp'o-nā'shūs² [Having the nature or qual-

saponin: sap'o-nin¹; sǎp'o-nīn² [A poisonous chemical compound].

Sapor: sē'per¹; sā'pōr² [One of several rulers of Persia (241-381)].

Sapphira: sa-fai'ra¹; sā-fi'ra² [Bible].

sapphire: saf'air¹; sā'ir², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & Wr.* saf'fir¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Buchanan (1766) saf'ri¹ [A gem-stone].

[phire].

sapphirine: saf'ər-in¹ or -ain¹; sāf'ir-īn² or -īn² [Consisting of or like sap-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ʧin, ʧis.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

sapsago: sap'sē'go¹; sǎp'sā'go² [A strong green cheese].

Sara: sē'rə¹; sā'ra². See SARAH.

Saraa: sar'1-a¹; sǎr'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Sarabias: sar"ə-bai'əs¹; sǎr'a-bī'as² [Apocrypha].

Saracen: sar'ə-sen¹; sǎr'a-çen² [A Syro-Arabian nomadic Arab; a Moslem].

Sarah: sē'rā¹ or sē'ra¹; sā'rā² or sā'ra² [Bible and feminine personal name].
D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sara:** sǎ'ra¹; sǎ'rā²; F. **Sara:** sa'rā¹; sā'rā².—**Sarai:** sē'rai¹ or sē'rē¹; sā'ri² or sā'rā² [Bible].—**Saraja:** sǎ-rē'yə¹ or sǎ-rai'ə¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Bible].—**Saralah:** sǎ-rē'yā¹ or sa-rai'ā¹; sa-rā'yā² or sa-rī'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Saralais:** sǎ-rē'yas¹ or sǎ-rai'əs¹; sa-rā'yas² or sa-rī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Saraim:** sǎ-rē'im¹; sa-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Saraites:** sē'm-ait¹; sā'ra-its² [Douai Bible].

Sarajevo: sǎ'ru-yē'vo¹; sǎ'rā-yē'vo² [Same as SERAJEVO].

Saramel: sar'ə-mel¹; sǎr'a-mē² [Apocrypha].—**Saraph:** sē'raf¹ or sū'raf¹; sā'raf² or sǎ'raf² [Bible].—**Sarasar:** sǎ-rē'sar¹; sa-rā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarasate y Navascues (de): dē sā'ra-sā'tē ī nǎ-vās'kū-ēs¹; dē sā'rā-sā'tē y nǎ-vās'eū-es² [Sp. composer and violinist (1844-1908)].

Saraswati: sar'əs-wā'tī¹; sǎr'as-wā'ti², *Standard*; C. sa-ras'wa-tī¹; E. sar'-a-swa-tī¹; W. sar'əs-wa-tī¹ [In Hindu myth, the goddess of wisdom].

Sarathasar: sar"ə-thē'sar¹; sǎr'a-thā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarathi: sǎ-rē'thai¹; sa-rā'thi² [Douai Bible].

[Borneo].

Sarawak: sa-rā'wak¹; sā-rā'wāk²; not sar'ə-wak¹ [British protectorate in

Sarchedonus: sar-ked'o-nus¹; sǎr-ēd'o-nūs² [Apocrypha]. [625 B. C.].

Sardanapalus: sǎr'də-nə-pē'lus¹; sǎr'da-na-pā'lūs² [Assyrian king (668-

sardine¹: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*; C., M., & W. sār-din¹; E., I., & St. sār'din¹; Wr. sār'din¹ [A fish, the European pilchard].

sardine²: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*, C., M., St., W., & Wr., and Buchanan (1757); E. sār'dain¹; I. sār'din¹, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated sār'dain¹ [A gem-stone].

Sardis: sār'dis¹; sǎr'dis² [City in Asia Minor].

Sardites: sār'dait¹; sǎr'dits² [Bible].

sardonic: sar-den'ik¹; sǎr-dōn'ie² [Derisive and insincere].

sardonyx: sar'do-niks¹; sǎr'do-nýks². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) sar-dō'niks¹ [A variety of onyx].

Sardou: sǎr'dū¹; sǎr'dy² [Fr. dramatist (1831-1908)].

Sarea: sǎ-rī'a¹; sa-rē'a² [Apocrypha].—**Sareas:** sǎ-rī'əs¹; sa-rē'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sarebia:** sar'1-bai'ə¹; sǎr'e-bī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sarebias:** sar'1-bai'əs¹; sǎr'e-bī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sareda:** sar'1-də¹; sǎr'e-da² [Douai Bible].—**Saredatha:** sǎ-rēd'ə-thā¹; sa-rēd'ə-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Sarepta:** sǎ-rep'tā¹; sa-rēp'ta² [Bible].

sargasso [Pg.]: sar-gas'o¹; sǎr-gās'o² [Gulf-weed; seaweed].

Sargon: sǎr'gon¹; sǎr'gōn² [Bible].—**Saria:** sǎ-rai'ə¹; sa-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sarid:** sē'rid¹; sā'rid² [Bible].—**Sarion:** sē'ri-on¹; sā'ri-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sarohen:** sǎ-rō'hēn¹; sa-rō'hēn² [Douai Bible].—**Saron:** sē'ren¹; sā'rōn² [Bible].—**Saronite:** sē'ro-nait¹; sā'ro-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Sarothie:** sǎ-rō'thi-ī¹; sa-rō'thi-ē² [Apocrypha].

2: ǎrt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fást, whāt, ǎll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Sarpedon: sar-pī'dən¹; sār-pē'dōn² [In classic myth, a Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus].

Sarsachim: sar-sē'kim¹; sār-sā'eim² [Douai Bible].

sarsaparilla: sār'sə-pə-ril'ə¹; sār'sa-pa-ril'a². Frequently mispronounced sār'spə-ril'ə¹ or sas'pə-ril'ə¹ [The dried roots or rootstocks of the smilax].

Sarsechim: sar-sī'kim¹; sār-sē'eim² [Bible].

sarsenet: sār'snet¹; sār'snēt² [A fine, thin, woven silk]. **sarcenet**†.

Sarhana: sār'hə-nə¹; sār'tha-na² [Douai Bible].

Sarto: sār'to¹; sār'to² [Family name of Pope Pius X.].

Sartoris: sār'to-ris¹; sār'to-ris² [Eng. singer and author (1816-79)].

Sartorius: sar-tō'ris¹; sār-tō'ris² [Eng. family name].

Sarua: sə-rū'ə¹; sa-ru'a² [Douai Bible].—**Saruch:** sē'ruk¹; sār'ruč² [Bible].—**Sarvia:** sar-vai'ə¹; sār-vi'a² [Douai Bible]. [ada].

Saskatchewan: sas-käch'ı-wen¹; sās-käch'e-wan² [Province in W. Can-]

Sassabasar: sa-sab'ə-sar¹; sās-sāb'a-sār² [Douai Bible].

Sassenach: sas'ı-nah¹; sās'e-nāh² [A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman or Lowlander: so called by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland].

Satan: sē'tən¹; sāt'an². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sat'ən¹ [Bible: The adversary of man, first mentioned in the Book of Job].

sate: sēt¹; sāt² [To satisfy the appetite of; satiate].

satellite: sat'e-lait¹; sāt'ē-lit². Buchanan (1766) sə-tel'ı-tı¹; Kenrick (1773) sa-tel'it¹ [A small planet that revolves around a larger one].

Sathrabuzanes: safh'rə-biū'zə-niz¹ or safh'rə-biū-zē'niz¹; sāth'ra-bū'za-nēz² or sāth'ra-bū-zā'nēz² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [need, to the limit].

satiety: sē'shi-ēt¹; sā'shi-āt² [To satisfy or supply the appetite, desire, or

satlety: sə-tai'ı-tı¹; sa-tı'e-ty² [The condition of being satisfied to the utmost].

The pronunciation (sə-sai'ı-tı)¹ is mentioned by Walker as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it, as contrary to all analogy, was effectual; the condemned pronunciation is now quite obsolete.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, part 2, p. 118. [Oxford, 1910.]

satire: sat'air¹; sāt'ir². Modern dictionaries uniformly agree on this pronunciation. *C.* & *I.* indicate sat'ır¹ as permissible and *Wr.* notes sē'tar¹ as preferred, and sat'air¹ and sat'or¹ as allowable. The earlier lexicographers indicated the following pronunciations: Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sat'ir¹; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) sē'tur¹; Kenrick (1773) sē'tair¹; Jameson (1827) sāt'ur¹; Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) sat'air¹ as to-day [Caustic or humorous ridicule; sarcasm].

Satow: sa-tō'¹ or sat'o¹; sāt-tō'² or sāt'o² [Eng. diplomat and Oriental scholar (1843-)].

satrap: sē'trap¹; sāt'trāp²; *C.* sat'rap¹; *Wr.* sē'trāp¹, the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Rees (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827) sāt'rap¹; Webster (1828) sat'rap¹ [The governor of an ancient Persian province]. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) the word was spelt *satrapa*, the first two noted the stress *sa'trapa*, the third *satra'pa*.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

satrapy: *sə'trap*¹; *sā'trāp*². *C. & Wr.* *sat'rə-pī*¹, also indicated by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [The territory or jurisdiction of a satrap].

Satsuma: *sət'su-mā*¹; *sāt'su-mā*²; *not* *sat'sū-mā*¹ [District in Kyushu Island, Japan, seat of manufacture of porcelain ware].

Saturn: *sat'ər-nī*¹; *sāt'urn*². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) indicated *Sa'turn*, which may be read *sat'ər-nī*. By Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) *sē'turn*¹ [The planet next beyond Jupiter].

saturnine: *sat'ər-nain*¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., or* *sat'ər-nin*¹, *Standard & C.*; *sāt'ur-nin*² or *sāt'ur-nin*². By Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784) *sat'ər-nain*¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777) *sat'ər-nin*¹; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775) *sa-tūr'nain*¹ [Of a grave, gloomy, or morose character or disposition].

satyr: *sat'ər*¹; *sāt'yr*². Modern dictionaries, excepting Worcester, agree on this pronunciation. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) noted *sa'tyr*, which may be read *sat'ər*¹. *Wr.* *sē'tər*¹, which is noted as allowable but not preferred by *Standard, C., & W.* The last pronunciation was formerly current in Great Britain and Ireland and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835); Jameson (1827) *sā'tər*¹; Smart (1840) *sat'ər*¹ [In Gr. myth, a woodland deity: confused by the Romans with the fauns]. [males].

satyriasis: *sat'ī-rai'ə-sis*¹; *sāt'y-rī'a-sīs*² [Unrestrained sexual desire in

sauce: *sēs*¹; *sāç*²; *not* *sous*¹ [A dressing for food].

saucy: *sō'sī*¹; *sa'çy*² [Displaying piquancy and brightness; also, impertinently bold]. [lowed to ferment under pressure].

sauerkraut [Ger.]: *saur'kraut*¹; *sour'krou*² [Cabbage salted and al-

Sauk: *sōk*¹; *sāk*² [County in Wisconsin].

Saul: *sōl*¹; *sal*² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Saulites:** *sōl'aits*¹; *sal'its*² [Douai Bible].

sault: *sōlt*¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or* *sōl*¹, *I. & M.*; *salt*² or *sō*². *Wr.* *sē*¹ [A rapid river: from Old Fr. *sault*, leap; as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*].

Sault Sainte Marie: *sū sēnt mē'rī*¹ or (*Fr.*) *sō sañt mā'rī*¹; *sū sānt mā'ry*² or (*Fr.*) *sō sānt mā'rē*² [1. Canadian port of entry in Ontario. 2. United States port of entry in Michigan].

Saumarez: *sō'mə-rē*¹; *sō'ma-rē*² [Family of British seamen (1710-1903)].

Saunders: *sān'dərz*¹ or *sōn'dərz*¹; *sān'dērs*² or *sān'dērs*² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Saunderson: *sān'dər-sən*¹ or *sōn'dər-sən*¹; *sān'dēr-son*² or *sān'dēr-son*² [Family name in Eng. and Ire.].

saunter: *sān'tər*¹ or *sōn'tər*¹; *sān'tēr*² or *sān'tēr*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) noted *sōn'tər*¹, while *sān'tər*¹ was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [To stroll in a leisurely way].

sausage: *sō'sij*¹; *sā'sāç*², the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Enfield (1802). The pronunciation *sas'ij*¹, characterized by Walker (1791) as vulgar, was indicated as accepted standard in their time by Sheridan (1780)

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l' = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

and Scott (1797); Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred sē'sēj; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) ses'ij; [A roll of chopped meat, as pork, stuffed into a casing].

sauté [Fr.]: sō'tē¹; sō'tē² [Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes].

savage: sav'ēj¹; sāv'āg²; *not* sav'ij¹, a colloquial utterance which almost completely breaks down the sound of the *a*. The same care should be exercised in uttering this word as a common noun as when one pronounces the proper name of Richard *Savage*. Compare CABBAGE [Wild and uncivilized; untamed].

savant: sa'vūn¹; sāv'vān² [Fr., a man of special learning; scholar].

Savaran: sav'ə-rən¹; sāv'a-ran² [Apocrypha].

[(1774-1833)].

Savary: sāv'vā'ri¹; sāv'vā'rj² [1. Fr. Orientalist (1750-88). 2. Fr. general

Savias: sāv-vai'əs¹; sa-vī'as² [Apocrypha].

Savoie: sāv'vwā¹; sāv'vwā² [Fr. department].

[edge how to do"].

savoir-faire [Fr.]: sa'vwūr'fār¹; sāv'vwār'fār² [Tact; literally, "know-

Savonarola: sāv'vo-nā-rō'la¹; sāv'vo-nā-rō'lā² [It. monk and reformer (1452-98)].

[part of France].

Savoy: sāv-voi¹; sa-vōy² [Former duchy of the Sardinian kingdom, now

Sawbridgeworth: saps'wərth¹ or (*colloq.*) sap'ser¹; sāps'worth² or (*colloq.*) sāp'sēr² [Eng. town].

sawder: sō'dər¹; sāv'dēr² [Obsolete form of SOLDER: still used colloquially in the figurative phrase **soft sawder**, flattery; blarney].

Saxicava: saks'i-kē'vā¹; sāk's'i-cā'vā². *C. & M.* sak-sik'ə-vā¹; *E.* saks-i-kā'vā¹; *I.* sak-si-kē'vā¹; *W.* sak'si-kē'vā¹ [A genus of burrowing bivalves].

say: sē¹; sā²; *not* sai¹, a provincialism [To declare or state in words].

Say: sē¹; sā² [1. Fr. political economist (1767-1832). 2. Fr. statesman and economist (1826-96)].

sayer: sē'ər¹; sāv'ēr² [One who says anything].

Sayer: sār¹; sār²; *not* sē'ər¹ [Eng. caricaturist (1748-1823)].

Sayers: sār¹; sār²; *not* sē'ər¹ [Eng. pugilist (1833-73)].

sayid, sayyid [Ar.]: sai'id¹ or sū'id¹; sī'id² or sā'id² [Lord: a title applied to the descendants of Mohammed].

says: sez¹; sēs²; *not* sēz¹, a provincialism. Compare SAID [Third person sing., present tense of SAY].

scabbed: skab'ed¹ or skabd¹; scāb'ēd² or scābd². This word, like *blessed*, *learned*, and others, when used as an adjective, is pronounced in two syllables, and when as a participle, in one. But in general American usage prefers the first, and British usage, the second of the pronunciations indicated above [1. Covered with crust, as a sore. 2. Blistered, as metal, in casting].

scabies: skē'bi-iz¹; scā'bi-ēs² [A skin-disease; the itch].

scabious: skē'bi-us¹; scā'bi-ūs² [Of, relating to, or affected by scabies].

Scæan: sī'an¹; sē'an² [Western: applied to a gate of ancient Troy].

Scævola: sev'o-lā¹; sēv'o-lā² [1. Roman soldier; lived about 500 B. C. 2. Roman jurist; teacher of Cicero (159?-88 B. C.)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

scaglia [It.]: skā'lyā; seā'lyä² [An Italian rock]. [tating marble].

scagliola [It.]: ska-lyō'la¹; seā-lyō'lä² [Hard polished plaster-work imi-

Scatchi: skāl'ki¹; seāl'eī² [It. operatic singer (1850-)].

scald¹: sköld¹; seald² [A burn or injury to the skin by a hot fluid, as water].

scald²: sköld¹ or sköld¹; seald² or seäld²; *C. & Smart* skald¹ [An ancient Scandinavian minstrel or bard]. [equal].

scalene: skē-lin¹; seā-lēn²; not skēl'in¹ [Having sides no two of which are

Scaliger: skal'i-jər¹; seāl'i-gēr² [1. Fr. philologist (1540-1609). 2. It. author (1484-1558)].

scallop: skөл'öp¹; seāl'öp², *Standard, C. M., W., & Wr.; E.* skal'öp¹; *I. & St.* skal'öp¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) skөл'öp¹, as pronounced to-day [A shell-fish having a subcircular shell with wavy edge]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. [surgery].

scalpel: skal'pel¹; seāl'pēl²; not skal'pəl¹ [A small pointed knife used in

Scamander: skə-man'dər¹; sea-män'dēr² [River in Asia Minor].

scaphoid: skaf'oid¹; seāf'oid². *Wr.* skē'foīd¹. See PH [Shaped like a boat].

scapiform: skē'pi-fōrm¹; seā'pi-fōrm². *Wr.* skap'i-fōrm¹ [Formed like a scape or main shaft of a feather].

scapula: skap'yū-lā¹; seāp'yū-lā² [The shoulder-blade].

scar: skūr¹; seär² [A mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound].

scarab: skar'ab¹; seär'ab² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabæus: skar'a-bi'us¹; seär'a-bē'ūs² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabee: skar'a-bī¹; seär'a-bē² [Same as preceding].

scaramouch: skar'a-mauch¹; seär'a-mouch² [A cowardly boaster].

scarce: skärs¹; seärç²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Perry (1777) skērs¹; Sheridan (1780) skers¹; Enfield (1802) skars¹ [Rarely met with or occurring; not frequent].

scare (v.): skär¹; seär². *St.* skēr¹, a provincialism sometimes erroneously attributed to the Scottish, who, notwithstanding Stormonth, give to the a sound it has in "fare," not that which it has in "fate" [To throw into fear; frighten].

scared: skärd¹; seärd²; not skär'äd¹, nor (vulgarly) skärt¹. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Pp. of SCARE].

scarlatina: skär'lā-ti'nā¹; seär'lā-ti'nā²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern and the earlier lexicographers, including Webster (1828), but Goodrich (Webster), 1847, skär-lat'i-na¹ [An infectious form of fever].

Scarron: skā'rēn¹; seā'rōn² [Fr. dramatist (1610-60)].

seath (n. & v.): skath¹; seäth² [Same as SCATHE].

seathe (n. & v.): skēth¹; seäth²; *I., St., & Wr.* skēth¹ [Harm; hurt].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=c; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Sceaux: sō¹; sō² [Town in France].

scenic: sīn'ik¹; sēn'ie²; *C. & Wr.* sen'ik¹; *I., M., & W.* sī'nik¹, also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation sen'ik¹ was formerly in greater favor and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Pertaining to landscape effects or stage settings].

scenograph: sen'o-graf¹ or sī'no-graf¹; sēn'o-ġraf² or sē'no-ġraf². The first indicates American usage; the second represents that of Great Britain [An object drawn in perspective].

Scenopegia [Gr.]: sī'no-pī'ji-a¹; sē'no-pē'gi-a² [An annual festival of the Jews, the Feast of Tabernacles].

sceptic: skep'tik¹; sēp'tie². See SKEPTIC.

Sceva: sī'vəl¹; sē'va² [Bible].

Schaffhausen: shāf-hau'zen¹; shāf-hou'şen² [Swiss canton].

schedule: skej'ul¹; seġ'ul², *Standard*; *C. & W.* sked'yul¹; *E., I., & St.* shed'yul¹; *M.* shed'yul¹; *Wr.* sked'yul¹. See Introductory, page xv.

The various pronunciations of this word, noted above and below, may be traced to its orthography no less than to its derivations. Considered as a Middle English word it was spelt *sedule* in the Rolls of the Parliament of England for 1397 ("New Eng. Diet." s. v.), but the same source cites *cedule* for the Rolls of the Parliament for 1429—a spelling which had vogue from 1420 to 1655 and was used by Caxton (1422-91) and James Howell (1594-1666) in his "Letters" (1645-55). It was spelt *cedul* by John Cowell in his "Interpreter," under the entry "Clerke of the Extreats" (1607). These forms were pronounced sed'yul¹. The spellings *sedule* and *cedule* were adopted by both French and English writers. Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1660) notes "*schedule* or *cedule* a schedule, scroll, note, bill."

Of the forms *sedule* and *schedule*, the first was in use in 1465, the second in 1560, and by no less distinguished a personage than Queen Elizabeth ("Original Letters," ser. II, ii, 265, ed. by Ellis). Notwithstanding the example set by the Virgin Queen, Shakespeare favored the former and wrote:

ARRAGON: What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot
Presenting me a *sedule*, I will reade it.

Merchant of Venice act II, l. 50 from end. [1595.]

But "Rare Ben Jonson," in memory of his Queen, followed her example, and in his comedy "The Staple of News" wrote: "Your Father . . . left it in writing in a *schedule* here" (act i, sc. 6: 1626).

Five different pronunciations were indicated for this word from 1668 to 1850. These were as follows: (1) sked'yul¹, noted by Price (1668), John Jones ("Practical Orthography," 1701), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828); (2) sed'yul¹, recorded by Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), John Shaw (1777), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Stephen Jones (1798), who added that the word was pronounced sked'yul¹ in Queen Anne's time, and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) sed'yul¹, Sheridan (1780); (4) sed'yul¹, Walker (1791-1797); (5) shed'yul¹, Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), who adds, in his introduction, that the word, being of Greek origin, should be pronounced sked'yul¹, Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850).

Dr. Craigie, in the "New English Dictionary," says of the pronunciation sed'yul¹, "It is doubtful whether this was really justified by usage," but the word undoubtedly came into English through the French, and the Fr. pronunciation prevailed in some circles for nearly three-quarters of a century as shown above. Compare CH, SCHEME, SCHISM, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL [A written or printed statement usually in tabular form].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prēy*; hit, police, obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Scheele: *shē'lä¹ or (Anglice) shīl¹; shē'le² or (Anglice) shēl²* [Sw. chemist (1742-86)]. [eral].

scheererite: *shir'är-ait¹; shēr'ēr-it²* [A pearly white hydro-carbonic min-]

Scheherezade: *shī-hē'rē-zā'da¹; she-he're-zā'de²* [A queen, the fictitious relator of stories in the "Arabian Nights"].

Scheldt: *shelt¹, skelt¹, or (Dutch) skel'da¹; shēlt², seēlt², or (Dutch) seēl'de²* [A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands].

Schelling: *shel'ing¹; shē'ling²* [Ger. philosopher (1775-1854)].

scheme: *skīm¹; seēm²* [A plan of something to be done].

schene: *skīn¹; seēn²* [Egypt. measure of length].

Schenectady: *skī-nek'ta-di¹; see-nē'ta-dy²* [City in New York State].

scherzando: *sker-tsān'do¹; seēr-tsān'do²* [In a light, sportive manner: a direction in music].

scherzo [It.]: *sker'tso¹; seēr'tso²* [A light sportive movement in music].

Scheveningen: *shē'ven-ing'en¹; shē'ven-ing'en²* [Seaside resort in the Netherlands].

Schlaparelli: *skyā'pa-rel'li¹; seyā'pä-rēl'li²* [It. astronomer (1835-1910)].

Schiedam: *ski-dām¹; seē-dām²* [Town in the Netherlands].

Schlehallion: *shī-hal'yān¹; shē-hāl'yon²* [Mountain in Perthshire, Scot.].

Schiller: *shil'är¹; shīl'ēr²* [Ger. poet (1759-1805)].

Schinus: *skai'nus¹; seī'nūs²* [A genus of Am. and Austral. tropical trees, of which the pepper-tree is cultivated for ornament].

schism: *sizm¹; siſm²* [A division, as of opposing factions in a church].

In words of our tongue which have a Latin or Greek original, *ch* has almost invariably the sound of *k*. In the case of *sch* the one notable exception now existing is *schism*, in which the *ch* is suppressed altogether.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 206. [H. '04.]

schisma: *skiz'ma¹; seī'sma²*. *Century* prefers *skis'ma¹*, which *Standard* & *W.* indicate as permissible [In ancient music, a small interval equal to the eighteenth part of a tone].

schismatic: *siz-mat'ik¹; siſ-māt'ie²*. *Wr.* *skiz'ma-tik¹*. The stress was indicated on the penult by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) it was placed on the first syllable [One who makes or takes part in a schism].

schist: *shist¹; shīst²* [Any rock that easily splits].—**schistose:** *shis'tōs¹; shīstōs²*. *I.* *shist'ōz¹* [Having the nature of schist].

schizopod: *skiz'o-pod¹; seīz'o-pōd²*, *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* *shīz'o-pod¹; M.* *skai'zo-ped¹* [Having cleft feet, or parted toes].

Schlegel: *shlē'gel¹; shlē'gēl²* [1. Ger. philologist (1767-1845). 2. Ger. philosopher (1772-1829)]. [1834].

Schleiermacher: *shlai'är-mā'här¹; shīl'ēr-mā'hēr²* [Ger. theologian (1768-1834)].

Schleswig-Holstein: *shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtain¹; shlēſ'vīh-hōl'shtin²* [Prus. province, taken from Denmark (1864)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Schley: shləi¹; shly², but commonly slai¹; slȳ² [Am. rear-admiral and Arctic explorer (1839-1911)].

schloss [Ger].: shləs¹; shləs² [A castle]. [(1430?-1502?)].

Schöffer: shūf'ər¹; shūf'ər² [Ger. printer; inventor of type-punches]

Schoharie: sko-har'ɪ¹; seo-hār'i² [County in New York State].

scholar: skəl'ər¹; seōl'ar². Compare CH [One who is taught by a teacher, or one versed in one or more branches of learning].

Schomburgk: shəm'hŭrk¹; shŏm'bŭrk² [Eng. traveler of Ger. origin, who drew the line that bears his name, between British Guiana and Venezuela (1804-65)].

Schönbrunn: shŭn'brun¹; shŭn'brŭn² [Aust. summer residence near Vienna]. [instruction].

school: skŭl¹; seōl². Compare CH [An institution for the imparting of

schooner: skŭn'ər¹; seōn'ēr² [A type of sailing-vessel]. [(1788-1860)].

Schopenhauer: shō'pen-hau"ər¹; shō'pĕn-hou"ēr² [Ger. philosopher]

schottische: shot-tish'ɪ¹; shŏt-tĭch'ɪ², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., W., & Wr.; C., M., & Standard* (1913) sho-tish'ɪ [A polka-like dance]. In French this word is written *scottish* and pronounced sko-tish'ɪ; thus the pseudo-French pronunciation of the word in English is not justified. [America].

schout: skaut¹; seout² [A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North

Schreiner: shrai'nər¹; shri'nēr² [1. South-Afr. statesman (1857-). 2. South-Afr. author (1863?-)].

Schubert: shū'bər¹; shy'bĕrt² [Aust. composer (1797-1828)].

Schumann: shū'man¹; shy'män² [Ger. pianist (1819-96); Ger. composer (1810-56)]. [(1861-)].

Schumann=Heink: shū'man-haink¹; shy'män-hĭnk² [Ger. operatic singer]

Schuyler: skai'lər¹; seȳ'lĕr² [Am. Revolutionary general (1733-1804)].

Schuykill: skŭl'kil¹; seŭl'kĭl² [River and county in Pa.].

Schwab: shwāb¹ or (Ger.) shvāp¹; shwāb² or (Ger.) shvāp² [Am. family name of Ger. origin]. [92].

Schwatka: shwət'kə¹; shwāt'ka² [Am. soldier and Arctic explorer (1849-

sciatle: sai-at'ik¹; si-āt'ie² [Pert. to or situated in the region of the hip].

sciatleca: sai-at'ī-kə¹; si-āt'ī-ea² [Neuralgia of the hip and thigh].

science: sai'ens¹; si'ĕnç² [Knowledge obtained by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of human knowledge].

scieropia: sai'ər-ō'pī-ə¹; si'ēr-ō'pī-a² [Defective vision in which things appear darker than is natural].

scilicet [L.]: sil'ī-set¹; sil'ī-çĕt² [In law, to wit; namely].

Scilly: sil'ɪ¹; sil'y² [Group of islands off Cornwall, Eng.].

scimitter: sim'ī-tər¹; sĭm'ī-tĕr² [Same as SIMITAR].

sciniph: sin'ɪf¹; sĭn'if² [A biting insect mentioned in *Exodus* viii, 17 (Douai

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏr; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

scintilla [L.]: sin-til'ä¹; sîn-til'a² [A spark; hence, the smallest particle].—
scintillante [It.]: shin'til-lân'tē¹; shin'til-lân'tē² [Sparkling; brilliant: a direction
in music].—**scintillate**: sin'ti-lēt¹; sin'ti-lāt² [To sparkle]. [lege].

Scto¹: sai'o¹; sī'o² [A village in Ohio, seat of a Methodist Episcopal col-

Scto²: sai'o¹ or shī'o¹; sī'o² or shī'o² [Same as CHIOS].

sciolist: sai'o-list¹; sī'o-liš² [One with a smattering of knowledge].

sciomachy: skai-em'a-ki¹; sei-öm'a-ey². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Webster (1825), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sai'ëm'a-ki¹; Sheridan (1780) skai-em'a-ki¹ [Same as SKIAMACHY]. [spirits, or from shadows].

sciomancy: sai'o-man'si¹; sī'o-măn'cy² [Divination by shades of departed

scion: sai'en¹; sī'ön² [1. A twig or shoot of a tree or plant; hence, an off-shoot. 2. A child or descendant]. [magic lantern].

sciopticon: sai-öp'ti-kön¹; sī-öp'ti-eön² [A form of camera obscura or

scioptics: sai-öp'tiks¹; sī-öp'ties² [The art of producing luminous views of external objects in a darkened room, as by an arrangement of lenses].

scire facias [L.]: sai'ri fē'shi-as¹; sī'rē fā'shi-as² [Literally, "that you cause to know": a form of writ commanding the person against whom it is issued to show cause why a plaintiff should not have advantage on a judicial record].

scirrhus: sir'us¹, *Standard, C., & M., or skir'us¹, E., I., St., W., & Wr.*; sir'üs² or seir'üs² [Morbidly hardened]. Compare SCIRRHUS.

scirrhus: sir'us¹; sir'üs², *Standard, C., & M.*, noted also by Buchanan (1766) and Kenrick (1773); *E., I., St., W., & Wr. skir'us¹*—a pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A firm, hard, cancerous tumor].

scission: sish'an¹ or sig'an¹; sish'on² or sīzh'on². The first, recorded by *Standard & C.*, was indicated by Buchanan (1757-66); the second by Perry (1777). Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791). It is noted also by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* [The act of cutting or state of being cut].

scissors: siz'arz¹; sīs'ors² [A cutting implement]. [and R. I.].

Seltuate: sich'u-ēt¹ or sit'yu-ēt¹; sich'u-āt² or sit'yu-āt² [Town in Mass.

selurine: sai'yu-rin¹; si'yu-rin², *Standard, C., & M.; E., W., & Wr. sai'yu-rain¹; I. sai-yü'rain¹; St. sai-yü'rin¹* [Pert. to the squirrels and marmots].

selaff [Scot.]: sklaf¹; seläf². See ASK [In golf, to draw (a club) along the ground before hitting the ball].

Slater: slē'tar¹; slā'tēr² [Eng. family name].

Slav: sklāv¹; seläv² [Same as SLAV]. So also with its relatives **Slav'ic** and **Slav'ism**.

sclerosis: skh-rō'sis¹; sele-rō'sis² [Hardening of the tissue, as of the skin].—
sclerotic: skh-ret'ik¹; sele-rōt'ie² [Affected with sclerosis].

soff: skōf¹; seōf²; not skōf¹ [To speak with derision or scorn].

solecite: skōl'-sai¹; seōl'e-çit², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. skō'le-sai¹; I. skō'li-sai¹; St. skō-li'sai¹* [A mineral].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērñ, hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

sconce: skens¹; seŋg².

Sconce, the verb, meaning 'fine,' 'appears to be modern,' Dr. Richardson says. Dr. Johnson knew of no authority for it; and Archdeacon Todd quotes 'The Idler.' Milton used it in 1641. See his 'Prose Words' (ed. Bohn), vol. 2, p. 416.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 133, note. [s. 1873.]

The "New English Dictionary" cites W. Phillip (1598) and Minsheu (1617) as using the word, the first in the sense of "to fortify; entrench"; the second, "to fine; mulct."

[crowned].

Scone¹: skūn¹; seŋn² [Scot. village where Scottish kings were formerly

scone: skōn¹; seōn² [A thin cake baked on a griddle].

scoop, scoot. Pronounced as one syllable: skūp¹, seōōp²; skūt¹; seōōt².

scope: skōp¹; seōp² [A range of action or view].

[fected with scurvy].

scorbutic: skēr-biū'tik¹; seōr-bū'tie²; not skēr'bū-tik¹ [Relating to or af-

scorch: skērch¹; seōrch² [To discolor the surface by burning].

score: skōr¹; seōr²; not skōr¹. See O and compare FORCE; FORT [A record, as of an account, winning points in a game, etc.].

[superiority toward another].

scorn: skōrn¹; seōrn²; not skōrn¹. See O [Contempt, as from pride or a

scour: skaur¹; seour² [To clean, as by rubbing and washing].

scourge (*n.* & *v.*): skūrj¹; seūrj² [Whip; lash].

scout: skaut¹; seout² **I.** Watch. **II.** Ridicule; despise]. In the latter sense used by Marston in his "Dutch Courtezan" (1605) and by Shakespeare in "The Tempest" (1610).

This word has been used latterly as a verb active in a very different sense, and in better company than one could have imagined. . . . We sometimes find, in parliamentary speeches, that certain opinions or principles are *scouted*; still, however, with me, it passed for irreputious and demi-vulgar, till I found it used by one of the guardians of language as well as of religion and politics, the Anti-Jacobin Review.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1809.]

Reviews, newspapers, and parliamentary speeches are by no means safe guides in the use of words. It is to be regretted that the current language is taken so much from such sources, while the older and the better authorities lie neglected or forgotten. I do not mean to say that we should study an antiquated style or affect archaisms, but that we should be restrained, if not directed, by such authorities as Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

It is the opinion of the writer that in the development of the language the periodical press has done much more to elevate the tone of thought and the manner of speech than to debase it. The improvement has been secured gradually and still continues.

scrap: skrap¹; serāp² [A small piece].

scrape: skrēp¹; serāp² [To rub the surface of anything].

scratch: skrač¹; serāč² [To scrape the surface of].

scrawl: skrōl¹; serāl² [Unskilful writing].

scream: skrim¹; serēm² [Cry].

screed, screen. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skrid¹, serēd²; skrin¹, serēn².

screw: skrū¹; serū² **I.** *n.* Anything with a twisted thread used to tighten.

II. *v.* To tighten with a screw; twist; turn].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

scribe¹: skraib¹; serib² [1. One who is an expert penman. 2. In Bible history [S-], one of a body of learned men who expounded the religious law].

Scribe²: skrib¹; serib² [Fr. dramatist (1791-1861)].

scrim, scrimp, serlinge, scrip, script. The *i* in these words is pronounced short, as in "hit," not as long as in "isle" or "police." See I.

Scripture: skrip'chur¹ or -tiur¹; serip'chur² or -tūr² [The sacred writings of any people]. So also with all its relatives **Scriptur-al**, **Scriptur-al-ism**, **Scriptur-al-ist**, etc.

scrivener: skriv'n-ər¹; seriv'n-ēr², *Standard, E., & St.; C., I., M., W., & Wr. skriv'nar*¹.

Formerly also pronounced as two syllables and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skriv'n-ər¹ [One whose occupation is writing contracts, deeds, and other legal papers].

scrofula: skrof'yū-lə¹; serōf'yū-lə² [A morbid constitutional condition characterized by inflammation of the skin, etc.].

scrutin [Fr.]: skrū'tān'¹; serū'tān'² [Scrutiny; specif., the act of balloting or voting]. Compare SCRUTINY.

scrutinant: skrū'ti-nant¹; serū'ti-nant² [Observing closely; scrutinizing].—**scrutinize**: skrū'ti-naiz'; serū'ti-nīz² [To observe closely].—**scrutiny**: skrū'ti-ni'; serū'ti-ny² [Close examination, as of ballots cast at an election].

scrutoir: skrū'twār'¹; serū'twār'². Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skrū'twār'¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) skrū-tōr¹ [A cabinet-like writing-desk].

sculpture: skulp'chur¹ or skulp'tiur¹; seūlp'chur² or seūlp'tūr², but the latter borders on affectation [The fashioning of figures out of stone or the figures so fashioned].

scutage: skiū'tj'¹; seū'tag² [In Old Eng. law, an assessment levied on a knight's fee for furnishing the army].

Scutari: skū'ta-rī¹; seū'tā-rī². Same as SKUTARI.

Scutia: skiū'shū-ə¹; seū'shi-ə²; not skū'ti-ə¹ [A genus of Asiatic, African, and tropical American shrubs].

Scylla: sil'ə¹; sŷl'ə² [In classic myth, a sea-monster with six heads and twelve feet. See HOMER'S "Odyssey" bk. xii].

scythe (*n. & v.*): saith¹; sŷth²; not saith¹ [I. *n.* A long curved blade fitted to a snath and used for mowing. II. *v.* To cut or mow with a scythe].

Scythia: sih'ə-ə¹; sŷth'i-ə² [A country situated on the north shore of the Black Sea].

[northern shores of the Black Sea].

Scythian: sih'ə-ən¹; sŷth'i-an² [Ancient nomadic people living along the

Seythopolis: sai-thōp'o-lis¹; sŷ-thōp'o-lis² [Apocrypha].—**Seythopoll-tans**: sih'ə-pel'i-tanz¹; sŷth'o-pōl'i-tanz² [Apocrypha].

Seaford: sī'fərd¹; sē'ford² [Eng. seaside resort].

Seaforth: sī'fərth¹; sē'fōrth² [1. Scottish loch the name of which became the title of an earldom in the Mackenzie family. 2. A famous Scottish regiment].

seal, seam. These words are pronounced as one syllable: sīl¹, sēl²; sīm¹, sēm².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

seamstress: sīm'stres¹; sēm'strēs². *Wr.* sem'stris¹. The first pronunciation dates back to the time when pronunciation was indicated by Eng. dictionaries. It was noted also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855). Altho pronounced sem'stris¹ by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), it should be borne in mind that the word was spelt *sempstress* and *semstress* until 1871 and that this pronunciation merely reflects this spelling [A woman skilled in needle-work].

séance [Fr.]: sē"āns¹; sē"ānç² [A session or sitting, as of some deliberative or consultative assembly].

sear: sīr¹; sēr²; *not* sī'ar¹ [To cause to wither or shrivel, as by heat]. [pate SEER.]

search (*n.* & *v.*): sūrčh¹; sērch² [Look].

Searcy: sūr'si¹; sēr'cy² [A county or town in Arkansas].

Searle: sūr¹; sēr² [Eng. family name].

season (*n.* & *v.*): sī'zn¹; sē'gn².

Seba: sī'ba¹; sē'ba² [Bible].—**Sebam:** sī'bam¹; sē'bām² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sebastian: sī-bas'ti-an¹; se-bās'ti-an² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Sw. **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-an¹; se-bās'ti-an²; F. **Sébastien:** sē"bas'tyān¹; se"bās'tyān²; G. **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-an¹; se-bās'ti-an²; It. **Sebastiano:** sē-bās'ti-āno¹; se-bās'ti-āno²; L. **Sebastianus:** sī-bas'ti-ē-nus¹; se-bās'ti-ā-nūs²; Pg. **Sebastião:** sē-bās'ti-aun¹; se-bās'ti-oun²; Rus. **Sevastian:** sē-vās'ti-ān¹; se-vās'ti-ān².

Sebastopol: seh"as-tō'pōl¹ or sī-bas'to-pōl¹; sēb"as-tō'pōl² or se-bās'to-pōl² [Rus. seaport.].

Sebat: se-bāt¹; sē-bāt² [Bible].—**Sebenia:** sī"bī-nai'ā¹; sē"be-nī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sebenias:** sī"bī-nai'as¹; sē"be-nī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sebeon:** sī'bi-on¹; sē'be-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sebethai:** sī-beth'āi¹; se-bēth'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sebia:** sī-bai'ā¹; se-bī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sebnia:** seb-nai'ā¹; sēb-nī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Seboim:** sī-bō'im¹; se-bō'im² [Douai Bible].—**Secacah:** sī-kē'kā¹ or sek'ā-kā¹; se-cā'cā² or sēc'a-cā² [Bible].—**Sechenias:** sek'ti-nai'as¹; sēc'e-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sechia:** sī'ki-ā¹; sē'ei-a² [Douai Bible].—**Sechra:** sī-kro'nā¹; se-erō'na² [Douai Bible].—**Sechu, Secu:** sī'kiū¹; sē'eū² [Bible (R. V.)].

seckel: sek¹; sēk²; *not* sik¹ as commonly mispronounced [A variety of pear, so called from *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, who introduced it].

seclude: sī-klūd¹; se-elud²; *not* sī-klūd¹ [To spend in complete retirement].—**seclusion:** sī-klū'zōn¹; se-clū'zhon² [Solitude; retirement].

secondary: sek'an-dē-rī¹; sēc'on-dā-ry²; *not* sek'an-dā-rī¹ [Not of the first order, quality, or degree].

secret: sī'kret¹; sē'erēt² [Hidden from view or knowledge]. [SECRETE.]

secretary: sek'ri-tē-rī¹; sēc're-tā-ry² [One who attends to the correspondence of another].

secrete: sī-krīt¹; se-erēt² [To put in a place of concealment; hide]. [pate SECRET.]

secretion: sī-krī'shān¹; se-erē'shon² [The act of concealing, hiding, or storing; as, the secretion of milk in an animal body].

secretory: sī-krī'to-rī¹; se-erē'to-ry², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* se-krī'tūr-i¹; *I. & Buchanan* sī-krī'to-rī¹; *M. & Wr.* sī-krī'tar-i¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) se-krī'to-rī¹; Sheridan (1780) sek'ri-tur-i¹; Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Jameson (1827) sī'krī-tur-i¹ [Pert. to secretion].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

sectarian: sek-tār'i-an¹; sĕe-tār'i-an² [One who adheres to the beliefs and practises of a particular religious body]. Compare BARBARIAN. [sect].

sectary: sek'tə-rī¹; sĕe'ta-ry²; not sek-tē'rī¹ [An adherent of a particular

section: sek'shən¹; sĕe'shon² [A separate part].

sects: sekts¹; sĕets². Distinguish from SEX [Plural of **sect**: sekt¹; sĕet² (a body of persons who accept a particular creed or confession of faith)].

secund: sek'und¹, *Standard & St., or sī'kund¹, C., E., I., & W.*; sĕe'ünd² or sĕe'ünd². *M. si-kund¹; Wr. sī'kend¹* [Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only].

secundine: sek'un-din¹; sĕe'ün-dĭn², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E. se-kun'-doin¹; I. sī'kun-doin¹; W. & Wr. sek'an-doin¹* [In obstetrics, the afterbirth].

Secundus: si-kun'dus¹; se-eün'dūs² [Bible].—**Sedada:** sed'ə-də¹; sĕd'a-da² [Douai Bible].

sedan: si-dan'¹; se-dän'²; not sī-dan'¹ [A vehicle for one passenger consisting of a chair enclosed in a protective frame].

Sedan: si-dan'¹ or (*Fr.*) sə-dän'¹; se-dän² or (*Fr.*) se-dän'² [*Fr.* town].

sedate: si-dēt'¹; se-dāt'² [Characterized by habitual composure].

sedative: sed'ə-tiv¹; sĕd'a-tĭv² [A medicine having a soothing effect].

Sedecias: sed'i-sai'as¹; sĕd'e-qī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sedei:** sī'di-ai¹; sĕe'-de-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sedekias:** sed'i-kai'as¹; sĕd'e-ki'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sedentary: sed'en-tē-rī¹; sĕd'ĕn-tā-ry². By Buchanan (1757) se-den'tə-rī¹, but (1766) sed'en-tē-rī¹; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sed'en-tə-rī¹ [Accustomed to sit much or to work sitting].

Sedeur: sed'i-ūr¹; sĕd'e-ūr² [Douai Bible].

Sedlitz: zed'hts¹; sĕd'hts² [Bohemian village]. The aperient powder of the same name is pronounced sed'hts¹; sĕd'hts².

seduce: si-diūs'¹; se-dūc'²; not sī-dūs¹—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [To entice from the right].

see, seed, seel. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long: sī¹, sē²; sīd¹, sēd²; sīl¹, sēl².

Seelada: si-el'ə-də¹; se-ēl'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Seelye: sī'ly¹; sē'ly² [Am. family name].

seem, seen, seep. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long and in one syllable: sīm¹, sēm²; sīn¹, sēn²; sīp¹, sēp². Compare BEEN.

seethe: sīth¹; sēth²; not sīth¹ [To be in a state of boiling].

seer¹: sī'ar¹; sē'ēr² [One who perceives].

seer²: sīr¹; sēr² [One who foretells future events].

Segub: sī'gub¹; sē'güb² [Bible].

Seguin¹: si-gīn¹; se-gĭn² [A town in Texas].

Seguin²: sə-gaŋ'¹; se-gǎŋ'² [*Fr.* physician (1812-80)].

[1873].

Ségur: sē'gür'¹; se'gür'² [1. *Fr.* author (1753-1830). 2. *Fr.* general (1780-

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, fĕrn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Schesima: sɪ-hes'ɪ-mə¹; se-hēs'ɪ-mə² [Douai Bible]. [Swiss lake].

seiche: sēsh¹; seɕh² [A remarkable oscillation of water peculiar to the

seid: sē'id¹, *Standard & W., or* sɪd¹, *E., I., & W.*; se'ɪd² or sēd². *St.* sɪ'id¹ [One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed].

Seidl: zai'dl¹; sɪ'dl². More frequently heard sai'dl¹ [Hung. composer and musical director].

Seldlitz: sed'hts¹; sēd'hts² [Corrupt spelling of SEDLITZ].

seigneur [Fr.]: sē'nyūr¹; se'nyūr²; not sen-yōr¹ [Same as SEIGNIOR].—**seigneurial:** sin-yiūr'ri-al¹; sēn-yū'ri-al² [Pert. to a seignior].

seignior: sɪn'yər¹; sēn'yōr² [Lord]. Compare SIGNIOR, the spelling used by Shakespeare (First Folio edition 1623), Bacon, and others.

seine: sēn¹; seŋ². *I., St., & W.* sɪn¹ [Any encircling fishing-net].

Seine: sēn¹; seŋ² [Fr. river and dept.].

Seir: sɪ'rɪ¹; sē'rɪ² [Bible].—**Seira:** sɪ-ai'rə¹ or sɪ'r-rə¹; se-i'ra² or sē'i-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Seirah:** sɪ-ai'rā¹ or sɪ'r-rā¹; se-i'rā² or sē'i-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seirath:** sɪ-ai'rath¹ or sɪ'r-rath¹; se-i'rāth² or sē'i-rāth² [Bible]. [hold].

selsin, seizin: sɪ'zin¹; sē'zɪn² [Possession of land under a claim of a free-

selsmogram: saɪs'mo-gram¹; sɪs'mo-gram². In British usage the first syllable is pronounced saɪz¹; sɪs² [A record of earthquake phenomena].—**seismograph:** saɪs'or (*Brit.*) saɪs'mo-grāf¹; sɪs'or (*Brit.*) sɪs'mo-grāf² [An instrument for recording earthquake phenomena].—**seismography:** saɪs'or (*Brit.*) saɪs'mog'ra-fi¹; sɪs'or (*Brit.*) sɪs'mog'ra-fi² [The study of the phenomena of earthquakes].—**seismology:** saɪs'or (*Brit.*) saɪs'mol'o-jɪ¹; sɪs'or (*Brit.*) sɪs'mol'o-gy².

Sejanus: sɪ-jē'nus¹; se-jā'nūs² [Rom. courtier (-31)].

sejugous: seɟ'u-gus¹; seɟ'u-ğūs², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. sɪ'ju-gus¹; E. se-jū'gus¹; I. sɪ-jū'gus¹; W. sɪ-jū'gəs¹ [Having six pairs of leaflets].

Sela: sɪ'lə¹; sē'la² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Selah:** sɪ'lā¹; sē'lā² [Bible].—**Selah hammalekoth:** sɪ'lə-ha-mā'li-keθh¹ or -kōθh¹; sē'lā-hā-mā'le-kōθh² or -kōθh² [Bible].—**Selah:** sel'ə-hai¹; sē'lā-hi² [Douai Bible].—**Selaites:** sɪ'lə-aɪts¹; sē'lā-ɪts² [Douai Bible].—**Selebin:** sel'ə-bin¹; sē'lə-bɪn² [Douai Bible].

select (*a. & v.*): sɪ-lekt¹; se-lēet²; not sɪ-lekt¹.

Seled: sɪ'led¹; sē'lēd² [Bible].—**Selemia:** sel'ɪ-mai'ə¹; sē'l'e-mi'ə² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Selemias:** sel'ɪ-mai'əs¹; sē'l'e-mi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Selemiau:** sel'ɪ-mai'ē'ut¹; sē'l'e-mi-ā'y² [Douai Bible].—**Selemith:** sɪ-lɪ'mɪθ¹; se-lē'mɪθ² [Douai Bible].

selenium: sɪ-lɪ'n-um¹; se-lē'ni-um² [A non-metallic element employed in the transmission of photographs by electricity, etc.].

selenography: sel'ɪ-nog'rə-fi¹; sē'l'e-nōg'ra-fi² [The science of the study of the moon's surface].

Selenua: sel'ɪ-nū'ə¹; sē'l'e-nū'ə² [Apocrypha].—**Selethal:** sel'ɪ-thai¹; sē'l'e-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Seleucia:** sɪ-liū'shi-ə¹; se-lū'shi-ə² [Bible]. [sect].

Seleucian: sɪ-liū'si-ən¹; se-lū'qi-an² [A member of a 3d-century religious

Seleucidæ: sɪ-liū'si-dɪ¹; se-lū'qi-dē² [Syrian dynasty].

Seleucus: sɪ-liū'kus¹; se-lū'eūs² [King of Syria (350?-280? B. C.)].

1: artistic, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

Sellal: sel'1-ai¹; sël'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Selmaï**: sel'm-ai¹; sël'ma-i² [Douai Bible].—**Selomith**: si-lō'mith¹; se-lō'mith² [Douai Bible].

Selous: se-lū'¹; sē-lū'² [Eng. explorer (1851-1916)].

Sem: sem¹; sēm² [Bible].—**Semaath**: sem'1-ath¹; sēm'a-äth² [Douai Bible].—**Semachiah**: sem'a-kai'ä¹; sēm'a-si'ä² [Bible].—**Semala**: si-mē'ya¹ or si-mai'ä¹; se-mā'ya² or se-mi'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Semaiiah**: si-mē'vā¹ or si-mai'ä¹; se-mā'yā² or se-mi'ä² [Apocrypha].—**Semarith**: sem'a-rith¹; sēm'a-rith² [Douai Bible].—**Semathites**: sem'a-thait¹; sēm'a-thiit² [Douai Bible].—**Semeber**: sem'1-bar¹; sēm'e-bär² [Douai Bible].—**Semegarnabu**: sem'1-gär'na-biū¹; sēm'e-gär'na-bū² [Douai Bible].—**Sernei**: sem'1-ai¹; sēm'e-i² [Bible].—**Semeia**: si'm-ai'ä¹; sēm'e-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Semeias**: si'm-ai'ä¹; sēm'e-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Semeis**: si-mi'is¹; se-mē'is² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Semellius**: si-mel'1-us¹; se-mēl'1-üs² [Apocrypha].—**Semeria**: sem'1-rai'ä¹; sēm'e-rä'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Semeron**: sem'1-ren¹; sēm'e-rön² [Douai Bible].

semester: si-mes'tar¹; se-mēs'tēr² [A period or term of six months].

semi- (*prefix*): sem'1-¹; sēm'i-² [Half; partly; imperfectly].

Semida: si-mai'da¹; se-mi'da² [Douai Bible].—**Semidaites**: si-mai'di-cit¹; se-mi'da-it² [Douai Bible].—**Seminamoth**: si-min'a-meth¹; se-mi'n'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].

Seminole: sem'1-nōl¹; sēm'i-nōl² [An Amerind tribe of Florida].

semipedal: sem'i-ped-äl¹; sēm'1-pēd-äl², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & Wr.* sem-i-pi'däl¹; *St.* sem-ip'e-däl¹; *W.* si-mip'i-däl¹. By Bailey (1732) stressed *sem'ipedal*; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *semipe'dal*; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) *se-mip'i-däl¹*; and by Smart (1840) *sem-i-ped'äl¹* [Consisting of half a foot in measure].

Semiramide: sēm'mi-rā'mi-dē¹; se'mi-rā'mi-dē² [Opera by Rossini].

Semiramis: si-mir'ä-mis¹ or sem'1-rä-mis¹; se-mir'a-mis² or sēm'i-ra-mis² [Semi-mythical Asiatic queen].

Semis: si'mis¹; sēm'mis² [Apocrypha].—**Semlai**: sem'h-ai¹; sēm'la-i² [Douai Bible].

Sempach: zem'pūh¹; sēm'pāh² [Swiss town].

sempstress: semp'stres¹; sēm'p'strēs² [A seamstress].

Senaah: si-nē'ā¹ or sen'1-ā¹; se-nā'ä² or sēn'a-ä² [Bible].

Senaal: sen'1-ai¹; sēn'a-i² [Douai Bible].

[2. Amerind tribe].

Seneca: sen'1-kä¹; sēn'e-eä² [1. Roman philosopher (B. C. 3-65 A. D.)

Senegal: sen'1-göl'¹; sēn'e-gäl'² [River and colony in Fr. W. Africa].

senegin: sen'1-jin¹; sēn'e-gin². *C. & E.* sen'e-gin¹ [A poisonous chemical compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic].

Seneh: si'nä¹; sē'ne² [Bible].

seneschal: sen'ä-shäl¹; sēn'e-shäl². Buchanan (1766) si'nes-kal¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sen'es-kal¹ [An official in the household of a medieval prince; also (Eng.), a cathedral official. The term is now rarely used].

senhor [Pg.]: sē-nyör'¹; sen'nyör'² [Sir; Mr.: used as a title of address or respect].—**senhora** [Pg.]: sē-nyō'ra¹; se-nyō'rä² [Fem. of SENHOR].—**senhorita** [Pg.]: sē'nyō-rä'ä¹; se'nyō-rä'ä² [Miss].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɒl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

senile: si'nail¹; sē'nīl², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by most of the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855). *C. & Perry* (1777) si'nīl¹; Knowles (1835) si-nail¹ [Affected by old age or its infirmities].

senior: sīn'yər¹; sēn'yor², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. sīn'i-ər¹; I. & St. sī'ni-ər¹*. By Buchanan (1757) sīn'yur¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) sī'ni-ur¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sīnyur¹ [One who is older than another].

Senir: sī'nr¹; sē'nir² [Bible].

Sennaab: sen'i-ab¹; sēn'a-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Sennaar:** sen'i-ūr¹; sēn'a-ār² [Douai Bible].—**Sennacherib:** se-nak'i-rib¹; sē-nāc'e-rib² [Bible].—**Senneser:** sen'i-sar¹; sēn'e-sēr² [Douai Bible].

sennight: sen'ait¹ or sen'it¹; sēn'tit² or sēn'it² [A period of seven (days and) nights; a week].

My love for Nature is as old as I:
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich sennights more, my love for her.

TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* l. 30. [1851.]

señor [Sp.]: sē-nyōr¹; sē-nyōr² [Sir; Mr.: a title of address or respect].—**señora** [Sp.]: sē-nyōrā¹; sē-nyōrā² [Fem. of señor].—**señorita**: [Sp.] sē'nyō-rī'tā¹; sē'nyō-rī'tā² [Miss].

sensual: sen'shu-əl¹; sēn'shu-al²; *not* sen'siu-əl¹ [Pert. to the body or to the physical senses]. So also with its relatives **sensualism**, **sensualist**, **sensualize**, **sensuous**, etc.

sentience: sen'shi-ens¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shens¹; sēn'shi-ēng² or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēng². [The state of being sentient].—**sentient:** sen'shi-ent¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shent¹; sēn'shi-ēnt² or (*colloq.*) sēn'shēnt² [Possessing the power of sense; having sensation or feeling].

sentiment: sen'ti-ment¹; sēn'ti-mēnt². See -MENT [Refined and tender emotion or susceptibility to it].

Senua: si-niū¹ or sen'yu-a¹; se-nū² or sēn'yu-a² [Bible].—**Senuah:** si-niū¹ or sen'yu-ā¹; se-nū² or sēn'yu-ā² [Bible].—**Seorim:** sī-ō'rim¹; sē-ō'rim² [Bible].

sepal: sep'al¹ or sī'pal¹; sēp'al² or sē'pal², *Standard, C., & M.; I. & St. sī'pal¹; E., W., & Wr. sī'pal¹* [One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx. See CALYX].

separate¹ (a.): sep'a-rit¹; sēp'a-rat² [Considered apart from others; not

separate² (v.): sep'a-rēt¹; sēp'a-rāt² [To take apart; disconnect; disjoin].

separation: sep'a-rō'shan¹; sēp'a-rā'shon² [The act or process of separating. See SEPARATE (v.)].—**separatist:** sep'a-ra-tist¹; sēp'a-ra-tist²; *not* sep'a-rē-tist¹ [An advocate of separation].

Sephaath: sef'i-ath¹; sēf'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephama:** sef'a-ma¹; sēf'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Sephemoth:** sef'a-moth¹ or sef'a-mōth¹; sēf'a-mōth² or sef'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephar:** sī'far¹; sē'fār² [Bible].—**Sepharad:** sī-fē-rad¹ or sef'a-rad¹; se-fā-rād² or sēf'a-rād² [Bible].—**Sepharvaim:** sef'ar-vē'im¹; sēf'ar-vē'im² [Bible].—**Sepharvites:** sī-far-vait¹ or sī-fār'vait¹; sēf'ar-vits² or sef'ar'vits² [Bible].—**Sephata:** sef'a-ta¹; sēf'a-tā² [Bible].—**Sephathia:** sef'a-tai¹; sēf'a-ti² or sēf'a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Sephathias:** sef'a-tai'as¹; sēf'a-ti'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sephel:** sī-fi-ai¹; sēfi-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sephela:** sī-fi-lai¹; se-fē-la² [Apocryphal].—**Sephion:** sī-fi-en¹; sēfi-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sephora:** sī-fō-rā¹; se-fō-ra² [Douai Bible].—

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; nēt, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Sephuphan: si-fiū'fan¹; se-fū'fan² [Douai Bible].—**Septhai:** sep'thi-ai¹; sēp'tha-i² [Douai Bible]. [ment].

Septuagint: sep'tiu-a-jint¹; sēp'tū-a-ġint² [Gr. version of the Old Testament].
sepulcher, sepulchre (n. & v.): sep'ul-kār¹; sēp'ul-eēr². Formerly, both the noun and the verb were stressed also on the penultimate.

The accent of this [sepul'chre, substantive] was shifted to the antepenult before that of the verb. Fairfax has used it both ways [1600]:

As if his work should his sepul'cher be. *Tasso* 1, st. 25.

The sacred armies, and the godly knight

Who the great sepulcher of Christ did free. *Tasso* st. 1.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 363. [London, 1784.]

In using the verb Shakespeare and Milton employed the stress on the penult:

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her's thence,

Or, at the least, in her's sepul'chre thine.

SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2. [1591.]

And so sepul'cher'd in such pomp dost lie,

That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

MILTON *Verses on Shakespeare*.

But Ben Jonson (1616) used the same accentuation as we do to-day:

I am glad to see that time survive,

When merit is not sepulcher'd alive. *Epigrammes* lxiiv.

By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) the noun was stressed sepul'chre, but by the rest of the earlier lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster (1828), the stress was indicated sep'ulchre. Walker (1809) in his treatment of the word as a noun claimed that "Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable," and to prove it cited quotations in which the word was used as a verb. See above.

The verb was stressed on the first syllable by Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828), but on the second by Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791 & 1809), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [I. n. A burial-place. II. v. To place in a grave; bury].

sepulture: sep'al-chur¹ or -tiur¹; sēp'ul-chur² or -tūr² [The act of putting the dead body of a person in the grave].

sequel: si'kwel¹; sē'kwēl² [That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened]. Compare SEQUELA.

sequela [L.]: si-kwī'la¹; se-kwē'la² [One who or that which follows]. Compare SEQUEL.—**sequelæ:** si-kwī'li¹; se-kwē'li² [Pl. of SEQUELA].

sequestrate: si-kwes'trēt¹; se-kwēs'trāt²; not sek'wis-trēt¹ [To confiscate].

sequestration: sek'wes-trē'shān¹; sēk'wēs-trā'shon², *Standard, C., & St.; E. & M.* si-kwes-trē'shān¹; I. sek-wes-trē'shān¹; W. sī'kwes-trē'shān¹; W. sek-wis-trē'shān¹ [The act of confiscating property].

sequestrator: sek'wes-trē'ter¹; sēk'wēs-trā'tör². *M.* si'kwes-trē-tar¹. By Perry (1777) and Webster (1828) si-kwes-trē'ter¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) the stress was put on the first syllable; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the third [One who confiscates].

sequin: si'kwīn¹; sē'kwīn² [Venetian coin].

Sequoia: si-kwēi'a¹; se-kwōi'a² [A genus of giant trees of the pine family].

ser-. A trigraph which in English is pronounced in several ways when forming a separate syllable: (1) ser¹, sēr², as in "seraph"; (2) sār¹, sār², as in "sergeant"; (3) sūr¹, sēr², as in "sermon," "serpent," "service." See these words.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

seraglio: sē-rā'lyo¹ or se-ral'yo¹; sē-rā'lyo² or sē-rāl'yo² [A harem].

Serah: sī'rā¹; sē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seralah:** sī-rē'yā¹ or sī-rai'ā¹; se-rā'yā² or se-rī'ā² [Bible].

Serajevo: sē"ra-yē'vo¹; sē"ra-yē'vo² [Bosnian district and capital].

seraph: ser'af¹; sēr'af² [One of the highest orders of angels].—**seraphic:** sī-raf'ik¹; se-rāf'ie² [Pert. to the seraphim].—**seraphim:** ser'a-fim¹; sēr'a-fim² [Plural of SERAPH].

Serapis: sī-rē'pis¹; se-rā'pis² [Egypt. god of the lower world].

seraskier: ser'as-kīr¹; sēr"as-kēr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ser-as-kīr¹; *E., I., & St.* se-ras'kīr¹; *Wr.* sī-ras'kīr¹ [The Turkish minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army].

Serebia: ser"i-bai'a¹; sēr"e-bī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sered:** sī'red¹; sēr'ed² [Bible].—**Seredites:** sī'ri-daitis¹; sēr'e-dits² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sereser:** sī-rī'ser¹; se-rē'sēr² [Douai Bible].

sergeant: sūr'jant¹; sār'gant². The pronunciation sūr'jant¹ noted by *C. & Wr.* as in use is now seldom if ever heard, but was preferred by Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849). This word is spelt also *serjeant*, but pronounced the same way. See BEAUCLERK, CLERK, DERBY, MERCHANT **1**. A non-commissioned military officer. **2**. A police officer ranking next below a lieutenant. **3**. Formerly, in Eng., a barrister of the highest rank].

Sergeant: sūr'jant¹; sār'jant² [Am. family name].

Sergius: sūr'ji-us¹; sēr'gi-ūs² [Bible].

series: sī'rīz¹; sē'rēs². *M., St., & Wr.* sī'ri-īz¹, which is noted as alternative also by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* [A number of things arranged in a stated or given order; also, the order itself]. [India].

Seringapatam: se-rīŋ"ga-pə-tam¹; sē-rīŋ"ga-pa-tām² [City in Brit. India].

serjeant: sūr'jant¹; sār'jant² [See SERGEANT].

sermon: sūr'mən¹; sēr'mon². A word formerly (1225) spelt *sarmun*, the form *sarmant* being in use as late as 1765, to which perhaps the pronunciation sūr'mun¹, once in fashionable use and looked upon by Walker as "a mark of the lowest vulgarity," may be traced. See CLERK.

Seron: sī'rōn¹; sēr'rōn² [Apocrypha].

serpent: sūr'pēt¹; sēr'pēt². Compare SERMON [A scaly limbless reptile].

serpentine: sūr'pen-tain¹ or -tin¹; sēr'pēn-tīn² or -tīn² [Pert. to a serpent; also, winding, sinuous; as, a *serpentine* dance in which wavy effects are obtained by the use of a long flowing skirt under colored lights].

Serug: sī'rug¹; sēr'rug² [Bible].

servant: sūr'vənt¹; sēr'vant². See quotation.

As late as his own day Walker (1732-1807) had to admit that "even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir your servant*, though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity" [1791].

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 96. [H. '04.]

Servetus: sər-vī'tus¹; sēr-vē'tūs² [Span. theologian (1511-53)].

service: sūr'vis¹; sēr'viq². Formerly pronounced sūr'vis¹, an idiosyncrasy with people of fashion who aped the pronunciation of the street. Compare SERVANT [Any work done for the benefit of another].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

serviette: *sūr*'vi-et'¹ or *ser*'vyet'¹; *sēr*'vi-ēt'² or *sēr*'vyēt'² [Fr., a table-napkin].

servile: *sūr*'vil¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or *sūr*'vail¹, *E., I., M., & St.;* *sēr*'vil² or *sēr*'vil². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain, which for nearly a century (1777 to 1855) favored the *i* short [Pert. to a servant or a slave; held in subjection].

servitude: *sūr*'vi-tiūd¹; *sēr*'vi-tūd² [A state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand].

Sesai: *sī*'sai¹ or *sī*'si-ai¹; *sē*'sī² or *sē*'sa-i² [Douai Bible].

sesame: *ses*'ə-mi¹; *sēs*'a-me². Formerly *ses*'əm¹ (Webster, 1828) and *sī*'-səm¹ (Reid, 1844) [1. An East-Indian herb. 2. One of two passwords, "Open sesame," used to gain admission to the robbers' den in the "Arabian Nights Entertainment" story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"].

Sesis: *sī*'sis¹; *sē*'sis² [Apocrypha].

Sesostri: *si*-ses'tris¹; *se*-sös'tris² [Legendary Egypt. king].

sesquipedal: *ses*'kwi-ped'¹al¹, *Standard & C.,* or *ses*-kwip'¹-däl¹, *E., M., W., & Wr.;* *sēs*'kwi-pēd'²al² or *sēs*-kwip'²e-däl²; *I. & Buchanan* (1757) *ses*'kwip-i-däl¹; *St. ses*'kwi-pi'¹däl¹. By Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *ses*-kwip'¹-däl; Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *ses*'kwi-pi'¹däl¹. Dr. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable, Ash (1775) placed it on the third [Sesquipedalian].—**sesquipedalian:** *ses*'kwi-pi-dē'¹li-an¹; *sēs*'-kwi-pe-dä'²li-an².

A *Sesquipedalian*, one that is a foot and a half high. *Sesquipedalian* words used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words: words that are very long, consisting of many syllables.

BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [1656.]

sessile: *ses*'il¹; *sēs*'il² [Not supported by a stalk or stem: said of certain flowers].

sesterce: *ses*'tūrs¹; *sēs*'tērg². Same as SESTERTIUS.

sestertius: *ses*-tūr'shi-us¹; *sēs*-tēr'shi-ūs² [Roman coin].

Sesthel: *ses*'fhel¹; *sēs*'thēl² [Apocrypha].

sestina: *ses*-ti'nä¹; *sēs*-ti'na² [A form of Romance verse].

sestine: *ses*'tin¹ or -tain¹; *sēs*'tin² or -tin² [Same as SESTINA].

Seth: *sefh*¹; *sēth*² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Sethur:** *sī*'-fhur¹; *sē*'thūr² [Bible].

Seti: *sē*'ti¹; *se*'ti² [One of the several Pharaohs who ruled Egypt].

setireme: *sī*'ti-rīm¹; *sē*'ti-rēm². *Wr.* *set*'i-rīm¹, so also Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) [An oar-like limb of an aquatic insect].

Seton: *sī*'tän¹; *sē*'ton² [1. Am. philanthropist (1774-1821), founder of the Sisters of Charity in America. 2. Eng.-Am. naturalist (1860-)].

Setrai: *set*'ri-ai¹; *sēt*'ra-i² [Douai Bible].

set-to: *set*'=tū'¹; *sēt*'=tōō'² [A bout at fighting].

Sevastopol: *si*-vas'to-pōl¹ or *sev*'as-tō'pol¹; *se*-väs'to-pōl² or *sēv*'as-tō'pōl²
Same as SEBASTOPOL.

Seveneh: *si*-ven'ä¹; *se*-vën'e² [Bible (R. V.)].

sevensnight: *sen*'nait¹ or *sen*'it¹; *sēn*'nīt² or *sēn*'it² [Obsolete form of SEN-
[NIGHT].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

several: sev'ər-əl¹; sēv'ēr-al². A word frequently slurred sev'rəl¹, but one of which every syllable should be pronounced [Being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large]. [205-235].

Severus: si-vī'rus¹; se-vē'rūs² [Two Rom. emperors: (1) 146-211; (2)

Sévigé (de): də sē'vī'nyē'¹; de sē'vī'nyē'² [Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Fr. letter-writer (1626-96)].

Seville: sev'il¹ or si-vī'¹ or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē¹; sēv'il² or se-vīl'² or (Sp.) se-vīl'yē² [Sp. province and its capital].

Sèvres: sā'vr¹; sē'vr² [Fr. porcelain-manufacturing town].

sew: sō¹; sō². If judged by analogy this is an abnormal pronunciation in English, where *ew* in *dew*, *few*, *hew*, *mew*, *new*, is pronounced as in "feud." Dr. Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," s.v.) points out that in the 17th century *sew* was sometimes rimed with *clue* and *new*. In Scotland the word is pronounced shū¹ [To fasten together or work upon with needle and thread].

sewage: siū'ij¹; sū'āg² [Waste-matter carried off by drainage-water].

sewer¹: sō'ər¹; sō'ēr² [One who sews with a needle and thread]. [table].

sewer²: siū'ər¹; sū'ēr² [One who formerly provided service or served at

sewer³: siū'ər¹; sū'ēr². This word is recorded by Cowell (1607) and Coles (1676). The latter noted that it was corruptly called *shore*. Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1809) all indicated sūr¹ as preferred; Smart (1840), who also noted sūr¹, added, "vulgarly pronounced shōr¹." Enfield (1807) and Wright (1855) recorded siū'ər¹; Knowles (1835) sū'ər¹; but shōr¹ was supported by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844). The corrupt pronunciation was current in England as late as 1833, and it is condemned by Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language," p. 46 [A conduit for sewage].

sewerage: siū'ər-ij¹; sū'ēr-āg² [Sewage or a system of sewers].

sexagenary: seks-aj'ī-nē-rī¹; sēks-āg'e-nā-ry². Webster (1828) and Wright (1855) sēks'a-je-ner-ī¹ [One who is sixty years old; also, something composed of 60 parts]. [fore Lent].

Sexagesima: seks'ə-jes'ī-mā¹; sēks'a-gēs'ī-mā² [The second Sunday be-

sextile: seks'til¹ or seks'tail¹; sēks'til² or sēks'til². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Measured by a distance of 60 degrees].

Seychelles: sē'shel'ī¹; sē'ghēl'² [Islands in Indian Ocean].

Seymour: sī'mōr¹; sē'mōr² [Eng. family name].

sforzando: sfor-tsān'dō¹; sfōr-tsān'dō² [It., sounded with sudden explosive force; a direction in music].

sh. This digraph, assumed from the common spelling, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *wish*, opening in *she*. In Key 1 it is indicated by the symbol sh, and in Key 2 by sh. See KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION, p. xxxvi. It is represented in the common spelling by:

(1) *sh*, as in *show*, *shadow*, *wash*, etc.; (2) *si*, *ssi*, *s(e)*, *sc(i)*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *pension*, *passion*, *Asia*, *nauseate*, *conscience*, so in *sugar*, *issue*, etc.; (3) *ti*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, etc.; (4) *ci(i)*, *cc*, *che*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *provincial*, *ancient*, *vicious*, etc., *ocean*, etc., *luncheon*, etc. If *sh* sounds of this sort occur in two successive syllables, the former is often sounded *s*, as in pronunciation (pro-nun'si-ē'shān); (5) *ch* after *l*, *r*, final, as in *filch*, *pinch*, pro-

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

nounced *sh* by British authorities, and in many strange words mainly from French, as *champagne*, *charade*, *chevalier*, etc., *capuchin*, *machine*, etc. Compare *ch*.

FRANCIS A. MARCH, Sr. in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 2197. [1903.]

Shaalabbin: *shē'a-lab'im*¹; *shā'a-lāb'im*² [Bible. Same as SHAALBIN].—**Shaalbim:** *shu-al'bum*¹; *sha-al'bum*² [Bible].—**Shaalbonite:** *shē-al'bo-nait*¹ or *shu-al'bo-nait*²; *shā-al'bo-nit*² or *sha-al'bo-nit*² [Bible].—**Shaalim:** *shē'a-lim*¹; *shā'a-lim*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaaph:** *shē'af*¹; *shā'af*² [Bible].—**Shaaraim:** *shē'a-rē'im*¹; *shā'a-rā'im*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaashgaz:** *shē-ash'gaz*¹; *shā-ash'gāz*² [Bible].—**Shab-bethai:** *shab'i-thai*¹; *shāb'e-thi*² [Bible].—**Shachia:** *shā-ka'i*¹ or *shak'i-a*¹; *shā-ē'i-a*² or *shāē'i-a*² [Bible].—**Shaddai:** *shad'i-ai*¹ or *shad'ai*¹; *shād'a-i*² or *shād'i*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shadrach:** *shē-drak*¹; *shā'drak*² [Bible].

shaft: *shaft*¹; *shāft*² [1. An excavation, as in a mine. 2. That part of a column between the capital and the base]. See *ASK*.

Shage: *shē'gī*¹; *shā'gē*² [Bible].—**Shaharaim:** *shē'hā-rē'im*¹; *shā'ha-rā'im*² [Bible].—**Shahazimah:** *shē'hā-zai'mā*¹ or *shā-haz'i-mā*¹; *shā'ha-zī'mā*² or *shā-hāz'i-mā*² [Bible].—**Shahazumah:** *shē'hā-zū'mā*¹ or *shā-haz'u-mā*¹; *shā'ha-zū'mā*² or *shā-hāz'u-mā*² [Bible (R. V.)].

shake: *shēk*¹; *shāk*² [To move up and down or to and fro].

shako: *shak'o*¹; *shāk'o*². [A military hat of box or bear-skin type].

While the *shako* was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation was *shak'o* among the officers, but *shā-kū*¹ in the ranks.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 606. [Oxford, 1910.]

Shalem: *shē'lem*¹; *shā'lē*² [Bible].—**Shallim:** *shē'lim*¹; *shā'lim*² [Bible].—**Shalisha:** *sha-lai'sha*¹ or *shal'i-shā*¹; *sha-li'sha*² or *shāl'i-shā*² [Bible].—**Shalishah:** *sha-lai'shā*¹ or *shal'i-shā*¹; *sha-li'shā*² or *shāl'i-shā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shallecheth:** *shal'i-keth*¹; *shāl'e-ceth*² [Bible].

shallot: *sha-let*¹; *sha-lōt*² [A kitchen vegetable allied to garlic].

Shallum: *shal'um*¹; *shāl'um*² [Bible].—**Shallun:** *shal'un*¹; *shāl'un*² [Bible].—**Shalmal:** *shal'mai*¹ or *shal'mi-ai*¹; *shāl'mi*² or *shāl'ma-i*² [Bible].—**Shalman:** *shal'man*¹; *shāl'man*² [Bible].—**Shalmaneser:** *shal'man-i-zer*¹; *shāl'man-ē'gēr*² [Bible].—**Shama:** *shē'mā*¹; *shā'mā*² [Bible].

shaman: *shā'man*¹, *Standard, M., & W., or sham'an*¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; *shā'man*² or *shām'an*²; *Wr. shē'men*¹ [A medicine-man or priest-doctor among Siberian tribes].

Shamarlah: *sham'a-rai*¹ or *shā-mūr'yā*¹; *shām'a-rī*² or *shā-mār'yā*² [Bible].—**Shamed:** *shē'med*¹; *shā'mēd*² [Bible].—**Shamer:** *shē'mer*¹; *shā'mēr*² [Bible].—**Shamgar:** *sham'gar*¹; *shām'gār*² [Bible].—**Shamhuth:** *sham'huth*¹; *shām'hūth*² [Bible].—**Shamir:** *shē'mar*¹; *shā'mir*² [Bible].—**Shamma:** *sham'a*¹; *shām'a*² [Bible].—**Shammah:** *sham'ā*¹; *shām'ā*² [Bible].—**Shammal:** *sham'i-ai*¹ or *shām'ai*¹; *shām'a-i*² or *shām'i*² [Bible].—**Shammoth:** *sham'oth*¹ or *shām'oth*¹; *shām'ōth*² or *shām'ōth*² [Bible].—**Shammua:** *shā-miū'a*¹; *shā-mū'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shammuah:** *shā-miū'a*¹; *shā-mū'a*² [Bible (R. V.)].

[thoroughly]

shampoo: *sham-pū*¹; *shām-pō*² [To lather, rub, and wash (the head)]

Shamsheral: *sham'shi-rai*¹ or *shām'shi-rē'ai*¹; *shām'she-rī*² or *shām'she-rā*² [Bible].

Shanghal: *shan'hai*¹ or *shān-hā'i*¹; *shāng'hi*² or *shāng-hā'i*² [Chin. spt.].

shanghai: *shan'hai*¹; *shāng'hi*² [A former breed of domestic fowls].

sha'n't, shan't: *shant*¹; *shānt*² [Shall not].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; øil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Shapham: shē'fām¹; shā'fām² [Bible].—**Shaphan:** shē'fān¹; shā'fān² [Bible].—**Shaphat:** shē'fat¹; shā'fat² [Bible].—**Shapher:** shē'fēr¹; shā'fēr² [Bible].—**Sharai:** sha-rē'āi¹ or shā'rē'āi¹; sha-rā'ī² or shā'rī² [Bible].—**Sharaim:** sha-rē'im¹; sha-rā'im² [Bible].—**Sharar:** shē'rār¹; shā'rar² [Bible].—**Sharezer:** sha-rī'zer¹; sha-rē'zer² [Bible].—**Sharon:** shar'en¹; shār'on² [Bible].—**Sharonite:** shar'an-ūt¹; shār'on-ūt² [Bible].—**Sharuhē:** sha-rū'hēn¹; sha-ru'hēn² [Bible].—**Shashai:** shē'shai¹; shā'shai² [Bible].—**Shashak:** shē'shak¹; shā'shak² [Bible].—**Shaul:** shē'ul¹; shā'ul² [Bible].—**Shaulites:** shē'ul-aits¹; shā'ul-its² [Bible].—**Shaveh:** shē'vei¹; shā'vē² [Bible].—**Shaveh-Kiriathaim:** shē've-kir'ī-a-thē'im¹; shā'vē-kir'ī-a-thā'im² [Bible].—**Shavsha:** shav'shō¹; shāv'sha² [Bible].

sheaf: shīf¹; shēf². Compare SHEATH [A quantity of stalks of cut grain bound together].

Sheal: shī'al¹; shē'al² [Bible].—**Shealtiel:** shī-al'ti-el¹; shē-āl'ti-ēl² [Bible].

shear: shīr¹; shēr². Compare SHEER [To clip close with shears or scissors].—**shears:** shēr¹; shērs² [A two-bladed cutting instrument].

Sheariah: shī'ə-rai'ā¹ or shī-ār'yā¹; shē'a-rī'ā² or she-ār'yā² [Bible].—**Shear-jashub:** shī'ar-jē'shub¹ or shī'ar-jash'ub¹; shē'ār-jā'shūb² or shē'ār-jāsh'ūb² [Bible].

Shearman: shūr'mān¹; shēr'mān² [Eng. & Am. family name].

sheath: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATHE [A close-fitting protective case or envelop].

sheathe: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATH [To place in a sheath].

sheaths: shīthz¹; shēthz² [Plural of SHEATH].

sheave: shīv¹; shēv² [To gather so as to make a sheaf or sheaves]. Compare SHEAF.

Sheba: shī'bā¹; shē'bā² [Bible].—**Shebah:** shī'bā¹; shē'bā² [Bible].—**Shebam:** shī'bām¹; shē'bām² [Bible].—**Shebaniah:** shēb'a-na'i'ā¹; shēb'a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Shebarim:** shēb'a-rīm¹ or shī-bē'rīm¹; shēb'a-rīm² or she-bā'rīm² [Bible].—**Shebat:** shī'bat¹; shē'bat². Same as SEBAT. —**Sheber:** shī'bēr¹; shē'bēr² [Bible].—**Shebna:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible].—**Shebnah:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sheboygan: shī-boi'gān¹; she-bōy'gān² [County and town in Wis.].

Shebuel: shī-biū'el¹ or shēb'yū-el¹; she-bū'ēl² or shēb'yū-ēl² [Bible].—**Shecaniah:** shēk'a-na'i'ā¹ or shī-kan'ya¹; shē'e-nī'ā² or she-cān'yā² [Bible].—**Shechem:** shī'kem¹; shē'ēm² [Bible].—**Shechemites:** shī'kem-aits¹; shē'ēm-its² [Bible].

Shechinah: shī-kai'nā¹; she-ēi'nā² [Same as SHEKINAH].

Shedeur: shed'ī-ur¹ or shī'di-ur¹; shēd'e-ūr² or shē'de-ūr² [Bible].

Sheelah: shī'lā¹; shē'lā² [An Ir. feminine personal name].

sheep, sheer, sheet. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: shīp¹, shēp²; shīr¹, shēr². shīt¹, shēt².

Sheerah: shī'ī-rā¹; shē'e-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sheharlah:** shī'hā-rai'ā¹; shē'hā-rī'ā² [Bible].

sheik, sheikh: shik¹ or shēk¹; shēk² or shēk². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England as indicated by Murray's "New English Dictionary" [In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia and Egypt, an old or a venerable man; also, the leader of a religious organization].

Sheila: shī'lā¹; shē'lā² [Variant form of SHEELAH].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

shekel: shek'el¹; shëk'ël². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827) shi'kl¹ [One of several ancient Hebrew coins of gold, silver, or bronze].

Shekinah: shi-kai'na¹; she-ki'na²; *W7*. shek'i-nā¹ [In Jewish theology, a glory or refulgent light symbol of the Divine Presence].

Shelah: shi'lā¹; shē'lā² [Bible]. Compare SHEELAH.—**Shelanites**: shi'-lən-aits¹; shē'lan-its² [Bible].—**Shelemlah**: shē'lā-mai'ā¹ or shu-len'i'yā¹; shē'l'e-mi'ā² or she-lēm'ya² [Bible].—**Sheleph**: shi'lef¹; shē'lēf² [Bible].—**Shesh**: shi'lesh¹; shē'lēsh² [Bible].

shellac: she-lak'¹ or shel'ak¹; shē-lāc'² or shēl'āc². In Great Britain the stress is put upon the first syllable; in the United States, upon the last [A resinous substance used for varnish].

Shelomi: shi-lō-mai¹ or shel'o-mai¹; she-lō-mi² or shēl'o-mi² [Bible].—**Shelomith**: shi-lō-mith¹ or shel'o-mith¹; she-lō-mith² or shēl'o-mith² [Bible].—**Shelomoth**: shi-lō-mōth¹ or shē'lō-mōth¹; she-lō-mōth² or shē'lō-mōth² [Bible].—**Shelumiel**: shi-lū-mi-el¹; she-lū-mi-ēl¹ [Bible].—**Shem**: shem¹; shēm² [Bible].—**Shema**: shi'-ma¹; shē'ma² [Bible].—**Shemaah**: shi-mē'ā¹ or shem'i-ā¹; she-mā'ā² or shēm'a-ā² [Bible].—**Shemaiah**: shi-mē'yā¹ or shu-mai'yā¹; she-mā'yā² or shē-mi'yā² [Bible].—**Shemariah**: shem'ē-rai'ā¹ or shu-mār'yā¹; shēm'a-rī'ā² or shē-mār'ya² [Bible].—**Shemeber**: shem-i-bar¹; shēm-ē'bēr² [Bible].—**Shemed**: shi'med¹; shē'mēd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shemer**: shi'mar¹; shē'mēr² [Bible].—**Shemida**: shi-mai'dā¹; she-mi'dā² [Bible]. Same as SHEMIDA].—**Shemida**: shi-mai'dā¹; she-mi'dā² [Bible]. Same as SHEMIDA].—**Shemida**: shi-mai'dā¹; she-mi'dā² [Bible]. Same as SHEMIDA].—**Shemiramoth**: shi-mir'ā-mōth¹ or shu-mai'ra-mōth¹; she-mir'ā-mōth² or shē-mi'ra-mōth² [Bible].—**Shemuel**: shi-mi'u-el¹ or shem'yu-el¹; she-mū'ēl² or shēm'yu-ēl² [Bible].—**Shen**: shen¹; shēn² [Bible]. [town in Va.]

Shenandoah: shen'an-dō'ā¹; shēn'an-dō'ā² [Valley, river, county, and

Shenazar: shi-nē-zar¹; she-nā-zar² [Bible].—**Shenir**: shi'nār¹; shē'nir² [Bible]. [New Testament].

Sheol: shi'ol¹; shē'ol² [Hebrew, Hell (*Prov.* xxvii, 20), the Hades of the

Shepham: shi'fām¹; shē'fām² [Bible].—**Shephathlah**: shēf'a-thai'ā¹ or shi-fai'ū'yā¹; shēf'a-thi'ā² or shē-fāth'yā² [Bible].—**Shephatiah**: shēf'a-tai'ā¹; shēf'a-ti'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shepher**: shi'far¹; shē'fēr² [Bible (R. V.)].

shepherd: shēp'ard¹; shēp'ērd²; *not* shēp'hārd¹. Compare COWHERD.

If we examine H in middle syllables, we shall find it silent in *shepherd*, but not so in other words of a similar form.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

Shephi: shi'fai¹; shē'fī² [Bible].—**Shepho**: shi'fo¹; shē'fo² [Bible. Same as SHEPHI].—**Shephupham**: shi-fiū'fām¹; she-fū'fām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shephuphan**: shi-fiū'fan¹; she-fū'fan² [Bible].—**Sherah**: shi'rā¹; shē'rā² [Bible].

Sheraton: sher'a-tan¹; shēr'a-ton² [Eng. furniture-designer and cabinet-maker (1751-1806)].

sherbet: shūr'bet¹; shēr'bēt². Formerly shar-bet¹ and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [An Oriental drink consisting of fruit-juice diluted with water sweetened and served cold; also, an effervescent compound made in imitation of it].

Shereblah: sher'i-bai'ā¹ or shi-reb'yā¹; shēr'e-bi'ā² or she-rēb'yā² [Bible].—**Shereh**: shi'rēsh¹; shē'rēsh² [Bible].—**Sherzer**: shi-rī-zar¹; she-rē-zēr² [Bible].—**Sheshack**: shi'shak¹; shē'shāk² [Bible].—**Sheshai**: shi'shai¹; shē'shi² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Sheshan: shē'shān¹; shē'shan² [Bible].—**Sheshbazzar:** shesh-baz'er¹; shēsh-bāz'ar² [Bible].—**Sheth:** shēth¹; shēth² [Bible].—**Shethar:** shē'thar¹; shē'thār² [Bible].—**Shethar-boznai, Shethar Boznai:** shē'thar-boz'nai¹ or shē'thar-boz'nai²; shē'thār-bōz'nī² or shē'thār-bōz'nī² [Bible (Apocrypha, R. V., margin)].—**Sheva:** shē'va¹; shē'va² [Bible].

shew: shō¹; shō² [Archaic form of show].—**shewn:** shōn¹; shōn² [Archaic form of shown].

Shiah: shī'āi; shī'a². *I. & St.* shai'a² [Moham. sect].

shibboleth: shīb'o-lefh¹; shīb'o-lēth² [Bible. The test word of the Gileadites. See *Judges* xii, 6].—**Shibmah:** shīb'mā¹; shīb'mā² [Bible].—**Shieron:** shik'ren¹; shē'rōn² [Bible].—**Shiggaion:** shi-gē'yei¹ or shi-gai'en¹; shi-gā'yōn² or shi-gī'yōn² [Bible].—**Shigionoth:** shig'i-ō'noth¹ or nōth¹; shig'i-ō'nōth² or nōth² [Bible].—**Shihon:** shai'hon¹; shī'hōn² [Bible].—**Shihor:** shai'her¹; shī'hōr² [Bible].—**Shihor-libnath:** shai'her-lib'nath¹; shī'hōr-lib'nāth² [Bible].—**Shilhi:** shī'hai¹; shī'hī² [Bible].—**Shilhim:** shīl'him¹; shīl'him² [Bible].—**Shillem:** shīl'em¹; shīl'em² [Bible].—**Shillemites:** shīl'em-ai¹; shīl'em-its² [Bible].—**Shiloah:** shi-lō'āi; shi-lō'a² [Bible].—**Shiloh:** shai'lō¹; shī'lō² [Bible].—**Shiloni:** shi-lō'nai¹; shi-lō'nī² [Bible].—**Shilonite:** shai'lō-nait¹; shī'lō-nit² [Bible].—**Shilshah:** shīl'shā¹; shīl'shā² [Bible].—**Shimea:** shīm'i-āi; shīm'e-a² [Bible].—**Shimeah:** shīm'i-āi; shīm'e-a² [Bible].—**Shimeam:** shīm'i-am¹; shīm'e-ām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeath:** shīm'i-ath¹; shīm'e-āth² [Bible].—**Shimeathites:** shīm'i-ath-ai¹; shīm'e-ath-its² [Bible].—**Shimei:** shīm'i-ai¹; shīm'e-i² [Bible].—**Shimeites:** shīm'i-ai¹; shīm'i-e-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeon:** shīm'i-on¹; shīm'e-ōn² [Bible].—**Shimbi:** shīm'i-bai¹; shīm'hī² [Bible].—**Shimi:** shīm'ai¹; shīm'i² [Bible].—**Shimites:** shīm'ai¹; shīm'its² [Bible].—**Shimma:** shīm'āi; shīm'a² [Bible].—**Shimon:** shai'man¹; shī'mon² [Bible].—**Shimra:** shīm'ra¹; shīm'rāth² [Bible].—**Shimri:** shīm'ra¹; shīm'rāth² [Bible].—**Shimri:** shīm'ra¹; shīm'rāth² [Bible].—**Shimron:** shīm'ron¹; shīm'ron² [Bible].—**Shimronites:** shīm'ran-ai¹; shīm'ron-its² [Bible].—**Shimron-meron:** shīm'ran-mī'ran¹; shīm'ron-mē'ron² [Bible].—**Shimshai:** shīm'shai¹ or shīm'shu-ai¹; shīm'shī² or shīm'shu-i² [Bible].—**Shinab:** shai'nab¹; shī'nāb² [Bible].—**Shinar:** shai'nar¹; shē'nar² [Bible].

shine: shain¹; shīn² [To emit light and brilliancy].

Shiphi: shai'fai¹; shī'fī² [Bible].—**Shiphmite:** shīf'mait¹; shīf'mit² [Bible].—**Shiphrah:** shīf'rā¹; shīf'rā² [Bible].—**Shiphtan:** shīf'tan¹; shīf'tan² [Bible].

Shiraz: shīr-rūz¹; shī-rāz². *Wr.* shi-raz¹ [Per. city or a wine from there].

shire: shair¹ or shīr¹; shīr² or shir². Both forms of pronunciation had their supporters among the earlier lexicographers. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1844), and Wright (1855) favored the first, while Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) preferred the second. This word, when applied by inhabitants of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex to the other counties of England whose names terminate in *-shire*—the shires—is pronounced shair¹, shīr²; when it stands as a suffix, it is pronounced shīr¹, shēr², or sometimes in rapid speech shēr¹, shēr².

Even *shire*, once regularly *sheer*, has had its ancient vowel sound replaced, save in compounds, by that which the English have accustomed themselves to give to *i*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 178. [H. '04.]

Shisha: shai'shāi; shī'sha² [Bible].—**Shishak:** shai'shak¹; shī'shāk² [Bible].—**Shitrai:** shī'trai¹; shīt-rē'ai¹, or shīt'r-ai¹; shīt'rī², shīt-rā'ī², or shīt'r-ai² [Bible].—**Shittim:** shīt'im¹; shīt'im² [Bible].

Shlza: shai'zai¹; shī'za² [Bible].—**Shoa:** shō'āi; shō'a² [Bible].—**Shoah:** shō'āi; shō'ā² [Bible].—**Shobab:** shō'bab¹; shō'bāb² [Bible].—**Shobach:** shō'bak¹; shō'bāc² [Bible].—**Shobai:** shō'bai¹, shō-bē'ai¹, or shō'b-ai¹; shō'bi², shō-bā'ī², or shō'ba-i² [Bible].—**Shobal:** shō'bal¹; shō'bal² [Bible].—**Shobek:** shō'bek¹; shō'bēk² [Bible].—**Shobi:** shō'bai¹; shō'bi² [Bible].—**Shocho:** shō'ko¹; shō'eo² [Bible].—**Shocof:**—**Shochoh:** shō'ko¹; shō'eo² [Bible. Same as Shocho].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1. artistic, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fust**; **get**, **präy**; **hlt**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **börn**;

shogun [Jap.]: **shō'gūn**¹; **shō'gūn**²; but frequently Anglicized **shō'gun**¹ [The hereditary commander-in-chief of the army].

Shoham: **shō'ham**¹; **shō'hām**² [Bible].—**Shomer**: **shō'mar**¹; **shō'mēr**² [Bible].

shone: **shōn**¹, *Standard, C., & W., or shen*¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; **shōn**² or **shōn**². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers only Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) noted **shōn**¹ [Imperfect and past participle of **SHINE**].

shook: **shuk**¹; **shōōk**². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) **shūk**¹ [Past participle and imperfect tense of **SHAKE**].

shoot: **shūt**¹; **shōōt**² [1. A young branch of a plant. 2. A narrow natural or artificial passage; an inclined plane or trough].

Shophach: **shō'fak**¹; **shō'fäc**² [Bible].—**Shophan**: **shō'fan**¹; **shō'fan**² [Bible].

shore: **shōr**¹; **shōr**²; *not shōr*¹. Compare **FORCE**, **FORT**, and see **O** [The coast or land adjacent to an ocean, sea, or large river].

shorn: **shörn**¹; **shörn**²; *not shörn*¹. Compare **FORCE**, **FORT**, and see **O** [Past participle of **SHEAR**].

short-lived: **shōrt**¹-**laivd**¹; **shōrt**¹-**livd**²; *not shōrt*¹-**livd**¹ [Living or lasting [but a short time]].

Shoshannim: **sho-shan'im**¹; **sho-shān'im**² [Bible].—**Shoshannim-eduth**: **sho-shan'im**¹-**ē'duth**¹; **sho-shān'im**²-**ē'duth**² [Bible].

Shoshone: **sho-shō'n**¹; **sho-shō'ne**² [Amerind stock of North America].

show: **shō**¹; **shō**²; *not shau*¹. Compare **bow**; **ou**, **ow** [A public spectacle or exhibition].

shrew: **shrū**¹; **shry**². Pronounced **shrō**¹ when spelt *shrow*, as by Shakespeare (1596):

Hortensio: Now goe thy wayes, thou hast tam'd a curst *shrow*.

Lucentio: 'Tis a wonder, by your leaue, she will be tam'd so.

Taming of the Shrew act v, sc. II. [First Folio ed. 1623.]

Shrewsbury: **shrōz**¹/**ber**¹-¹; **shrōg**¹/**bēr**¹-², but **shrüz**¹/**ber**¹-¹ is now frequently heard. Compare **ANSTRUTHER** [Eng. cathedral city].

shriek: **shrik**¹; **shrek**² [A piercing cry].

shrievalty: **shriv**¹/**al**¹-¹; **shrev**¹/**al**¹-² [The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff].

Shropshire: **shrep**¹/**shir**¹; **shrōp**¹/**shir**². Compare **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

Shua: **shū**¹/**ā**¹; **shy**¹/**ā**² [Bible].—**Shual**: **shū**¹/**āl**¹; **shy**¹/**āl**² [Bible].—**Shubael**: **shū**¹/**bi**¹-¹ or **shu**¹/**bē**¹/**el**¹; **shy**¹/**ba**¹-² or **shy**¹/**bā**¹-² [Bible].—**Shubah**: **shū**¹/**hā**¹; **shy**¹/**hā**² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shuham**: **shū**¹/**ham**¹; **shy**¹/**hām**² [Bible].—**Shuhamites**: **shū**¹/**ham**¹-¹; **shy**¹/**ham**¹-² [Bible].—**Shuhite**: **shū**¹/**hait**¹; **shy**¹/**hit**² [Bible].—**Shulamite**, **Shulamite**: **shū**¹/**lām**¹-¹; **shy**¹/**lām**¹-² [Bible (R. V.)].

shumac, **shumach**: **shū**¹/**mak**¹; **shy**¹/**mā**² [A shrub, the sumac].

Shumathites: **shū**¹/**māth**¹-¹; **shy**¹/**math**¹-² [Bible].—**Shunammite**: **shū**¹/**nē**¹-¹; **shy**¹/**na**¹-² [Bible].—**Shunem**: **shū**¹/**nem**¹; **shy**¹/**nēm**² [Bible].—**Shuni**: **shū**¹/**nai**¹; **shy**¹/**nā**² [Bible].—**Shunites**: **shū**¹/**nait**¹; **shy**¹/**nits**² [Bible].—**Shupham**: **shū**¹/**fām**¹; **shy**¹/**fām**² [Bible].—**Shuphamites**: **shū**¹/**fām**¹-¹; **shy**¹/**fām**¹-² [Bible].—**Shuppim**: **shū**¹/**pīm**¹; **shy**¹/**pīm**² [Bible].—**Shur**: **shūr**¹; **shyr**² [Bible].—**Shushan**: **shū**¹/**shan**¹; **shy**¹/**shān**² [Bible].—**Shushan-eduth**: **shū**¹/**shan**¹-¹/**ē'duth**¹; **shy**¹/**shān**¹-²/**ē'duth**² [Bible].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hlt**, **lee**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Shuthalhites: shu-*thal*'haits¹ or shū-*thāl*'haits¹; shu-*thāl*'hits² or shū-*thal*'hits² [Bible].—**Shuthelah:** shū-*thī*'lā¹ or shū-*thī*-lā²; shu-*thē*'lā² or shū-*thē*-lā² [Bible].—**Shuthilahites:** shu-*thī*'lā-its¹; shu-*thē*'lā-its² [Douai Bible].—**Sia:** sai'ə¹; si'a² [Bible].—**Siaa:** sai'ə-ə¹; si'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Siaha:** sai'ə-hə¹; si'a-ha² [Bible. Same as SIA].

Slam: sai-am'¹; si-ām'² [Asiatic country and gulf].

slamang: si'ə-maŋ¹ or syū'maŋ¹; si'a-māŋg² or syā'māŋg² [An ape of Malakka and Sumatra].

Siba: sai'bə¹; si'ba² [Bible].—**Sibbecai, Sibbechai:** sib'ī-kai¹ or sib'ī-kē'ai¹; sib'e-ci² or sib'e-cā'i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**sibboleth:** sib'o-leth¹; sib'o-lēth² [Bible. Same as SIBBOLETH].

siberite: sai-bī'rait¹; si-bē'rit². *Wr.* si-bī'rait¹. By Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) sib'ī-rait¹ [A violet-red mineral from Siberia].

Sibmah: sib'mā¹; sib'mä² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sibraim:** sib-rē'im¹ or sib'-ri-im¹; sib-rā'im² or sib'-ra-im² [Bible].

Sibyl: sib'il¹; sib'yl² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. [s-] In ancient mythology, one of several women prophesiers]. D. **Sibylla:** si-bil'ə¹; si-b'yl'a²; F. **Sibylle:** si'bīl'ə¹; si'b'yl'e²; G. **Sibylle:** si-bīl'ə¹; si-b'yl'e².

sibylline: sib'ī-lin¹ or sib'ī-lain¹; sib'y-lin² or sib'y-lin²; *not* si-bī-lin'¹ [Pert. to the sibyls; prophetic].

Siccuth: sik'ʊth¹; siē'ūth² [Bible (R. V.)]. [dice].

sice: sais¹; siç² [1. Same as SAICE. 2. Obsolete form of the number six at

Siceleg: sis'ī-leg¹; siç'e-lēç² [Douai Bible].

Sichæus: si-kī'ʊs¹; si-eē'ʊs² [In Rom. myth, the husband of Dido, queen of Carthage]. [rypha].

Sichem: sai'kem¹; si'eēm² [Bible].—**Sicyon:** sish'ī-ən¹; sish'y-ōn² [Apoc-

Siddhartha: si-dār'tə¹; si-dār'ta² [Buddha].

Siddim: sid'im¹; sīd'im² [Bible].—**Side:** sai'dī¹; si'dē² [Apocrypha].

Sidebotham: said'bet-əm¹; sīd'bōt-am² [Eng. family name].

sideral: sid'ər-əl¹ or sai'dər-əl¹; sīd'ēr-al² or si'dēr-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to the stars; starry].

siderite: sid'ər-ait¹; sīd'ēr-it²; *E.* sai-dīr'ait¹; *Smart* si-dī'rait¹ [A mineral].

sideromancy: sid'ər-o-man'¹; sīd'ēr-o-mān'çy² [Divination by figures made by straw burnt on red-hot iron].

sideroscope: sid'ər-o-skōp¹; sīd'ēr-o-seōp². *E.* sai-dir'o-skōp¹; *Wr.* sid'ī-ro-skōp¹; Knowles (1835) sid-i-rēs'kōp¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) si-dī-ro-skōp¹ [An instrument for detecting degrees of magnetism].

Sidon: sai'dən¹; si'dōn² [Bible].

Siegfried: sig'frīd¹ or (*Ger.*) zīh'frīt¹; sēg'frēd² or (*Ger.*) ȝēh'frēt² [In *Ger.* myth, the hero of the "Nibelungenlied"].

Slenskiewicz: shen-kyē'vich¹; shēn-kyē'vich² [Polish novelist (1846-1916)].

Sierra Leone: si-er'ə lē-ō'nē¹; si-ēr'a lē-ō'nē² [Brit. colony in W. Africa].

Siéyès: syē'yās¹; syē'yēs² [Fr. consul (1748-1836)].

2: wōlf, dç; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **börn**;

sigh: sai¹; si². Buchanan (1766), who recommended sai¹, indicated saith¹, which Walker (1791) noted as "a very extraordinary pronunciation" prevailing in London, which Townsend Young described as "nothing but a sheer vulgarism." Sheridan (1780) recorded sai¹.

sight: sait¹; sit². See GH [The faculty of seeing with the eyes].

Sigionoth: sig¹-i-ō-nōth¹; sig¹-i-ō-nōth² [Apocrypha].

Sigmund: sij¹'is-mund¹; sig¹'is-münd² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Sigmundus**: si¹'gis-mun'dus¹; si¹'gis-mün'düs²; F. **Sigismund**: si¹'gis'mōn¹; si¹'zhis'mōn²; G. **Sigmund**: zi¹'gis-munt¹; si¹'gis-munt²; **Sigmund**: zig'munt¹; sig¹'munt²; It. **Sigismundo**: si¹'jis-mōn'doi¹; si¹'gis-mōn'doi²; L. **Sigismundus**: si¹'jis-mun'dus¹; sig¹'is-mün'düs²; Pg. **Sigismundo**: si¹'gis-mun'doi¹; si¹'zhis-mun'doi²; Sp. **Sigismundo**: si¹'his-mun'doi¹; si¹'his-mun'doi²; Sw. **Sigismund**: sig¹'is-münd¹; sig¹'is-münd².

signior: si¹'nyar¹; si¹'nyor². Same as SIGNOR.

Othello: Most Potent, Graue, and Reueren'd *Signiors*, my very Noble, and approu'd good Masters. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act 1, sc. 3. [1604.]

signiory: si¹'nyar-1¹; si¹'nyor-y² [Obs. form of SEIGNIORY].

signor: si¹'nyer¹; si¹'nyör² [Anglicized form of the It. *signore*].

signora [It.]: si¹-nyō'ra¹; si¹-nyō'ra² [Madam; Mrs.: a title of respectful address to a married lady]. [dress to an unmarried lady].

signorina [It.]: si¹'nyo-ri'na¹; si¹'nyo-ri'nä² [Miss: a title of respectful ad-]

Sigourney: sig¹'ər-ni¹; sig¹'or-ny² [Am. author (1791-1865)].

Sigurd: si¹'gurd¹; si¹'gurd² [A hero in Norse mythology].

Sihon: sai'hēn¹; si'hōn² [Bible].—**Sihor**: sai'hēr¹; si'hōr² [Bible].

Sikh: sik¹; sik² [A member of a 16th cent. Indian sect of the Punjab].

Silas: sai'lās¹; si'lās² [Bible].

[teacher of Dionysos].

Silenus: sai-li'nus¹; si-lē'nūs² [In Gr. myth, the oldest of the satyrs,

Silesia: si-li'shi-ə¹ or si-li'shə¹; si-lē'shi-ə² or si-lē'shə² [1. Austr. crown-land. 2. Prus. province].

silhouette [Fr.]: sil¹'u-et¹; sil¹'u-ēt²—the *h* is silent [A profile portrait or drawing having its outline usually filled in with black].

silique: si-lik¹; si-lik². *St.* si'lik¹ [A narrow two-valved pod produced by plants of the mustard family].

Silla: sil¹'əi¹; sil¹'ə² [Bible].—**Siloah**: sai-lō'ā¹ or si-lō'ā¹; si-lō'ā² or si-lō'ā² [Bible. Name as SILOAM].—**Siloam**: sai-lō'am¹ or si-lō'am¹; si-lō'am² or si-lō'am² [Bible].—**Siloe**: si-lō'¹; si-lō'² [Bible].—**Siloni**: si-lō'ni¹ or sai-lō'ni¹; si-lō'ni² or si-lō'ni² [Douai Bible].—**Silonite**: si-lō'nai¹ or sai-lō'nai¹; si-lō'nit² or si-lō'nit² [Douai Bible].—**Silvanus**: sil-vā'nūs¹ [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. G. **Silvanus**: sil-vā'nūs¹; sil-vā'nūs²; F. **Silvain**: sil'van¹; sil'vān²; **Silvie**: sil'vi¹; sil'vē²; It. Sp. **Silvano**: sil-vā'no¹; sil-vā'no²; **Silvio**: sil'vi-oi¹; sil'vi-oi².

Silvester: sil-ves'tər¹; sil-vēs'tēr² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Silvestre**: sil'ves'tri¹; sil'vēs'trē²; G. **Silvester**: sil-ves'tər¹; sil-vēs'tēr²; It. **Silvestro**: sil-ves'troi¹; sil-vēs'troē²; Pg. Sp. **Sylvestre**: sil-ves'trē¹; sīl-vēs'trē². Compare SYL-VESTER.

Simalcuc: sai'məl-kiū¹; si'mal-ēū² [Apocrypha].—**Simeī**: sim'i-ai¹; sim'e-i² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät. färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Simeon: sim'ī-ən¹; sim'e-on² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Siméon:** si'mē'ōn¹; si'mē'ōn²; **Simon:** si'mōn¹; si'mōn²; **G. Simeon:** si'mē-ōn¹; si'mē-ōn²; **G. Sw. Simon:** si'mōn¹; si'mōn²; **Hung. Simon:** shi'mōn¹; shi'mōn²; **It. Simone:** si-mō-nē¹; si-mō-nē²; **Pg. Simão:** si'ma-aun¹; si'mā-oun²; **Simão:** si-maun¹; si-moun²; **Sp. Simaon:** si'ma-ōn¹; si'mā-ōn²; **Simon:** si-mōn¹; si-mōn².

Simeon Stylites (Saint): sēnt sim'ī-ən stai-lai'tiz¹; sānt sim'e-on sty-lī-tēz² [Syrian ascetic (390?-460)]. [anything is illustrated].

simile: sim'ī-li¹; sim'ī-lē². Colloquially sim'ī-lī¹ [A comparison by which

Simmaa: sim'ī-ə¹; sim'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Simon: sai'mən¹; si'mon² [Bible and masculine personal name].

simony: sim'o-nī¹; sim'o-ny². Kenrick (1773) sai'mo-nī¹ [Traffic in sacred things].

simoom: si-mūm¹; si-mōom² [A hot dry wind of the African or Arabian desert].—**simoon:** si-mūn¹; si-mōon² [Variant form of simoom].

Simplon: sim'plen¹ or (*Fr.*) sañ'plēn¹; sim'plōn² or (*Fr.*) sǎñ'plōn² [Swiss mountain pass and tunnel].

Simri: sim'rai¹; sim'ri² [Bible].

simultaneity: sai'mul-[or sim'ul]-tā-nī'ī-tī¹; si'mul-[or sim'ul]-tā-nē'ī-ty² [The character or quality of being simultaneous].

simultaneous: sai'mul-tē'nī-us¹, *Standard & W., or sim'ul-tē'nī-us¹, C., E., I., M., & St.; si'mul-tā'ne-ūs² or sim'ul-tā'ne-ūs². Wr. sai-mel-tē'nī-us¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sai-mul-tē'nī-us¹; Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sim-ul-tē'nī-us¹. The first pronunciation indicated above presents American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Occurring, done, or existing at the same time].*

Sin: sin¹; sīn² [1. Bible. 2. The Assyrian moon-god].

Sina: sai'nā¹; si'na² [Apocrypha].—**Sinai:** sai'nai¹ or sai'nī-ai¹; si'nī² or si'na-jē² [Ar. mountain where the commandments and the law were given to Moses].—**Sinaitic:** sai'nī-it'ik¹; si'na-it'ie² [Pert. to Sinai mountain or peninsula].

Sinapis: si-nē'pis¹; si-nā'pis² [A genus of herbs, the mustards].

sinapism: sin'ə-pizm¹; sin'a-pīzm² [A mustard plaster].

sine: sain¹; sin² [One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions].

sinecure: sai'nī-kiūr¹; si'ne-eūr². Frequently mispronounced sin'ī-kiūr¹ [A position in which the emoluments are large and the duties few].

sine die [L.]: sai'nī dai'ī; si'nē di'ē² [Without day; finally: applied to adjournments, as of legislative bodies].

sine qua non [L.]: sai'nī kwē nōn¹; si'nē kwā nōn² [Literally, "without which not"; something that is indispensable].

Sinesian: si-nī'zi-ən¹; si-nē'zhi-ən² [Pert. to the Chinese races or to parts of Asia inhabited by them].

sineu: sin'yu¹; sīn'yu²; *not* si-niū¹ [A tendon or other fibrous cord].

Singapore: siŋ'gə-pōr¹; siŋ'gə-pōr² [Brit. island near Malay peninsula, or its capital].

singeing: siŋ'ɪŋ¹; siŋ'gɪŋ² [The act of burning slightly or superficially].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gæt**; hit, **hit**; police, **obey**, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

singer¹: sin'ər¹; sīng'ēr² [One who gives voice to a song with skill].

singer²: sinj'ər¹; sīng'ēr² [One who burns slightly or superficially].

Singhalese: sin'gə-lis' or -liz¹; sīn'gə-lēs' or -lēz'² [Pert. to the people of Ceylon].

singing: sin'ɪŋ¹; sīng'ing²; *not* sin'm¹ as frequently heard. This vulgar clipping of the final *g* may be traced to Walker, who, in his "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), ruled that two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a verb ends in -*ing*, the *g* of the prest. participle should not be heard. According to him, one should say *bring-in*, *ring-in*, *sing-in* in defiance of the teaching that in these words the full ringing sound should be given to the final syllable. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of giving voice to song].

singular: sin'giu-lər¹; sīn'gū-lar²; *not* sin'glər¹ [1. Consisting of only one part. 2. Standing by itself; not in accordance with custom or expectation; peculiar].

sinical: sin'i-kəl¹; sīn'i-eal² [Relating to a sine].

Sinim: sai'nim¹; sī'nim² [Bible].

sinister: sin'is-tər¹; sīn'is-tēr². By Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1833) this word was indicated si-nis'tər¹.

This word [*sinister*], though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791.]

Sinister seems, says Johnson, to be accented on the penult, when used in the literal sense of *left*:

In his *sinis'ter* hand, instead of ball,
[He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.]

DRYDEN *MacFlecknoe* l. 120. [1682.]

and on the antepenult, when used in the figurative sense of *bad*, *corrupt*, etc.: but he gives no authority for the latter accent. . . . Garth ("Verses to Lord Godolphin") has accented it on the middle syllable, in the figurative sense.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. II, ch. vii, p. 180. [London, 1784.]

But Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable without regard to meaning. Dr. Craigie makes the following comment:

The stressing shown by examples in verse down to the time of Pope is *sinis'ter* [sinis'tər]. Johnson (ed. 4, 1773) gives *sin'ister* [sin'ister], but adds "it seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense," and this distinction is retained by Smart (1836), though previously rejected by Walker.

New English Dictionary vol. ix, p. 87. [Oxford, 1911.]

[1. Situated on the left side of the body. 2. Boding ill or evil.]

sinistra mano [It.]: si-nis'tra mā'no¹; si-nis'trā mā'no² [With the left hand: a direction in music].

Sinite: sai'nait¹; sī'nīt² [Bible].

Sinolog, **Sinologue**: sin'o-log¹; sīn'o-lōg² [One who is versed in Chinese].

Sinology: si-nel'o-jī¹; si-nōl'o-gy² [The study of the Chinese language].

Sinope: si-nō'pī¹; si-nō'pē² [A spt. town in Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Diogenes].

sinus [L.]: sai'nus¹; sī'nūs² [A recess, opening, or cavity].

ston: sai'en¹; sī'ōn² [Bible].

Sioux: sū¹; sū² [An Amerind stock of North America].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Siphmoth: sif'meth¹ or -mōth¹; sif'mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].

siphon: sai'fən¹; si'fon²; not si''fən¹, which is French [A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquids; also, a bottle fitted with such a pipe or tube].

Sippai: sip'ai¹ or si-pē'ai¹; sif'ī² or si-pā'ī² [Bible].—**Sirach:** sai'rak¹; si'rāc² [Apocrypha].—**Sirah:** sai'rā¹; si'rā² [Bible].—**Sirion:** sir'i-on¹; sir'i-on² [Bible].

Sirius: sir'i-us¹; sir'i-ūs² [In astronomy, the dog-star].

sirloin: sūr'loin¹; sir'lōin². Rees (1826) and Jameson (1827) sir-loin¹ [A loin of beef, especially the upper portion].

sirrah: sir'a¹; sir'a². *M.* sir'a¹; *Wr.* sar'ah¹. By Johnston (1764), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated ser'a¹; Buchanan (1766) sur'ra¹; Kennick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sar'ra¹; Elphinston (1786) and Enfield (1807) sūr'a¹; Webster (1828) sir'a¹ [Fellow; sir: used in anger or contempt].

sirup, syrup: sir'up¹; sir'ūp². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sur'rap¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827) ser'rap¹ [A thick sweet liquid].

Sisai: sis'i-ai¹; sis'a-i² [Douai Bible].

sisal: sis'al¹ or si-sāl¹; sis'al² or si-sāl² [The fiber of several plants of Yucatan and Mexico].

Sisamai: sis'a-mai¹; sis'a-mī² [Bible].—**Sisamoi:** si-sam'o-ai¹; si-sām'o-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sisara:** sis'a-ra¹; sis'a-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Sisera:** sis'er-a¹; sis'er-a² [Bible].—**Sisinnus:** si-sin'iz¹; si-sin'ēs² [Apocrypha].

Sismondi: sis-men'di¹ or (*Fr.*) sis'mōn'di¹; sis-mōn'di² or (*Fr.*) sis'mōn'-di² [Swiss historian and economist (1773-1842)].

Sistine: sis'tin¹ or -tin¹; sis'tin² or -tin² [Pert. to any one of five popes named Sixtus (*It. Sisto*), especially to Sixtus IV, who built the *Sistine* Chapel (decorated by Michelangelo) in the Vatican, Rome].

Sisyphus: sis'y-fus¹; sis'y-fūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Æolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth].

sit: sit¹; sit² [To rest, as upon a chair].

site: suit¹; sit² [Local position as regards surroundings: applied to land].

Sitnah: sit'nā¹; sit'nā² [Bible].

situate: sit'yu-ēt¹; sit'yu-āt²; not sich'u-ēt¹ [To give a specific position to; locate].

situation: sit'yu-ē'shən¹; sit'yu-ā'shon²; not sich'u-ē'shən¹ [The state of being situated; also, a position].

Siva: si'vā¹; si'vā² [A god, one of the Hindu trinity].

Sivan: si'vān¹; si-vān², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* siv'on¹; *E., I., & St.* sai'van¹ [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

Skagerrack: skag'er-rak¹; skäg'ēr-rāk² [Arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark].

Skaneateles: skan'e-at'les¹; skän'e-āt'lēs² [A lake and village, N. Y.].

skat: skūt¹; skät²; not skat¹ [A card-game].

skate: skēt¹; skät²; not skait¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [1. A steel or wooden device with steel blade attached to a shoe and used for gliding over ice. 2. One of several flat fishes].

Skate: skā'tā¹; skä'te² [In the Icelandic sagas, the king of Sogn and father of Bele].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*; police, *polīce*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Skeat: skīt¹; skēt² [Eng. philologist and lexicographer (1835-1912)].

skein: skēn¹; skēn² [A fixed quantity of yarn, wool, etc., wound, doubled and knotted].

skeptic: skep'tik¹; skēp'tie². This word is spelt **skeptic** by *Standard, C., & W.*, and **sceptic** by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Derived from the Gr. *σκεπτικός* (*skeptikos*), reflective, the word was spelt with initial *sc* by Blount (1656), Phillips (1658), Coles (1676), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), Martin (1749), Dyche & Pardon (1749), a form which was preferred also by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Maunders (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855), but Johnson (1755) introduced *skeptic* and was followed by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), who recorded it, but preferred *sceptic*, Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Browne (1806), Jameson (1827), Richardson (1837), and Webster (1841). The spelling does not seem to have materially affected the pronunciation, which was indicated by Enfield (1807) as sep'tik¹, perhaps by analogy with Eng. *scepter, sceptre*: sep'tar¹; sēp'tēr² [One who doubts any particular statement, or who habitually assumes a critical or incredulous attitude].

ski [Dan.]: skī¹; skī²; *not* skai¹. In Norwegian and Swedish *sk* before *e, i, and y* is pronounced as Eng. *sh* in *ship*; hence, *ski* is invariably pronounced shī¹ by Scandinavians [A snow- or ice-shoe used for sliding].

skiagram: skai'ā-gram¹; skī'ā-gram² [A skiagraph].—**skiagraph:** skai'-ā-graf¹; skī'ā-gram² [A shadow picture produced by Roentgen rays].—**skiagraphy:** skai-ag'ra-fī¹; skī-āg'ra-fy² [Photography by means of Roentgen rays].

skiamachy: skai-am'ā-kī¹; skī-ām'a-ey² [A combat with a shadow; visionary warfare].

skiapodes: skai-ap'ō-diz¹; skī-āp'ō-dēs² [In Classic myth, a Libyan people having feet so large that they used them as sunshades]. [by Roentgen rays].

skiascope: skai'ā-skōp¹; skī'ā-seōp² [A device for observing shadows cast

skiascopy: skai-as'ko-pī¹; skī-ās'eo-py² [The observing of shadows cast by Roentgen rays; also, the testing of the refracting action of the eye by the use of a tilting mirror].

skiff, skill, skim, skimp, skin, skip. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit." skīf¹, skīf²; skīl¹, skīl²; skim¹, skīm²; skimp¹, skīmp²; skīn¹, skīn²; skip¹, skīp². See I.

skirret: skir'et¹; skīr'ēt². *M.* skir'it¹; *St.* sker'et¹; *Wr.* skir'it¹ [An Old World herb prized for its white tubers]. [from the waist].

skirt: skūr¹; skīrt² [That part of a dress, or other garment, that hangs

skive: skaiv¹; skīv² [To shave or pare, as leather]. [in Scandinavian countries].

skoal: skōl¹; skōl² [Hail: a customary salutation when drinking a health

Skrine: skrīn¹; skrīn² [Eng. family name].

Skutari: skū'ta-rī¹; sku'tä-rī² [1. Albanian vilayet and its capital. 2. Suburb of Constantinople].

sky: skai¹; sky². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated skyai¹, and Walker (1791) and Knowles (1835) skīai. Compare CARD, GARDEN, KIND [The upper regions of the atmosphere; the blue vault that forms the heavens].

slabber: slab'ar¹; slāb'er² [One who or that which makes the first cuts into a log so as to square it for sawing into planks].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

slabber²: slab'ər¹; slāb'ēr² [Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth].

The verb is pronounced in the same way. Spelt also SLOBBER, which see.

slack: slak¹; slāk² [To cause to disintegrate by the action of water, as lime].

This form, in this specific application, dates from about 1700. For the earlier form see SLAKE.

Slaithwaite: slau'it¹; slou'it² [Town in Yorkshire, Eng.]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

slake: slēk¹; slāk² [To disintegrate, moisten, wet, or soak, as lime].

Slake is an older spelling than *slack* (verb), of which it is a doublet.

WALTER W. SKEAT *Etymological Dict.* p. 563. [Oxford, 1910.]

Did not make use of their lime at the same time it was *slakt*.

SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER *Concerning Principles of Building* p. 20. [1662.]

slander: slan'dər¹; slān'dēr². See ASK [A false report designed to injure the reputation of some person].

slant: slant¹; slānt². See ASK [Inclination from a direct line or level].

slaughter: slō'tər¹; slā'tēr². See GH [Wanton or savage killing; massacre].

Slav: slav¹; slāv². See ASK [One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryan peoples]. **Slav**†; **Slave**†; **Slave**†.

slave: slēv¹; slāv² [1. One whose person is held as property. 2. One who is addicted to some habit or influence]. [of a slave].

slavery: slēv'ər¹; slāv'ēr-y²; *not* slēv'r¹ as Webster (1828) [The condition

Slavonic: slā-vən'ik¹; slā-vōn'ie² [Pert. to the Slavs or their languages].

sleazy: slī'zī¹; slē'zy². C. slē'zī¹ [Wanting in firmness of texture; thin].

sleigh: slē¹; slē² [A light vehicle on runners used on snow and ice].

sleight: sluit¹; slīt² [Dexterity in manipulation; as, *sleight* of hand]. Compare SLIGHT.

sleuth: slūth¹; sluth² [To follow as a detective].

slight: slait¹; slīt² [I. a. Slender or thin in build or construction. II. n. Failure in courtesy or respect toward another. III. v. To treat with neglect or lack of courtesy]. Compare SLIGHT. [wood; a splinter].

sliver¹: sliv'ər¹; sliv'ēr². E. slai'v'ər¹; Wr. slai'vər¹ [A slender piece of

sliver²: slai'v'ər¹ or sliv'ər¹; sliv'ēr² or sliv'ēr² [The side of a small fish sliced off in one piece and used for bait].

The *slivers* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels.

GEORGE B. GOODE *American Fishes: History of the Menhaden* p. 201. [1880.]

Sloane: slōn¹; slōn² [Am. and Ir. family name].

slobber: sleb'ər¹; slōb'ēr² [Liquid spilled as from the mouth]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. Compare SLABBER.

sloth: slōth¹; slōth²—a pronunciation recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) sloth¹ [Disinclination to labor or exertion; indolence]. So also with its relatives **sloth**'ful, **-ly**, **-ness**.

slough¹: sluf¹; slūf² [Dead tissue or skin that is shed].

slough²: slau¹; slou². By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) sluf¹ [A place deep with mud or mire; bog].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

slough³: slū¹; slū² [A depression in a prairie; also, a stagnant swamp].

Slough⁴: slau¹; slou² [Eng. town].

sloven: sluv'n¹; slöv'n², *Standard, C., & W.; E. slōv'n¹; I. & St. sluv'en¹; M. sluv'n¹; Wr. sluv'in¹* [One negligent in dress or careless of personal appearance].

slue: slū¹; slū². *I. & Wr. slū¹* [To swing around]. Spelt **slew** in Great Britain, but pronounced the same way.

sluice: slūs¹; slūč²; *not* sliūs¹, sliūsh¹, or slūsh¹. The last two have been traced to the lingo of the mining-camp [An artificial channel or device for conducting water from one place to another].

The sound of oo long [as in *boot*] is heard in *bruise, cruise, fruit, juice, recruit, sluice*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 87. [London, 1784.]

Sluls, Sluys: slois¹; slōis² [A town in the Netherlands].

smallpox: smēl'peks¹; smāl'pōks². The chief stress was indicated on the last syllable by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Worcester (1859) [A highly infectious skin-disease].

Smiljth: smai¹; smī²; *not* smīth¹ [Eng. family name].

Smillie: smai¹; smī²; *not* smil¹ [Scot. and Am. family name].

smithy: smīth¹ or smīth¹; smīth² or smīth². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain as recorded by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), the *Encyclopædic* (1877), and Murray (1912) [A blacksmith or his forge].

Smolensk: smo-lensk¹; smo-lēnsk²; *not* smēl'ensk¹ [Russ. city].

smooth: smūth¹; smōōth²; *not* smūth¹ [Having an even surface]. So also the verb.

smoothed: smūthd¹; smōōthd²; *not* smūth'id¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Made smooth].

[tion]. Compare OTHER.

smother: smūth'ar¹; smōth'ēr² [To prevent the breathing of by suffoca-

smouch: smauch¹; smouch². Webster (1828) smūch¹ [Kiss].

Smyrna: smūr'na¹; smȳr'na² [A seaport on the Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the Ægean Sea west of Smyrna].

Smyth: smīth¹ or smai¹; smȳth² or smȳth² [Am. and Eng. family name].

Smythe: smai¹; smȳth² [Am. and Eng. family name].

snail: snē¹; snāl²; *not* snail¹. Compare NAIL [An animal that creeps over plants and plant-leaves, especially one that bears a shell on its back].

snead: snīd¹; snēd² [The shaft or pole of a scythe].

sneak: snīk¹; snēk² [One who robs or steals by entering premises clandestinely for the purpose].

snip: snīp¹; snīp² [A small cut made by a pair of scissors].

snipe¹ (*n.*): snai¹; snīp² [A shore-bird esteemed as a game-bird].

snipe² (*v.*): snai¹; snīp² [To fire at (men) one at a time from cover and at long range so as to kill or wound].

snood, snook, snoop. Pronounce the *oo* in these words as in "loot" (lūt¹), not as in "foot" (fut¹): snūd¹, snōōd²; snūk¹, snōōk²; snūp¹, snōōp².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

snore: snēr¹; snōr²; *not* snōr¹. See quotation under O [To breathe through the nose and mouth in sleep].

snout: snaut¹; snout². Vulgarly snūt¹ [The projecting part of the head of an animal including the nose and mouth; as the *snout* of a pig].

snow: snō¹; snō². See O (18) [Minute ice-crystals].

So: sō¹; sō² [Bible].

soak: sōk¹; sōk² [To wet thoroughly].

soap: sōp¹; sōp² [A cleansing compound].

soar: sēr¹; sōr²; *not* sōr¹. See quotation under O [To float aloft through [the air].]

Sobai: sēb'ā-ai¹; sōb'a-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Sobbochaj:** sēb'o-kaj¹; sōb'o-ēj² [Douai Bible].

Sobieski: sō'bi-es'kī¹; sō'bi-ēs'kī² [John III, king of Poland (1624-96)].

Soboba: so-bō'bā¹; so-bō'ba² [Douai Bible].—**Sobochal:** sēb'o-kai¹ *or* sēb'o-kē'ai¹; sōb'o-ēi² *or* sōb'o-cā'ī² [Douai Bible]. [teristic; nickname].

sobriquet: sō'brī'kē¹; sō'brī'kē² [A name descriptive of some charac-

soccer: sēk'ər¹; sōē'ēr² [Variant form of *socker*, which see].

Socho: sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sochoh, Socoh:** sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible].—**Socoth-benoth:** sō'ke-th[or -kō fh]bī'nō fh¹; sō'ēō-th[or -ēō-th]bē'nōth² [Douai Bible].

sociable: sō'shā-bl¹; sō'sha-bl², *Standard, M., St., & W.; C., E., & W.* sō'shia-bl¹; I. sō'shi-a-bl¹. The first pronunciation indicated above is preferred by sixteen of the twenty-five members of "New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Board of Disputed Pronunciations," and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855).

Buchanan (1766) recorded sō'shi-bl¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sō'shi-a-bl¹ [Disposed to associate with others; agreeable in company]. So also with its relatives **so'cia-bil'i-ty**, **so'cia-ble-ness**, **so'cia-bly**. [course with others].

social: sō'shāl¹; sō'shal² [Pert. to society; also, disposed to friendly inter-

Socialism: sō'shāl-izm¹; sō'shal-izm² [A policy of collective ownership of labor, the means of production, as mills, mines, etc., capital, land, property, transportation, communication, by the community as a whole, to be administered and distributed in the interests of all]. [social].

sociality: sō'shi-al'i-ti¹; sō'shi-āl'i-ty² [The state or character of being

sociétaire [Fr.]: sō'si'ē'tār¹; sō'ci'ē'tār² [A member of a theatrical company who is a partner in the management].

society: so-sai'i-ti¹; so-ci'e-ty² [The cultured, leisured, or fashionable persons of a community].

sociology: sō'shi-el'o-ji¹; sō'shi-ōl'o-gy²; *not* sō'si-el'o-ji¹ [The science that treats of society, its origin, development, and history]. [Association].

socker: sēk'ər¹; sōē'ēr² [Football as played under the rules of the Football

socle: sō'kl¹; sō'el², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M., W., & W.* sēk'l¹, so also by Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840-57), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) sō'kl¹ [A plain, square, unmolded block supporting a statue or the like].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Soco: sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Socoh**: sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible].

Socrates: sok'ra-tiz¹; sōc'ra-tēs² [Athenian philosopher (469-399 B. C.)].
So also its relatives **Soc'ra-tism**, **Soc'ra-tist**, **Soc'ra-tize**.—**Socratic**: so-krat'ik¹;
so-crāt'ic² [Pert. to Socrates]. So also its relatives **So-crāt'i-cal**, **So-crāt'i-cal-ly**,
So-crāt'i-cism.

sod: sōd¹; sōd². Compare God [Grassy surface-soil].

soder: sōd'ar¹; sōd'ēr² [Archaic form of **SOLDER**].

Sodi: sō'dai¹; sō'di² [Bible].—**Sodom**: sōd'am¹; sōd'om² [Bible].—**Sodoma**: sō'do-ma¹; sō'do-mā² [Bible, same as **Sodom**].—**Sodomites**: sōd'am-aits¹;
sōd'om-its² [Bible].

Sodor: sō'dar¹; sō'dor² [Medieval diocese (in full *Sodor and Man*) comprising the Hebrides and Isle of Man].

sofa: sō'fā¹; sō'fa²; *not* sō'fē¹, sō'fū¹, or so-fār¹.

You will . . . hear a gentle hostess, solicitous for your comfort, tell you that if you wish to lie down there is a *sofa* in your room.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

Sofia: so-fi'a¹; so-fi'ā². Sometimes heard, as if Anglicized, so-fai'a¹ [Capital city of Bulgaria].

soft: soft¹, *Standard, C., & W., or soft¹, E., I., M., St., & W.*; sōft² or sōft².
By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835) sōft¹, the Scottish and Irish pronunciation which prevails to-day in the United States as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*, but one of which Walker (1791) said: "When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity." Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted soft¹, the pronunciation that prevails in Great Britain [Easily molded or bent; pliable; yielding; also, smooth, gentle].

soften: sōf'n¹ or sof'n¹; sōf'n² or sōf'n². Note that the *t* is silent. Compare **OFTEN** and see **SOFT** [To make soft].

softly: sōft'h¹ or soft'h¹; sōft'ly² or sōft'ly² [In a soft or gentle manner].

softness: sōft'nes¹ or soft'nes¹; sōft'nēs² or sōft'nēs² [The quality of being soft]. Compare **SOFT**.

Sohorla: sō'ho-rai'a¹; sō'ho-rī'a² [Douai Bible].

[pretense or deception].

soi-disant [Fr.]: swā'di'zān¹; swā'di'gān² [Self-styled: implying false]

Soignies: swā'nyī¹; swā'nyē² [Belg. town].

soil: soīl¹; sōīl²; *not* sail¹. Compare **BOIL** [The surface of the earth; the ground, especially as regards its fertility].

soirée [Fr.]: swā'rē¹; swā'rq² [An evening reception].

Soissons: swā'sōn¹; swā'sōn² [Fr. city].

sojourn (*n.* & *v.*): sō'jūrn¹ or so-jūrn¹; sō'jūrn² or so-jūrn². The first is indicated uniformly by American, English and Scottish dictionaries—*Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* Dr. Murray indicates suj'arn¹, sej'arn¹, or sō'jarn¹ as reflecting usage in Great Britain in the order here noted. Worcester recorded sō'jarn¹, stressing the first syllable, as did also Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Buchanan (1757) the stress was

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; chin, this.

placed on the ultima, *sojourn'*, and he was followed by Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but in 1766 Buchanan indicated *so'jurn'*. Ash (1775) preferred *soj'urn'*. Shakespeare accented the verb both ways:

My heart to her, but as guest-wife *sojourn'd'*

And now to Helen it is home return'd.

A Midsummer Night's Dreame act iii, sc. 2, l. 171. [1595.]

I haue this present evening from my sister
Beene well inform'd of them, and with such cautions,
That if they come to *so'tourne* at my house
He not be there.

King Lear act ii, sc. 1. [1605.]

By Milton the noun was stressed also on the first and on the last syllable:

There I re-visist now with bolder wing,
Escap't the Stygian Pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn'*.

Paradise Lost bk. iii, l. 15. [1667.]

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home, scarce view'd the Galilean Towns,
And once a year Jerusalem, few days'
Short *so'journ*; and what thence could'st thou observe?

Paradise Regained bk. iii, l. 235. [1671.]

Altho modern dictionaries stress the first syllable of this word, they uniformly stress *adjoin* upon the last.

sojourner: *sō'jurn-ər'* or *so-jurn'ər'*; *sō'jurn-ēr'* or *so-jurn'ēr'*. Dr. Murray indicates *suj'ern-ər'*, *soj'ern-ər'*, or *sō'jern-ər'*, as reflecting British usage. Compare **SOJOURN** [One who is a temporary resident].

sol': *sol'*; *sōl'*, *E., M., St., & Wr.; Standard, C., I., & W.* *sōl'*. A word that has been traced as in the language since the year 1325 may be considered as fully Anglicized; hence, the pronunciation first noted above is preferred. It was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849).

The earlier lexicographers and phoneticians neglected this word, which, altho noted in Phillips's "New World of English Words," as edited by Kersey (1706), and by Bailey (1724-32), is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), Blount (1656), Kersey (1708), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757-66), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others too numerous to mention [The note G in music].

Sol² [L.]: *sol'*; *sōl'* [The sun].

sol³: *sōl'* or *sol'*; *sōl'* or *sōl'* [A chemical mixture].

sol⁴: *sōl'*; *sōl'* [Fr. and Peruv. coin].

solace: *sol'is'*; *sōl'aç'* [Comfort in sorrow or trouble].

Solanaceæ: *sol'ə-nē'si-ī'*; *sōl'a-nā'çe-ē'* [A family of poisonous plants, the nightshades] — **solanaceous:** *sol'ə-nē'shūs'*; *sōl'a-nā'shūs'*.

Solanum: *so-lē'num'*; *so-lā'nūm'* [A genus of poisonous plants typifying the nightshades].

Soldau: *zōl'dau'*; *sōl'dow'* [Prus. town and river].

solder: *sod'ər'* or *sol'dər'*; *sōl'ēr'* or *sōl'dēr'*. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the present usage of Great Britain. Murray gives *sōd'ər'* as alternative. The word has been spelt variously and the spellings probably reflect the several pronunciations that have come down to us. From *sowder* in 1374 it became *sowder* in 1485 (a form that was used as late as 1603), to change to *sawdyer* (1540), *sawder* (1566, used also as late as 1667), *soder* (1582, used also in 1733), *sodder* (1677-1750), and *solder* (1724 to the present time). The form **soder** was indicated pronounced *sōd'ər'* by Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777), but Nares, who favored this form, noted that it was sometimes pronounced *sod'ər'*, but more frequently like

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

*söd'är*¹—the pronunciation recorded by Knowles (1835), Smart (1836-40), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and still in use in Ireland to-day. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) this spelling was indicated *söd'är*¹.

The form **solder** was indicated as having a long *o* by Perry (1777), *söl'där*¹, but by Sheridan (1780) as *söd'är*¹, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *sel'där*¹. Fulton & Knight (1802) noted *söl'där*¹ [A fusible alloy used for joining metals].

soldier: *söl'jör*¹; *söl'jör*². In this word *d* is softened to *j*. See Introductory, page xxix (2) [One who is engaged in military service].

sole: *söl*¹; *söl*² **1.** The under surface of the foot. **2.** A flatfish].

solecism: *sol'i-sizm*¹; *söl'e-çism*²; *not söl'h-sizm*¹ [An impropriety in speech, or a violation of the rules of concord in grammar or syntax].

solemn: *sol'em*¹; *söl'ëm*²—the *n* is silent. See N [Marked by gravity, reverence, or formality].

solenoid: *söl'h-neid*¹; *söl'le-nöid*², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; C. so-lī'-neid*¹; *M. so-līn'eid*¹; *St. söl'en-eid*¹ [A simple ideal form of electrical magnet].

Solent (The): *söl'lent*¹; *söl'lönt*² [A strait between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, Eng.].

solera [Sp.]: *so-lër'a*¹; *so-lër'ä*² **1.** A wine-cask. **2.** A blend of sherry wine].

sol-fa: *sol'-fä*¹; *söl'-fä*², *M., St., & Wr.*, also Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). *Standard & W. söl'-fä*¹; *C. & I. sel'fä*¹; Webster (1828) *söl-fä*¹ [In music, the set of syllables (*do, re, mi, fa, sol*, etc.) that are sung to the respective notes which form the major scale].

NOTE: This word has been traced as first used in English literature in 1548 and steadily through the centuries to the present time, hence the Anglicized pronunciation of *sol* indicated above. See *sol*.

solfatara [It.]: *söl'fa-tä'ra*¹; *söl'fä-tä'rä*² [A volcanic fissure through which sulfur, steam, and smoke are discharged].

solfeggio [It.]: *sol-fej'o*¹; *sol-fëg'o*². In *It. g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* are sounded as *j* [In music, a singing exercise of runs on one note or on several].

solferino: *sol'fi-rī'no*¹; *söl'fe-rī'no*² [A bright purplish-red color].

Solferino: *söl'fē-rī'no*¹; *söl'fē-rī'no*² [It. village, scene of Austrian defeat June 24, 1859].

solicitude: *so-lis'i-tiūd*¹; *so-līç'i-tūd*²; *not so-lis'i-tūd*¹ [Concern or uneasiness of mind caused by anxiety, etc.]. [several].

solidary: *sol'i-dē-rī*¹; *söl'i-dä-ry*². *M. sol'i-dä-rī*¹ [In civil law, joint and

solitaire [Fr.]: *sol'i-tär*¹; *söl'i-tär*² **1.** A precious stone, as a diamond, set by itself. **2.** One who lives by himself; a hermit].

solleret: *sol'är-et*¹; *söl'ër-ët*², *Standard; C. & W. sel'ür-et*¹; *E. sol-ür-et*¹; *I. sol'ür-et*¹; *M. sol'är-et*¹ [A steel shoe forming a part of the armor of a mounted man in medieval times].

Solomon: *sol'o-män*¹; *söl'o-mon*² [Bible and masculine personal name].

D. G. **Salomo:** *säl'o-mō*¹; *säl'o-mō*²; F. **Salomon:** *sal'lo'mön*¹; *säl'lo'mön*²; Hung. **Salamon:** *shel'o-mon*¹; *shal'a-mön*²; Lt. **Salomone:** *säl'lo-mō'nē*¹; *säl'lo-mō'nē*²; L. **Salomon:** *sal'o-män*¹; *säl'o-mon*²; Pol. **Salomon:** *sa-lō'mön*¹; *säl'o'mön*²; Pg. **Salomão:** *säl'lo-maun*¹; *säl'lo-mouh*²; Sp. **Salomon:** *säl'lo-mön*¹; *säl'lo-mön*².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; më, gët, prey, fërn; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

solstice: səl'stɪs¹; səl'stɪç² [The time of the year when the sun (see SOL) is at its greatest declination].—**solstitial:** səl-stɪsh'əl¹; səl-stɪsh'al² [Pert. to the solstice].

solution: so-liū'shən¹; so-lū'shon²; not so-lū'shən¹ [1. The act of dissolving a solid into a liquid; the substance so dissolved. 2. The act of explaining or of clearing up a problem or difficulty].

Somali: so-mā'li¹; so-mā'li² [1. A member of an East-Afr. tribe. 2. The language of the Somalis].—**Somaliland:** so-mā'li-land¹; so-mā'li-lānd². Note that in this word the *a* of the suffix *land* is not obscured as it is in "England" [Br. & It. protectorates in N. E. Africa].

sombrero [Sp.]: sɒm-brē'ro¹; sɒm-brē'ro². A word which has held its own place in English literature more than three centuries. Dr. Craigie cites the following in the "New English Dictionary," vol. ix, p. 410:

With a great *Sombrero* . . . ouer their heads . . . as broad as a great cart wheele.
HAKLUYT *Voyages* II, 258. [1598.]

some: sum¹; sɒm² [A certain undetermined quantity or part].

Someis: so-mi'sɪ¹; so-mē'is² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Somers: sum'ərz¹; sɒm'ɛrɪ² [Eng. navigator (1554-1610) who landed first settlers in Bermuda in 1609].

Somerset: sum'ər-set¹; sɒm'ɛr-sɛt² [Eng. family and geographical name and Am. geographical name].

Somersetshire: sum'ər-set-shīr¹; sɒm'ɛr-sɛt-shēr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Somerton: sum'ər-tən¹; sɒm'ɛr-ton² [One of several parishes in England].

Somervell: sum'ər-vel¹; sɒm'ɛr-vɛl² [Eng. family name].

somewhat: sum'hwɛt¹; sɒm'hwɛt². Note that when *w* occurs before *h* it is pronounced as if it were after it. Compare *wh* [In some degree; to some extent].

somewhen: sum'hwen¹; sɒm'hwɛn². See SOMEWHAT [At some time or other].

somewhere: sum'hwār¹; sɒm'hwɛr². See SOMEWHAT [In or to some place].

What has become of the principle of taste . . . when the *s*, too, breaks in, or breaks out, all unchecked and unhid, in such forms of impunity as *Somewhere* else and "No-where else"? . . . Vulgarisms with which a great deal of general credit for what we good-naturedly call "refinement" appears so able to coexist.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

somewhile: sum'hwail¹; sɒm'hwɪl². See SOMEWHAT [For a time, or at some time].

somewhither: sum'hwith'ər¹; sɒm'hwɪθ'ɛr². See SOMEWHAT [In some direction; to some indefinite place].

somewhy: sum'hwai¹; sɒm'hwɪ² [For some reason or reasons].

A buxom, shrill, mean, troublesome woman; yet somehow and *somewhy* not utterly detestable.

The Athenæum, London, May 1, 1858, p. 555.

somnambulism: sɒm-nam'biu-lizm¹; sɒm-nām'bū-lɪzəm². By careless speakers frequently mispronounced sɒm-nam'biu-lizm¹. So also with its relatives **som-nam'bū-list**, **som-nam'bū-lize**, etc. [The act of walking in one's sleep].

somniferous: sɒm-nɪf'ər-us¹; sɒm-nɪf'ɛr-ūs². By Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sɒm-nɪf'ɛr-rus¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) sɒm-nɪf'ɛr-us¹; Scott (1798) sɒm-nɪf'ɛr-us¹ [Tending to induce sleep].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Somnus: sɒm'nus¹; sɒm'nüs² [In Roman myth, the god of sleep and twin brother of Death].

Somorias: sɒm'o-rai'as¹; sɒm'o-rī'as² [Douai Bible]. [either parent].

son: sun¹; sɒn². See O [A male child or adult considered in relation to

sonant: sɒ'nənt¹; sɒ'nant² [Capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch, as a letter].

sonata [It.]: so-nā'ta¹; so-nā'ta². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) so-nē'ta¹. Nares so-nā'ta¹ (see ASK) [A musical composition].

song: sɒŋ¹, *Standard* (1894-1912), *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*, or sɒŋ¹, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; sɒŋg² or sɒng² [A composition in which words are set to music].

sonorous: so-nō'rus¹; so-nō'rūs². Modern English usage is indicated by *E. & M.* so-nēr'as¹; Scottish usage was noted by Buchanan (1766) sɒ'ne-rus¹, but *I. & St.* now give it so-nō'rus¹. Compare CANOROUS; DECOROUS [Productive of sound= vibrations; full=sounding; resonant; loud]. [eratic singer (1806-54)].

Sontag: sɒn'tag¹ or (*Ger.*) zɒn'ta¹; sɒn'täg² or (*Ger.*) sɒn'tän² [Ger. op-

Soochow: sū-čau¹; sōo-chow² [Chin. treaty=port].

soon: sūn¹; sōon². Compare O [At a future time not long distant].

soot: sūt¹; sūt², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* sūt¹, which *Standard, C., & W.* give as secondary. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) sūt¹—a pronunciation condemned by Smart (1836) as no longer used by the best speakers; Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) sūt¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1836) sūt¹ [A soft black substance, consisting of carbon, obtained from the smoke of coal or wood].

sooth: sūth¹; sōoth² [Truth: especially in phrases; as, "sooth to say"; "in full, good, or very sooth"].

soothe: sūth¹; sōoth² [To bring to a quiet or normal state; calm; as, to soothe the nerves].—**soother**: sūth'ar¹; sōoth'ēr².

soothsayer: sūth'sē'ar¹; sōoth'sā'ēr². Compare SOOTH [Formerly, a truthful person; now, one who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight].

Sopater: sɒp'ə-tar¹ or sɒp'ə-tar¹; sɒp'a-tēr² or sɒp'a-tēr² [Bible].—**Sophat**: sɒf'ai' or sɒf'ai¹; sɒ'fi² or sɒ'fa-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sopheret**: sɒf'ret¹; sɒf'rēt² [Douai Bible].—**Sophereth**: sɒf'reth¹ or sɒf'r-reth¹; sɒf'rēth² or sɒf'e-rēth² [Bible]. [of the Universe].

Sophia¹: sɒf'i-a¹; sɒf'i-a² [In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy, the Wisdom

Sophia²: sɒf'ai'ā¹; sɒf'i'ā² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Sophie**: sɒf'ai'ā¹; sɒf'i'e²; F. **Sophie**: sɒf'i'ā¹; sɒf'fē²; G. It. Sp. Sw. **Sofia**: sɒf'ai'ā¹; sɒf-i'ā²; Rus. **Sofia**: sɒf'i'ā¹; sɒf-i'ā².

sophism: sɒf'izm¹; sɒf'izm² [A false argument known to be such by one who uses it to display ingenuity in reasoning]. [dom]. See SOPHIA¹.

sophist: sɒf'ist¹; sɒf'ist² [In Gr. philosophy, a professed teacher of wis-

Sophocles: sɒf'o-kli¹; sɒf'o-clēs² [Athenian tragic poet (495-406 B. C.)].

Sophonias: sɒf'o-nai'as¹; sɒf'o-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Sophonisa: sɒf-rō'mi-a¹; sɒf-rō'ni-a² [A feminine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

sophrosyne: so-fres'ī-nī¹; so-frōs'y-nē² [Soundness of mind; common sense].

soporific: sō'po-rif'ik¹; sō'po-rif'ie², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sō-po-rif'ik¹; *E.* sō-pūr-if'ik¹; *I. & M.* sō'po-rif'ik¹; *W.* sōp-o-rif'ik¹. By Buchanan (1766) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Nares (1784) sō-po-rif'ik¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sōp-o-rif'ik¹ [A medicine that induces sleep].

soprano [It.]: so-prā'no¹; so-prā'no²; *not* so-pran'o¹ or so-prē'no¹ [A woman's or boy's voice having a high range—from middle C to two octaves above it].

sorbet [Fr.]: sōr'bet¹; sōr'bēt². Note that the *t* should be sounded [1. A water-ice flavored with fruit-juices. 2. Sherbet]. [Paris, France].

Sorbonne (La): la sōr'boñ¹; lā sōr'bōñ² [An educational institution in

sord: sōrd¹; sōrd². Webster (1828) sōrd¹, but he condemned the word, "sord for *sward* is now vulgar." See quotation under O [Obsolete or dialectal form of *sward*]. [gently: a direction in music].

sordamente [It.]: sōr'da-men'tē¹; sōr'dä-mēn'tē² [In a muffled manner];

Sordello: sor-del'o¹; sōr-dēl'o² [In Dante's "Il Purgatorio," a 13th-century troubadour who accompanies Dante and Vergil. The hero of Browning's poem of the same name].

sordine: sōr'din¹; sōr'din², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* sōr'din¹; *St.* sōr'din¹; *W.* sōr'din¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). By Smart (1840) sōr'din¹; Cull (1864) sōr'dain¹ [A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument].

Sorek: sō'rek¹; sō'rēk² [Bible].

Sorel: sō'rel¹; sō'rēl² [Fr. family name of (1) Agnes Sorel (1409-50), mistress of Charles VII of France; (2) Albert Sorel, historian (1842-1906)].

sorel: sor'el¹; sōr'ēl². By Sheridan (1780) sō'rel¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sō'rēl¹ [A sorrel].

sororicide: so-rer'ī-said¹ or so-rōr'ī-said¹; so-rōr'ī-čid² or so-rōr'ī-čid². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who kills his or her sister].

Sorosis: so-rō'sis¹; so-rō'sis² [1. [s-] A compound fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of numerous parts, as the pineapple. 2. [U. S.] A women's society].

sorrel: sor'el¹; sōr'ēl². See SOREL [A buck in its third year].

sorry: ser'ī¹; sōr'y²; *not* sor'ē¹, an absurd affectation [Moved by sorrow; grieved or pained: used also in apology or to indicate sympathy].

sort: sōrt¹; sōrt²; *not* sōrt¹. This pronunciation was condemned by Walker (1791), who said: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers. It may be observed that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*."

The affectation did "descend to their inferiors," and is now recorded as standard. See FORCE, FORR, and quotation under O [A kind, species, or variety of persons or things]. In using the colloquialism **sort of** (meaning, to some extent; somewhat) pronounce the last word clearly; it is commonly slurred sōrt'er¹.

sortie [Fr.]: sōr'tī¹, *Standard* (1894-1912), *C., M., St., & W.*, or sōr'tī¹, *E. & I.*; sōr'tī² or sōr'tī². *Standard* (1913) sōr'tī¹; *W.* sōr-tī¹ [A sally or dash by besieged troops to attack the investing force].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *prēy*; get, *hit*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Sosigenes: so-sij'1-niz¹; so-sig'e-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (1st cent.) employed by Julius Cæsar to reform the calendar].

Sosipater: so-sip'a-tar¹; so-sip'a-tēr² [Apocrypha].—**Sosthenes:** ses'-th-niz¹; sös'the-nēs² [Bible].—**Sostratus:** ses'tra-tus¹; sös'tra-tüs² [Apocrypha].—**Sotal:** sō'tai¹ or sō'ti-ai¹; sō'ti- or sō'ta-i² [Bible].

Sotheby: suth'i-bi¹; söth'e-by² [Eng. family name].

Sothorn: suth'örn¹; söth'örn² [1. Eng. comedian (1826-81). 2. His son, an Am. classic actor (1859-)].

Sothic: sō'thik¹ or sōth'ik¹; sō'thie² or söth'ie². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pertaining to the dog-star (Latin, *Sirius*; Gr., *Σωθις* (*Sothis*)). [tone].

sotto voce [It.]: set'to vō'chē¹; söt'to vō'chē² [In a low voice or an under-

souarl: sū-ā'ri¹; sū-ā'ri² [A timber-tree of Guiana that yields edible nuts].

soubrette: sū'bret'¹; sū'brēt'² [An actress who plays or sings a bright light comedy part; formerly, a coquettish and intriguing lady's maid].

souchong: sū-shen'¹; sū-chōng'². Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) sau-chen'¹ [A Chinese variety of black tea].

Soudan: sū-dan'¹; sū-dän'²; not sau-dan'¹ [Same as SUDAN].

soufflé, soufflée [Fr.]: sū'flē'¹; sū'flē'², *Standard, C., & W.; E., M., & St. sū'flē¹; I. & W. sū'flē¹* [A dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs and other ingredients, and so cooked as to puff up and retain its light, fluffy condition].

Soufrière: sū'fri'är'¹; sū'fri'ēr'² [Volcano in British West Indies].

sough: sau¹; sou², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & W. sū¹*, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). By Perry (1777), Smart (1836), and Ogilvie (1850) se¹. The Scottish pronunciation to-day is sūn. So also the verb [A murmuring, as of the wind when blowing through tree-tops].

November chill blows loud w' angry sugh.

BURNS *The Cotter's Saturday Night* st. 11 [1785].

sough²: sau¹ or suf¹; sou² or süf². *M.* indicates suf¹ only [1. A swampy place. 2. A gutter, drain, or trench]. [principle in man and animals].

soul: söl¹; söl²; not saul¹. Compare ou [The vital, sensitive, and rational

Soulanges: sū'länzh'¹; sū'länzh'² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Soulouque: sū'lük'¹; sū'lyk'² [A negro president and emperor of Haiti (1785?-1867)].

Soult: sūlt¹; sult² [Marshal of France under Napoleon (1769-1851)].

sou marquee: sū mār'ki'¹; sū mār'kē'² [A trifle; a localism]. [quantity].

soupçon [Fr.]: sūp'sēn'¹; sūp'çōn'² [A suspicion; hence, a very small

source: sōrs¹; sōrç². Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sūrs¹ [The place from which something is derived, as the fountain-head of a stream]. [the rising sun].

south: sauth¹; south² [The direction on the right hand of one who faces

Southampton: sauth-amp'ton¹; south-ämp'ton² [Eng. seaport].

southeast: sauth'ist'¹; south'ēst'²; nautically sau-ist'¹ [That part of the horizon midway between south and east].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

southerly: suth'ər-lī¹; sūth'ēr-ly²; *not* sauth'ər-lī¹, as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) as alternative [Situating near the south].

southern: suth'ər-nī¹; sūth'ēr-n². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sauth'ər-n¹ [Pert. to or coming from the south].

southernwood: suth'ər-n-wud¹; sūth'ēr-n-wōd² [A European shrub].

Southey: sauth'ī¹ or suth'ī¹; south'y² or sūth'y² [Eng. poet laureate (1774-1843)].

southing: sauth'īn¹; south'ing². *E. & I.* sauth'īn¹, so also indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Difference in latitude caused by moving southward].

southron: suth'rən¹; sūth'rōn²; *not* sauth'rən¹ [One who lives in the south; specif. [S-], an Englishman; so used by the Scots].

southward: sauth'wərd¹ or (*nautically*) suth'ərd¹; south'ward² or (*nautically*) sūth'ard². The latter was indicated as standard by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) [Toward the south].

Southwark: sauth'wərk¹ or suth'ərk¹; south'wark² or sūth'ark² [A borough on the south of the Thames, in London, Eng.]. [Eng. poet (1562-95)].

Southwell: sauth'wel¹ or suth'l¹; south'wēl² or sūth'l² [1. Eng. town. 2.

southwest: sauth'west¹; south'wēst²; *nautically* sau-west¹ [That part of the horizon between the south and the west].

Southwold: suth'əld¹; sūth'old² [Eng. seaport].

Southworth: sauth'wəth¹; south'worth² [Am. novelist (1819-99)].

souvenir: sū'vī-nīr¹ or sū'vī-nīr¹; sū've-nīr² or sū've-nīr². *M.* sū-vī-nīr¹; *St. & Wr.* sūv'nīr¹ [A token of remembrance].

sovereign: sōv'ər-in¹; sōv'ēr-in². Note that the *g* is silent. *C. & Wr.* sūv'ə-rīn¹; *M.* sōv'rīn¹. The pronunciation sūv'ər-in¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), but is now seldom heard. Compare GN [1. The supreme ruler of a people. 2. A British gold coin].

A similar blunder of belief has given the corrupt form *sovereign* (Old French *soverain* from Middle Latin *super-anus*) in place of the correct *souvan*, because its last syllable was supposed to be somehow connected with *reign*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. 1, p. 77. [H. '08.]

sow¹: sau¹; sou² [A female hog].

sow²: sō¹; sō². So also its relative **sow'er** [To plant with seed, as by scattering over land].

Soyer: swā'ī'yē¹; swā'ī'yē² [Fr. chef and author (1809-58)].

spa: spā¹; spā², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* spō¹, also indicated by Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1863). The word was spelt *spaw* from the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century [A locality possessing a mineral spring or springs].

spaghetti [It.]: spə-get'ī¹; spa-gēt'ī² [A cord-like paste].

[Algeria].

spahl, spahee: spā'hī¹; spā'hī² [One of a native corps of cavalry from

Spain: spēn¹; spān²; *not* spain¹ as sometimes heard in England [A country of southwest Europe].

[1729-99].

Spallanzani: spāl'lan-dzā'nī¹; spāl'län-dzā'nī² [It. naturalist and traveler

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

spaniel: span'yel¹; spän'yél². The 16th-century form *span'el*, still indicated as a colloquial pronunciation of *spaniel*, is provincial, and altho noted by Perry (1777), the better form span'yl¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [One of a variety of long-haired hunting-dog used in starting or retrieving game].

sparoid: spē'reid¹; spā'rōid². *E. & M.* spar'oid—the pronunciation peculiar to England [A fish, the sea-bream].

sparrow: spar'o¹; spār'o²; *not* spar'ə¹ [A small brownish-gray bird of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in the United States and Canada].

spasm: spazm¹; spāsm² [A sudden convulsive action of the body].

spatha: spē'fhə¹; spā'tha² [A double-edged broadsword used by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans].

spathe: spēth¹; spāth² [A leaf-envelop sheathing a flower-cluster].

spatial: spē'shəl¹; spā'shal² [Pert. to space].

special: spesh'al¹; spesh'al² [Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose].

speciality: spesh'i-al'i-ti¹; spesh'i-äl'i-ty² [A distinguishing characteristic]. Compare SPECIALTY.

specialty: spesh'al-ti¹; spesh'al-ty² [A particular line of work, study, or employment; also, a distinctive article dealt in to the exclusion of others].

species: spi'shiz¹ or spi'shi-iz¹; spē'shēz² or spē'shi-ēs² [A classified group of animals or plants].

specious: spi'shus¹; spē'shūs² [Apparently sound and convincing; said of arguments, reasonings, etc., that are really delusive].

spectroscope: spek'tro-skōp¹; spē'e-tro-seōp² [An instrument for analyzing images formed by rays of light].

spectroscopist: spek-tros'ko-pist¹; spē'e-trōs'eo-pīst², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* spek'tro-skō-pist¹; *I.* spek'trō-skōp'ist¹; *Wr.* spek'trə-skō-pist¹ [One skilled in the use of the spectroscope].

spectroscopy: spek-tros'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr., or* spek'tro-skō'pi¹, *C. & I.*; spē'e-trōs'eo-py² or spē'e-tro-seō'py² [The branch of science that treats of the use of the spectroscope and the phenomena observed with it].

Speke: spik¹; spēk² [Eng. explorer (1827-64); discovered source of the Nile].

spermaceti: spūr'mə-si'ti¹; spēr'ma-gē'ti², *Standard & W.*; *C.* spūr-ma-set'i¹; *E. & I.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹; *M.* spūr-ma-sit'i¹; *St.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹; *Wr.* spūr-ma-si'ti¹. By Buchanan (1766) spūr'ma-set-i¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) spūr-ma-sit'i¹ [A white fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale].

spermatocele: spūr'mə-to-sil¹; spēr'ma-to-gēl². By Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) spūr-mat'o-sil¹ [A collection of serous fluid containing spermatoc elements].

Speyer: spai'ər¹; spȳ'ēr² [Ger. city].

Spezia: spē'dzi-a¹; spē'dzi-äz² [It. naval seaport]. Compare SPEZZIA.

Spezzia: spet'si-a¹; spēt'si-äz² [Gr. island]. See the preceding.

sphenoid: sfī'neid¹; sfē'nōid²; *not* sfen'eid¹ [A bone wedged in between other bones at the base of the skull].

sphere: sfir¹; sfēr² [1. A globe; ball. 2. A field of action].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

spherical: sfer'ī-kəl¹; sfēr'ī-eal² [Shaped like a sphere; round].

spherograph: sfī'ro-graf¹; sfē'ro-ġraf², *Standard, C., & M.; E. sfīr'ə-graf¹; I. sfīrō-graf¹; St. sfer'ō-graf¹; W. sfīr'ō-graf¹; Wr. sfer'ə-graf¹* [A device used to calculate problems in spherical geometry and navigation].

spheroid: sfī'roid¹; sfē'roid², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M. sfīr'oid¹; St. sfer-oid¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757) spheroid¹; Ash (1775) sphe-roid¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) sfī'roid¹; Smart (1857) sfer-oid¹* [A body having nearly the form of a sphere].

spherule: sfer'ūl¹; sfēr'ūl², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & M. sfer'yul¹; I. & Buchanan sfīr'yūl¹; St. sfer'yūl¹* [A minute sphere; globule].

spherulite: sfer'u-lait¹; sfēr'ū-lit², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M. sfer'yu-lait¹; I. sfer'yū-lait¹; St. sfī'riū-lait¹; Wr. sfer'ə-lait¹* [A radiating spherical group of crystals found in certain rocks].

sphincter: sfīŋk'tər¹; sfīn'e'tēr² [A muscle that serves to close a tube].

sphygmo-: sfīg'mo-¹; sfyġ'mo-² [A combining form from the Gr. σφυγμός (*sphygmos*), pulse; used especially in technical words. See below].—**sphygmogram:** sfīg'mo-gram¹; sfyġ'mo-ġram² [A record of pulsations].—**sphygmograph:** sfīg'mo-graf¹; sfyġ'mo-graf². See **ASK** [An instrument for recording pulsations of the heart or arteries].

Spica: spai'kə¹; spī'ea² [A spike or ear of grain].

spicule: spik'yūl¹; spī'e'yul²; *not* spai'kiul¹. So also with its relatives **spic'u-la**, **spic'u-lar**, **spic'u-late**, **spic'u-lif'er-ous**, **spic'u-li-form** [A sharp-pointed body]. [flowers].

Spigelia: spai-jī'l-ə¹; spī-ġē'li-a² [A genus of American herbs with showy

spikenard: spaik'nard¹; spik'nard². Elphinston (1786), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) spik'nard¹. Ash (1775), while he stressed *spi'ked* and *spi'kedness* as here shown, marked this word *spik'enard*.

Spickenard is a medicinall herbe. . . . The fruit or eare of this (for it bringeth forth an eare like Lavender) is a druggie garbleable.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

spinach, spinage: spin'ij¹ or spin'ich¹; spīn'ag² or spīn'ach²; *not* spin'ej¹ [An edible plant of the goosefoot family used as a vegetable].

spinal: spai'nəl¹; spī'nal² [Of or pertaining to the spine or backbone].

spinel: spin'el¹; spīn'ēl². *I. spi-nel¹; Wr. spai'nəl¹*, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cull (1864) [A red or scarlet gem or precious stone resembling the ruby].

spinet: spin'et¹; spīn'ēt². By Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) *spi-net¹*. The word was spelt also *spinnet* (Swift, Galt), *spinnette* (Pepys, Jefferson) [A small keyboard instrument used from the 16th to the 18th century].

spinnerule: spin'ər-ūl¹; spīn'ēr-ūl², *Standard, C., & W.; E. spin'nūr-yul¹; I., M., & Wr. spin'ər-yūl¹* [A tubule that forms the organ used by a spider in spinning].

spinode: spai'nōd¹; spī'nōd² [A fixed point on a curve]. [1630].

Spinola: spī'nō-lā¹; spī'nō-lā² [It. general in the Spanish service (1570-

spinose: spai'nōs¹ or spai'nōs'¹; spī'nōs² or spī'nōs'² [Having spines].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Spinoza: spi-nō'zā¹; spi-nō'zā² [Dutch Jew. philosopher (1632-77)].

Spinozism: spi-nō'zizm¹; spi-nō'zizm². *E.*, Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) spai'no-zizm¹; *I.* & *St.* spai-nō'zizm¹; *M.* & *W.* spi-nō'ziz'm¹; *Wr.* spin'ə-zizm¹ [A philosophical system developed by Spinoza].

spiracle: spir'ə-kl¹, *Standard, C., & Wr.*, or spoir'ə-kl¹, *I. & St.*; spīr'a-el² or spīr'a-el². *M.* spai'rə-k'l¹; *W.* spir'ə-k'l¹. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spai'rə-kl¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) spir'ə-kl¹ [An air-hole].

spirit: spir'it¹; spīr'it²; not sper'et¹. By Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) sper'it¹. Nares commented on this pronunciation as follows:

The *i*, like the other vowels, is not always constant to its own sound; it assumes the sound of . . . *e* short in *girl*, *rinse*; and formerly in *cistern*, *miracle*, *spirit*, which are now perhaps more frequently pronounced with the proper short sound of *i*.

Elements of Orthoepey pt. I, ch. iii, p. 26. [London, 1784.]

[The vital principle in man; the breath of life].

spleen: splīn¹; splēn² [An abdominal organ of mammals].

splenetic: spli-net'ik¹; sple-nēt'ie². *Wr.* splen'ī-tik¹, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, C., E., & W.* Dr. Craigie says ("New Eng. Diet.," vol. ix, p. 640, Oxford, 1914): "Metrical examples show that down to the beginning of the 19th cent. the stress was on the first syllable." It was so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). But by Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) sple-net'ik¹ [Ill-tempered; peevish].

[ing the spleen].

splenic: splen'ik¹; splēn'ie². Buchanan & *E.* splin'ik¹ [Pert. to or supply-].

Spohr: spōr¹; spōr² [Ger. composer (1784-1859)].

spoil: speil¹; spōil². Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN [To impair or destroy the value or beauty of].

When we set out to represent illiterate pronunciation of certain common words, we write *bile* for *boil*, *brile* for *broil*, *jine* for *join*, *ile* for *oil*, *pint* for *point*, *pison* for *poison*, *spile* for *spoil*. There was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 98. [H. '04.]

Spokane: spo-kan'¹; spo-kän'² [City in Wash.].

sponge: spun¹; spōng² [An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles; specif., the remains of the animal after the living matter has been removed].

[a sponge].

spongiform: spun'ji-fōrm¹; spōn'gi-fōrm². *C.* spen'ji-fōrm¹ [Formed like

spongoid: spen'goid¹; spōn'gōid². *Wr.* spun'goid¹ [Resembling a sponge].

spoon: spūn¹; spōon². An affected pronunciation spun¹ is sometimes heard and should be discouraged [A shallow ovoid bowl and a handle].

Sporades: sper'ə-diz¹; spōr'a-dēs² [Turk. and Gr. island groups]

sporule: sper'ul¹; spōr'ul², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.* sper'yul¹; *I., St., & Wr.* sper'yul¹ [A minute organism].

spouse: spauz¹; spous²; not spaus¹ [A married woman in relation to her husband or a married man in relation to his wife].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Spree: sprē¹ or sprī¹; sprē² or sprē². Both pronunciations are used by Germans [A river in Germany].

spright: sprait¹; sprit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [A spirit; also (pl.) spirits]. Come, Sisters, cheere we up his *sprights*,
And shew the best of our delights.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1. [1605.]

spring: sprin¹; spring² [1. A device that yields under stress and returns to its normal state when the stress is removed. 2. A source or natural issue of water from the earth]. Compare RING, SING, SINGING.

springe (n. & v.): sprinj¹; spring² [Trap; snare].

springing: sprinj¹; spring² [The act of moving like a spring, with a sudden jerk or bound]. Compare SINGING.

springy: sprinj¹; spring². Sheridan (1780) sprinj¹, a pronunciation perhaps due to confusion with SPRING, trap, snare [Having elasticity; also, abounding with springs of water].

Springy, coming from *spring*, should have the guttural sound *spring-y*: If it come from *springe*, it should be spoken *spring-gy*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 115. [London, 1784.]

spumose: spiu-mōs¹; spū-mōs² [Frothy; foamy].

spumous: spiū-mus¹; spū-mūs² [Same as SPUMOSE].

Spuyten Duyvil: spai'ten dai'vil¹; spȳ'tēn dȳ'vil² [A location and creek within the limits of N. Y. City].

squadron: skwəd'rən¹; skwā'd'rōn². By Buchanan (1766) skwā'd'rūn¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) skwōd'rūn¹ [1. An assemblage of warships or military aeroplanes. 2. A body of cavalry; also, a company of soldiers].

squalid¹: skwel'id¹; skwal'id²; *not* skwē'hd¹. Nares (1784) *squā'id* [skwa'id¹]. Enfield (1807) skwal'id¹ [Repulsively dirty; foul through uncleanness].

squalid²: skwē'hd¹; skwā'hd² [One of the SQUALIDÆ].

Squalidæ: skwal'i-di¹; skwal'i-dē² [A family of sharks].

squalor: skwel'ər¹; skwal'or², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Wr.* skwē'ler¹, a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840), and also given, but as secondary, by *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.* Dr. Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) stressed *squalor* and *squamous* alike, on the *a*; Ash (1775) gave *squa'lor* and *squam'ous* [The state or condition of being squalid].

squamose: skwē'mōs¹; skwā'mōs². *I.* skwa-mōs¹; *M. & Wr.* skwə-mōs¹ [Furnished with scales].

squamous: skwē'mus¹; skwā'mūs² [Same as SQUAMOSE]. See SQUALOR.

square: skwār¹; skwār² [Having four equal sides and four right angles].

squarrose: skwar'ōs¹; skwār'ōs², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* skwār'rōs¹; *I.* skwār'ōs¹; *St.* skwer'rōs¹; *Wr.* skwa-rōs¹ [Covered with scales].

squash: skwəsh¹; skwāsh²; *not* skwāsh¹ [The fleshy edible fruit of a trailing plant allied to the pumpkin].

squeak, squeal. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skwik¹, skwēk²; skwil¹, skwēl².

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ʃɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

squirrel: skwŭr'el¹ or skwīr'el¹; skwŭr'ēl² or skwīr'ēl². The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Worcester indicated skwīr'al¹. By Buchanan (1766) skwīr'rīl¹; Kenrick (1773), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Reid (1844) skwŭr'al¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) skwer'rl¹ [A graceful, agile rodent with furry coat and bushy tail].

Stabat Mater: stē'bat mē'tər¹ or stā'bat mā'tər¹; stā'bāt mā'tēr² or stā'bāt mā'tēr² ["The Mother was standing," the two opening words of a Latin sequence, commemorating the sorrows of the Virgin Mary; also, its musical setting].

staccato [It.]: stā-kā'to¹ or (It.) stak-kā'to¹; stā-eā'to² or (It.) stāe-eā'to² [Played or to be played in an abrupt, detached manner: a direction in music].

Stachys: stē'kɪs¹; stā'eyz² [Bible].

stadium [L.]: stē'di-um¹; stā'di-um² [A foot-race course, as at Olympia, or one made in imitation of it]. [or climbing].

staff: staf¹; stāf². See **ASK** [A stick carried in the hand to aid in walking]

Staffordshire: staf'ord-shīr¹; stāf'ord-shīr². See **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

Stageira, Stagira: stā-jai'rā¹; stā-gī'ra² [Macedonian city].

Stagirite: stāj'i-rait¹; stag'i-rit². Spelt also **Stagyrite** but erroneously [A native or inhabitant of Stageira; specifically, Aristotle, who was born there].

And one wild Shakspeare, following Nature's lights,
Is worth whole planets filled with *Stagyrites*. THOS. MOORE *The Sceptic*.

staid, staln. These words should be pronounced as one syllable: stēd¹, stād²; stēn¹, stān².

stair: stār¹; stār² [A step or series of steps]. Compare **STARE**.

stake: stēk¹; stāk² [A sharpened stick or post for driving into the ground]. Compare **STEAK**.

stalachite: stā-lak'tait¹; stā-lāe'tīt². *E. & M.* stal'ak-tait¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in England. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) *stalacti'tes* [A pendulous icicle-like formation, as from the roof of a cave, produced by dripping water].

stalagmite: stā-lag'mait¹; stā-lāg'mīt². *E. & M.* stal'ag-mait¹. By Johnson (1755) *stalagmi'tes*; Buchanan (1766) and Ash (1775) *stalag'mites* [An incrustation or deposit on the floor of a cave formed from dropping water and resembling an inverted stalactite].

stale: stēl¹; stāl² [Having lost its freshness; also, worn out by repetition].

Stalbridge: stēl'brij¹; stāl'brīg²; not stal'brij¹ [Eng. market town, which gives its name to a baronage].

stalk: stōk¹; stāk²—note that the *l* is silent. See **L** [The stem of a plant].

stalwart: stōl'wart¹; stāl'wart², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* stal'wart¹ [Of sturdy frame and disposition].

Stamboul: stam-būl¹; stām-bul² [French form of Turkish name (*Istambul*) for Constantinople]. [pare **STAMINA**].

stamen: stē'men¹; stā'mēn² [The pollen-bearing organ of a flower. Com-

stamina: stām'i-nā¹; stām'i-na² [Supporting vitality or staying power. Originally the plural of **STAMEN**. See quotation].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

When something is said of a man's *stamina*, how small is the number of those to whom it occurs that *stamina* is a plural. . . . Yet to use it as the subject of a plural verb would jar now upon the linguistic sense of even the classically educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. v, p. 156. [H. '08.]

stanch (*a.*, *n.* & *v.*): stanch¹; stanch². Compare **STAUNCH** [*I. a.* Firm in principle; faithful. *II. n.* A lock, dam, or flood-gate to back up the water of a river. *III. v.* To check the flow of, as blood from a wound].

Stanislas Leszczyński: stan'is-lās lesh-chin'ski¹; stān'is-lās lesh-chyn'ski²
King of Poland (1677-1766)].

Stanton¹: stān'tən¹; stān'ton² [Eng. family name].

Stanton²: stan'tən¹; stān'ton² [Am. statesman; Secretary of War (1862- [67]).

Stapley: stēp'li¹; stāp'ly² [Eng. family name].

starboard: stār'bōrd¹ or (*Naut.*) stār'bōrd¹; stār'bōrd² or (*Naut.*) stār'-bōrd². See O [That side of a ship situated on the right hand of a person who faces the bow].

starch: stūrch¹; stārch² [A white or yellowish-white powder].

stare: stār¹; stār². Compare **STAIR** [A fixed gaze with the eyes wide open].

stasis: stē'sis¹; stā'sis², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* stas'is¹ [Stagnation of the blood in its circulation].

Staten: stat'en¹; stāt'ēn²; not stē'tən¹ [An island at the entrance of New York harbor].

stater: stē'tər¹; stā'tēr² [Any one of several ancient gold and silver coins, [as of Persia and Greece].

static: stat'ik¹; stāt'ie²; not stē'tik¹ [Pert. to or designating bodies at rest].

station: stē'shən¹; stā'shon²; not stāi'shun¹ as sometimes heard in England [An established place or building serving as a starting-point; also, the headquarters of some body of men].

stationary: stē'shən-ē-ri¹; stā'shon-ā-ry². *M.* stē'shən-ər-i¹ [Remaining in one place or position; fixed]. Distinguish from **STATIONERY**.

stationery: stē'shən-er-i¹; stā'shon-ēr-y². *M.* stē'shən-ər-i¹ [Writing-material in general].

statistician: stat'is-tish'an¹; stāt'is-tish'an² [One skilled in collecting and [tabulating statistics].

statistics: stā-tis'tiks¹; sta-tis'ties² [The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of facts concerning a large body of people or their activities].

statuesque: stat'yū-esk¹ or stāch'u-esk¹; stāt'yū-ěsk² or stāch'u-ěsk²; *Wr.* stat'yū-esk¹ [Having the grace or pose of a statue].

status: stē'tūs¹; stā'tūs²; not stat'us¹ [Relative position or rank; standing].

staunch: stanch¹; stāch². *M.* stēnch¹ [Standing firm in principle or true to purpose].

The spelling *staunch* and the associated pronunciation are in British use much the more common for the adj., while for the related verb the form **STANCH** (stānch¹) is preferred.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. ix, p. 869, col. 2. [Oxford, 1915.]

Stavanger: stāv'vāŋ-ər¹; stāv'vāŋ-ēr² [Norw. amt and city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ē*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

staves: stēvz¹; stāvz². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1766) indicated stāvz¹, which was preferred by Worcester (1859). The remainder, from Perry (1777) to Wright (1855), indicated stēvz¹ [Plural of STAFF].

stead: sted¹; stēd²; erroneously stīd¹ [Place or room once occupied by another person or thing]. [firmly supported; stable].

steady: sted¹; stēd² [Constant in mind and conduct; unwavering; also,

steak: stēk¹; stāk². Compare STAKE [A slice of meat].

steal: stīl¹; stēl² [To take away from another without right or permission].

stearin, stearine: stī'a-rin¹; stē'a-rīn² [A white pearly crystalline chemical compound].

steatomatous: stī'a-tēm'a-tus¹; stē'a-tōm'a-tūs². *St.* stī'a-tō'ma-tus¹. *E., I., & Wr.* indicate only one stress and that on the antepenult [Resembling a fatty tumor].

steelyard: stīl'yārd¹; stēl'yārd². By Buchanan (1766) stīl'yārd¹; Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) stīl'yārd¹, a pronunciation still recorded as colloquial by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* and also by Smart (1857) [A device for weighing consisting of a scale-beam and hook on which the article to be weighed is hung].

Steen: stēn¹; stēn²; *not* stīn¹ [Dutch painter (1626-79)]. [can antelope].

steenbok: stīn'bek¹ or stēn'bōk¹; stēn'bōk² or stēn'bōk² [A small Afri-

stein: stain¹ or (*Ger.*) shtain¹; stīn² or (*Ger.*) shtīn² [A stone beer-mug].

Steinitz: shtai'nits¹; shtī'nits²; *not* stai'nits¹ as frequently heard [Boh. chess expert (1836-1900)].

stele¹ [*Gr.*]: stī'lī¹; stē'lē². *M.* stīl¹ [A stone tablet bearing inscriptions, as of laws, decrees, etc., or designs].

stele²: stīl¹; stēl² [1. The shaft of an arrow. 2. A stalk].

Stella: stel'a¹; stēl'a² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Estelle:* es'tel¹; ēs'tēl²; *Sp. Estella:* es-tel'ya¹; ēs-tēl'yā².

stellion: stel'yan¹ or stel'i-en¹; stēl'yon² or stēl'i-ōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [An Old World lizard of the northern Mediterranean region].

stent. See STINT.

Stephanas: stef'a-nās¹; stēf'a-nas² [Bible].

Stéphanie: stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē² [Feminine personal name]. See STEPHEN.

Stephano: stef'a-no¹; stēf'a-no² [A character in Shakespeare's "The Tempest"]. Compare STEPHEN.

Stephen: stī'ven¹; stē'ven² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. G. Stephan:* stē'fan¹; stē'fān²; *D. Steven:* stē'vən¹; stē'ven²; **Stephanus:** stē'fa-nus¹; stē'fā-nūs²; *F. Étienne:* ē'ti'en¹; ē'ti'ēn²; **Stéphanie** (fem.): stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē²; *G. Stephanie* (fem.): stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē²; *Gr. Stephanos:* stē'fa-nos¹; stē'fā-nōs²; *Hung. Istvan:* ist-vān¹; ist-vān²; *It. Stefano:* stē'fa-no¹; stē'fā-no²; *L. Stephanus:* stef'a-nus¹; stēf'a-nūs²; *Pg. Estevão:* es'tē-vau¹; ēs'tē-vau²; *Rus. Stepan:* stē-pān¹; stē-pān²; *Sp. Esteban:* es-tē'ban¹; ēs-tē'bān²; *Sw. Stefan:* stē'fan¹; stē'fān².

Stephens: stī'venz¹; stē'venz² [Eng. and Am. family name]. [(1781-1848)].

Stephenson: stī'ven-sən¹; stē'ven-son² [Eng. inventor of the locomotive

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, gr̥ē, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

steppe: step¹; stēp² [A vast level plain, as of Russia or Siberia].

stere: stīr¹; stēr² [A cubic unit of metric measure equal to one cubic meter].

stereochromy: ster¹-i-o-krō¹mi¹; stēr²-e-o-erō²my², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* ster-i-ek¹ro-mi¹ [The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass].

stereopticon: ster¹-i-op¹-ti-kon¹; stēr²-e-ōp²-ti-eōn², *Standard; C., E., & Wr.* ster-i-op¹-ti-kon¹; *I.* ster-i-op¹-ti-kon¹ [A double magic lantern].

stereoscope: ster¹-i-o-skōp¹ or stīr¹-i-o-skōp¹; stēr²-e-o-seōp² or stēr²-e-o-seōp² [An optical instrument for blending two pictures into one].

stereoscopy: ster¹-i-es¹ko-pi¹; stēr²-e-ōs²eo-py², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C.* ster¹-i-o-skō¹pi¹; *St.* ster²-e-ōs²kō²pi¹ [The art of making or using stereoscopes].

stereotype: ster¹-i-o-taip¹; stēr²-e-o-typ², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* stīr¹-e-o-taip¹; *I.* ster¹-i-o-taip¹; *M. & St.* ster²-e-o-taip¹. By Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) ster¹-i-o-taip¹; Walker (1809), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stī¹-i-o-taip¹ [A plate made from an alloy resembling type-metal but containing more lead].

sterile: ster¹-il¹ or ster¹-ail¹; stēr²-il² or stēr²-il². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Steryll, barayne, or fruiteles, sterills.

RICHARD HULOET *Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum, pro Tyranculis s. v.* [1552.]

stethoscope: steth¹-o-skōp¹; stēth²-o-seōp²; *not* steth¹-ō-skōp¹ [An instrument used in examining the chest, the sounds of the heart, the lungs, etc.].

Stettin: stet¹-in¹ or (*Ger.*) shte-tin¹; stēt²-in² or (*Ger.*) shtē-tin² [Prus. seaport].

[general (1730-94)].

Steuben¹: stū¹-ben¹ or (*Ger.*) shtōi¹-ben¹; stū¹-bēn² or (*Ger.*) shtōi¹-bēn² [Prus. general (1730-94)].

Steuben²: stiu¹-ben¹; stū¹-bēn² [A county of Indiana or New York].

steward: stiū¹-ard¹; stū¹-ard²; *not* stū¹-ard¹ [One who is entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own].

[Free State (1896-1900)].

Steyn: stain¹; stȳn² [Boer statesman (1857-), president of the Orange

Steyne: stīn¹; stēn² [A roué in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"].

Stharbazanal: sfhār¹-bu-zan¹-i-ai¹; sthār²-bū-zān²-a-i² [Douai Bible].

sthenia: sfhi¹-noi¹-a¹ or sfhi¹-ni¹-a¹; sthe²-ni²-a² or sthē²-ni²-a² [Unusual energy; applied to certain diseases].

[Claudius].

Stilicho: stil¹-i-kō¹; stīl²-i-eō² [Roman general (359-408); patron of poet

stint: stint¹; stīnt². Written also *stent* and so pronounced in northeastern Scotland, and in Northumberland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, East Anglia, Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex, and, locally, in the United States [An allotted portion of work; a fixed task].

The only way I ever knowed I'd done my *stent* fur's father was concerned, was that he didn't say nothin'.

WESTCOTT *David Harum* ch. xix p. 172. [1898.] [A. 1900.]

stipellate: stai¹-pe-lēt¹; stī²-pē-lāt², *Standard & C.; W.* stai¹-pel¹-ēt¹; *Wr.* sti¹-pel¹-tī¹ [Having leaf-like appendages at the bases of certain leaves].

stipend: stai¹-pend¹; stī²-pēnd² [A definite sum of money paid at certain intervals as an allowance or for service].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

stipendiary: *stoi-pen'di-ē-ri¹*; *stī-pēn'di-ā-ry²*. *E.* & *St.* *stoi-pen'di-ə-ri¹*; *I.* *stoi-pen'di-a-ri¹*. By Buchanan (1766) *stoi-pend'yār-i¹*; Perry (1777) *stoi-pend'i-a-ry¹*; Sheridan (1780) *stoi-pen'jer-i¹*; Walker (1791) *stoi-pen'di-ə-ri¹*; Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *stoi-pen'di-ə-ri¹*; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *stoi-pen'dyar-i¹* [One who receives a stipend, as certain magistrates in England].

stirrup: *stir'up¹*; *stīr'ūp²*. *I.* *stūr'up¹*. Buchanan (1766) *stur'ip¹*; Perry (1777), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) *stir'up¹*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *stur'up¹*; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *ster'up¹*. In some parts of Eng. the pronunciation *sti-rup¹* is heard. Compare *SQUIRREL* [A metal piece like an inverted U suspended by a strap from the side of a saddle].

stithy: *stīth'y¹*, *Standard*, *C.*, & *Wr.*, or *stīth'y¹*, *W.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; *stīth'y²* or *stīth'y²* [A blacksmith's shop or anvil].

And my Imaginations are as fowle

As Vulcan's *Stythe*.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 2. [1602.]

stiver: *stai'vər¹*; *stī'vēr²* [A small coin of the Netherlands and Dutch colonies].

stoa [Gr.]: *stō'ə¹*; *stō'a²* [A small covered colonnade or portico].

stoat: *stōt¹*; *stōt²*—one syllable [The ermine or weasel].

stogie, stogy: *stō'gī¹*; *stō'gy²* [A coarse or roughly made cigar].

Stoic: *stō'ik¹*; *stō'ie²* [One belonging to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C.].—**stoicism:** *stō'ī-sizm¹*; *stō'ī-gizm²* [1. The principles of the Stoics. 2. Indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude].—**Stoicks:** *stō'iks¹*; *stō'ies²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Stoke Poges: *stōk pō'jis¹*; *stōk pō'gis²* [Eng. village; churchyard is said to have been scene of Gray's famous Elegy].

stolid: *stōl'id¹*; *stōl'id²* [Indicating or expressing no power of feeling].

stolist: *stōl'ist¹*; *stōl'ist²* [A priest among the ancient Egyptians].

stomach: *stum'ək¹*; *stōm'ae²*. Note that in this word the *o* is sounded like *u* in "but." So also with its relatives **stom'ach-al**, **stom'ach-er**, **stom'ach-ful**, **stom'ach-less**, **stom'ach-y**. Compare *O* [An organ of digestion].

stomachic: *sto-mak'ik¹*; *sto-māe'ie²* [Pert. to the stomach].

stomapod: *stō'mə-pod¹*; *stō'ma-pōd²*. *E.* & *Wr.* *stom'ə-pod¹* [One of an order of crustacea, the squills].

stone: *stōn¹*; *stōn²*. The pronunciation *stun¹* is also heard in some parts of New England and generally in England, especially when referring to weight, or when used as a suffix in proper names as in *Gladstone*, *Folkestone*, *Maidstone*, but not when a prefix as *Stoneham*, *Stonehenge*, *Stonewall*, etc.

stook: *stuk¹*; *stōōk²*. In Scotland spelt also **stouck**, hence Jameson (1827), a pronunciation noted also by Knowles (1835) *stūk¹* [A collection of sheaves in a field with several placed over them as a thatch].

stoppage: *stop'ij¹*; *stōp'ag²* [Cessation from progress or operation].

storage: *stōr'ij¹*; *stōr'ag²* [The keeping or placing of articles in a warehouse or other place of safe-keeping].

store (*n.* & *v.*): *stōr¹*; *stōr²*; *not stōr¹*, a dictionary pronunciation now commonly accepted as a provincialism. See quotation under *O* [Supply; stock].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

storge: stōr'jɪ¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or* stēr'gī¹, *C., E., & I.;* stōr'gē² *or* stōr'gē². By Maunder (1830) and Knowles (1835) stōrj¹ [Natural love, as of parents for their children].

storm: stōrm¹; stōrm². Sheridan (1780) stōrm¹. Many natives of Ireland pronounce final *rm* so distinctly as to form a separate syllable. In English the sound given to *orm* varies. Compare worm [A violent disturbance, as of the atmosphere].

Storthing: stōr'tɪŋ¹; stōr'tɪŋ², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C.* stōr'tɪŋ¹; *E. & I.* stēr'tɪŋ¹; *St.* stōr'tɪŋ¹ [The Norwegian parliament]. [name].

Stoughton¹: stō'tən¹ *or* stau'tən¹; stō'ton² *or* stou'ton² [Eng. family name]

Stoughton²: stō'tən¹; stō'ton² [A town in Wisconsin or in Massachusetts].

Stourton: stur'tən¹; stūr'tōn² [Eng. family name].

strabismus: strə-bis'mus¹, *Standard, C., I., & Wr., or* strə-biz'mus¹, *E., St., & W.;* strə-bis'mūs² *or* strə-bis'mūs² [Lack of parallelism in the visual axes; squinting]. [A. D.].

Strabo: strē'bo¹; strā'bo² [Gr. geographer and historian (63? B. C.-24?]

Strachan, Strahan: strōn¹; strān² [Scot. family name].

straight: strēt¹; strāt²—*gh* silent (see GH); *not* strait¹ as sometimes heard in the vicinity of London, England [Having no curves or angles].

strain: strēn¹; strān²; *not* strōin¹ as sometimes heard in England. See STRAIGHT [The effect of or injury caused by excessive tension].

strait: strēt¹; strāt²; *not* strait¹. See STRAIGHT [A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water]. [extending from stem to stern].

strake: strēk¹; strāk² [In shipbuilding, a breadth of planking or plating]

Strasburg, Strassburg: stras'būrg¹ *or* (Ger.) shtrās'burh¹; strās'būrg² *or* (Ger.) shtrās'burh² [Ger. city].

strata: strē'tā¹; strā'tā²; erroneously strā'tā¹ [Plural of STRATUM].

strategic: strə-tej'ik¹; strə-tēg'ie², *Standard, E., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* strə-tej'ik¹; *W.* strə-ti'jiki¹ [Pert. to strategy].—**strategical:** strə-tej'ikāl¹; strə-tēg'ieāl²; *W.* strə-ti'ji-kāl¹. Compare STRATEGIC.—**strategist:** strat'i-jist¹; strāt'e-gist²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One versed in strategy].—**strategy:** strat'i-jɪ; strāt'e-gy²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The science of the handling of troops not under fire to secure military advantage, as of position. Distinguished from TACTICS].

Strathcona: strath-kō'nə¹; strāth-eō'na² [1. Can. district and city. 2. Lord S., Donald Alexander Smith (1820-1914), Canadian High Commissioner].

strathspey: strath'spē¹; strāth'spē². Sometimes heard strath'spē¹ [Scottish dance resembling a reel. So called from *Strath Spey*, the valley of the Spey in Scotland].

Straton, Stratton: strat'an¹; strāt'on² [Eng. family name].

stratum: strē'tum¹; strā'tūm²; erroneously strā'tum¹ [A bed of rock or earth; a natural or artificial layer].

streak, stream, street. These words are pronounced as one syllable: strik¹, strēk²; strim¹, strēm²; strit¹, strēt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭlc, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

strength: streñfh¹; strēñgh². Pronounce the *g*. So also with its relatives **strength'en**, **strength'en-er**, **strength'en-ing**, etc. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [Physical vigor; muscular force or ability to exert it].

strew: strū¹; strū², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.* By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) strō¹ [To cover by scattering loosely].

This diphthong [ew] . . . is irregular in one or two instances, being pronounced like . . . *o* long, in *sew*, . . . and in *shew* and *strew*, which now generally are, and might more properly always be written *show* and *strow*; for though the sound of long *o* be not proper to *ow*, it is with more frequency, and less violence to analogy, assumed by that diphthong than it is by *ew*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 63. [London, 1784.]

stria: strai'ə¹; strī'a² [A narrow streak or stripe].—**striæ:** strai'ī¹; strī'ē² [Plural of STRIA].

strata: strai-ē'tā¹; strī-ā'tā² [A mass of cells at the base of the brain].

striate: strai'ēt¹; strī'āt² [Marked with streaks or stripes; grooved].

stricture: strik'chur¹ or -tiur¹; strīe'chur² or -tūr² [1. Severe criticism; censure. 2. A contracted condition].

stridulant: strij'u-lant¹ or strid'yu-lant¹; strīj'u-lant² or strīd'yu-lant² [Given to stridulating, as locusts]. [make a shrill noise, as locusts].

stridulate: strij'u-lēt¹ or strid'yu-lēt¹; strīj'u-lāt² or strīd'yu-lāt² [To

strigil: strij'il¹; strīg'il²; not stri-gil¹ [A scraper or scratcher for the skin].

strike: strai¹; strik² [To deliver a blow with force; hit].—**striking:** strai¹ik¹; strik'ing²; not strai¹ik¹—pronounce the *g*. See Introductory, pages xix-xx and compare -ING and NG [I. a. Presenting itself to the mind forcibly. II. n. The action of one who strikes].

strip: strip¹; strip². See I and compare STRIPE [A long, narrow piece].

stripe: strai¹p¹; strī²p² [A line or band of different color from the adjacent surface].

striped (a.): straipt¹ or strai¹p'ed¹; strīpt² or strī²p'ed². Compare BE-QUEATHED [Having stripes].

stripped (pp.): straipt¹; strīpt².

[tree of its bark].

stripped: strīpt¹; strīpt² [Deprived of cover, as a man of his clothing or a

strobile: strōb'il¹; strōb'il². *E.* strō'bail¹; *I.* strō'bail¹ [A cone-like fruit, as of the hop-plant].

strobograph: strōb'o-graf¹; strōb'o-gráf². See ASK [A recording apparatus for the stroboscope].—**stroboscope:** strōb'o-skōp¹; strōb'o-seōp² [An instrument for observing motion].—**stroboscopic:** strōb'o-skēp'ik¹; strōb'o-seōp'ic² [Pert. to the stroboscope].

[or conch].

stromb: strēm¹; strōm². Note that the *b* is silent. See B [A wing-shell

strong: strōñ¹, *Standard, C., & W., or strōñ¹, E., I., St., & Wr.*; strōng² or strōng². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Having bodily power].—**stronger:** strōñ'gar¹; strōng'gēr²—the *g* is pronounced hard and emphasized; not strōñ'er¹. See Introductory, pages xix-xx.

strongyle: strōñ'jil¹; strōñ'gyl²; not strōñ'gail¹, *E.* [A worm that attacks the lungs in man and the kidneys in certain animals, as dogs].

Strophades: strōf'a-dīz¹; strōf'a-dēs²; not strōf'ēdz¹ [Anc. name of *Strivali*, group of islets in Ionian Sea].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

strophe: strō'fɪ¹; strō'fē². *St.* strēf'ɪ¹; *Wr.* strō'fɪ¹ [A group of lines in poetry; also, a division or verse-group, in an ode].—**strophic:** strēf'ɪk¹; strōf'ie². *E. & I.* strōf'ik¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of a strophe].

strophole: strēf'ɪ-ōl¹; strōf'ɪ-ōl². *E. & I.* strōf'ɪ-ōl¹ [A growth at the base of certain seeds]. [related parts].

structure: struk'chur¹ or -tiur¹; strüe'chur² or -tūr² [A combination of

strumose: strū'mōs¹; strɪ'mōs². *St.* strū'mōz¹; *Wr.* strū-mōs¹ [Having a cushion or swelling at the base, as certain mosses].

strychnin, strychnine: strik'nɪn¹; strȳ'e'nɪn². *E.* strik'nɪn¹; *I. & Wr.* strik'nɪn¹. In England the second spelling is preferred and the *i* of the final syllable is pronounced as *i* in "police" [A white, crystalline poisonous compound].

stubby (a.): stub'ed¹; stüb'ēd². *St.* stubd¹; *Wr.* stub'ɪd¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Cut or broken short, as the stump of a tree].

stubby (pp.): stubd¹; stübd² [1. Rooted out, as weeds. 2. Brought suddenly into contact with, as a foot against a tree-stump].

studding-sail: stud'ɪŋ-sēl¹ or (*naut.*) stūn'sl¹; stüd'ɪŋ-sāl² or (*naut.*) stūn'sl² [An auxiliary sail set by an extensible yard and boom].

student: stiū'dent¹; stū'dēnt². Avoid stū'dənt¹ as illiterate [One who applies his mind to learning].

studious: stiū'dɪ-us¹; stū'di-ūs². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stiū'dɪ-us¹; Sheridan (1780) stiū'jʊs¹; Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835) stiū'dyus¹ [Given to the acquisition of knowledge].

study, stuff, stuffing, stuffy, stultify, stum, stumble, stump, stun, stung, stunt. In all these words the *u* has the sound of *u* in "but," not that of *u* in "full," "rule," "burn," or "feud": stud'ɪ, stüd'y²; stuff, stüf²; stuffing¹, stüf'ɪŋ²; stuf'ɪ, stüf'y²; stul'tɪ-fai¹, stül'ti-fȳ²; stum¹, stüm²; stum'bl¹, stüm'bl²; stump¹, stümp²; stun¹, stün²; stuj¹, stüng²; stunt¹, stünt². See U.

Stundism: shtun'dizm¹; shtun'dǐgm² [The doctrines of the Stundists].

Stundist: shtun'dist¹; shtun'dǐst² [A member of a Russian Christian organization formed about 1860].

stupendous: stiu-pen'dus¹; stü-pēn'dūs². Avoid stü-pen'dus¹ as illiterate.

The pronunciation and use of some few words . . . are a little deformed by the Natives of London; . . . they are words of inheritance and . . . may admit of much vindication. . . . They say *stupendous* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendous* in Derham's *Physico-Theology*, edit. 9th, p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press.

SAMUEL PEGGE *Anecdotes of the English Language* p. 55. [London, 1814.]

The word was spelt *stupendous* by Elisha Coles (1676), Phillips (1706), Kersey (1708), Cocker (1715), and Bailey (1724-1732).

stupid: stiū'pid¹; stū'pid². Avoid stū'pid¹ as illiterate [Very slow of apprehension and understanding].

Sturdee: stūr'di¹ or -di¹; stūr'dē² or -de² [Br. rear-admiral (1859-)]: Sunk Ger. squadron off Falkland Islands 1914].

sturgeon: stur'jən¹; stūr'gon² [A large food-fish].

Sturm¹: stürm¹; stürm² [Swiss mathematician (1803-55)].

Sturm²: shtürm¹; shturm² [Ger. educator (1507-89)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Stuttgart: *stut'gärt*¹ or (*Ger.*) *shut'gärt*¹; *stüt'gärt*² or (*Ger.*) *shtut'gärt*²
[*Ger. city*]. [for to the infernal regions].

Stylian: *stij'ī-an*¹; *stýg'ī-an*²; *nōt stig'yən*¹ [Pertaining to the river Styx]

Styr: *stir*¹; *stýr*² [A river in Austria-Hungary and Russia].

Styx: *stiks*¹; *stýks*² [In myth: (1) The daughter of Oceanus. (2) A river of lower regions].

Sua: *siū'ā*¹; *sū'a*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Suaa:** *siū'ī-ā*¹; *sū'a-a*² [Douai Bible].—**Suah:** *siū'dī*¹; *sū'ā*² [Bible].

suasion: *swē'zən*¹; *swā'shon*²; *nōt sū-ē'zən*¹ [The act of influencing]. So also **sua'sive**, **sua'so-ry**.

suave: *swēv*¹; *swāv*². *St. swāv*¹, which is given also by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* as secondary, but the word dates from 1500 in English and is now completely Anglicized [Easy and agreeable; smooth].—**suavity:** *swav'ī-tī*; *swāv'ī-ty*²—a word now completely Anglicized, for Mr. C. T. Onions has traced the word back to 1450 ("New English Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1915) [Agreeable smoothness of manner].

Suba: *sū'ba*¹; *su'ba*² [Apocrypha].—**Subael:** *siū'bi-el*¹; *sū'ba-ēl*² [Douai Bible].—**Subai:** *siū'bi-ai*¹ or *siū'bai*¹; *sū'ba-i*² or *sū'bi*² [Apocrypha].

subaltern¹: *sub-ōl'tərn*¹, *Standard & W., or sub'al-tərn*¹, *C., E., M., St., & Wr.*; *süb-al'tərn*² or *süb'al-tərn*². *I. sub'ōl-tūrn*¹. In the United States the stress is generally placed on the second syllable; in Great Britain, upon the first, but the former antedates the latter in English lexicography. By Bailey (1730), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Richardson (1837), and Craig (1849) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, and by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1835), and Reid (1844) upon the first [**I. a.** Of inferior rank or position. **II. n.** A junior officer].

subaltern²: *sub-ōl'tərn*¹; *süb-al'tərn*² [In logic, a specific class or nature as included under a general one].

subdue: *sub-diū*¹; *süb-dū*². Avoid *sub-dū*¹ as illiterate [To overcome as by war and force, training or skill].

subito [*It.*]: *sū'bi-tō*¹; *su'bi-tō*² [Suddenly: a direction in music].

subject (*n.*): *sub'jekt*¹; *süb'jēet*² [One who lives under the dominion of another; also, that on which any operation is performed]. Compare **ABSENT**.

subject (*v.*): *sub-jekt*¹; *süb-jēet*² [To make submissive; bring under rule].

subjected: *sub-jekt'ed*¹; *süb-jēet'ēd*² [Reduced to submission].

sublime: *sub-laim*¹; *süb-lim*². But by poetic licenses *sub'laim*¹. [Awakening feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion].

Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend
The *sub'lime* notion, and high mystery,
That must be utter'd to unfold the sage
And serious doctrine of Virginity.

MILTON *Comus* l. 784. [1634.]

sublunar: *sub-liū'nār*¹; *süb-lū'nār*² [Situated beneath the moon].—**sub-lunary:** *sub'liu-nē-rī*; *süb'lū-nā-ry*². *C. & W. sub'liu-nē-rī*. *E. sub'liu-nē-rī*; *I. & M. sub'liu-nē-rī*; *St. sub'lū-nē-rī*; *Wr. sub'liu-nē-rī*. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777), *sub-liū'nē-rī* [Pert. to this world].

subpœna, subpena: *sub-pī'nā*¹; *süb-pē'nā*² [In law, a writ ordering the appearance of a person at a time and place specified].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

subside: sub-said¹; sūb-sīd² [To quiet down; cease from agitation].—**subsidence:** sub-sai'dens¹; sūb-sī'dēŋç². *M., E., I., & St.* sub-said'ens¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Sheridan (1780) *sub-si'dence*; Ash (1775) *sub'sidence* [The act or process of subsiding]. The so-called "British usage," sub'sid-ens¹, indicated by Phye, is to be found noted by Ash. As shown above the stress has been marked on the second syllable from 1732 in England, from 1766 in Scotland, and from 1780 in Ireland.

subsidiary: sub-sid'i-ē-rī¹; sūb-sīd'i-ā-ry². *E., M., & St.* sub-sid'i-ā-rī¹; *I.* sub-sid'i-a-ry¹. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sub-sid'ya-rī¹ [One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies].

subsist: sub-sist¹; sūb-sīst². Illiterately sub-zist¹ [1. To provide with food. 2. To remain in existence; continue].

substantial: sub-stan'shal¹; sūb-stān'shal² [Having solidity and strength].

substantiate: sub-stan'shi-ēt¹; sūb-stān'shi-āt² [To establish by proof or competent evidence].

substantial: sub'stən-tiv-əl¹; sūb'stān-tīv-əl², *Standard & Wr.; C.* sub-stan-tai'val¹; *E.* sub'stən-tai-vəl¹; *I.* sub'stān-tai-vall¹; *M.* sub'stən-tai'vəl¹; *W.* sub'stən-tai'val¹ [Relating to a substantive].—**substantive:** sub'stən-tiv¹; sūb'stān-tiv² [*L. a.* (1) Having substance. (2) Capable of being used as a noun. *II. n.* A word, verbal form, phrase, or clause used as a noun].

subsultory: sub-sul'to-rī¹; sūb-sūl'to-ry². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) the stress was placed on the first syllable [Moving jerkily].

subtile: sub'til¹ or sut'lī¹; sūb'til² or sūt'l². *M.* sut'il¹. *C.* prefers the second, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*, but was the preference of Dyche (1710), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835). The first two syllables of its relatives **sub'tile-ly**, **sub'tile-ness**, **sub'til-ize**, and **sub'til-i-ty** are pronounced in the same way as the parent word [Delicately or daintily formed; also, refined; as, a *subtile* perfume]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

subtle: sut'lī¹; sūt'l²—the *b* is silent; so also in its relatives **sub'tle-ness** and **sub'tle-ty**. See **B** [Characterized by acuteness of mind]. Compare **SUBTILE**.

Subuel: siū'biu-el¹; sū'bū-ēl² [Douai Bible].

suburb: sub'urb¹; sūb'urb² [An outlying district of a city].—**suburban:** sub-ūr'bən¹; sūb-ūr'ban²; but more frequently heard sə-būr'bən¹, which should be avoided [Relating to a suburb].

successor: suk-ses'ər¹; sūe-çes'or². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) the stress was indicated on the first syllable [One who or that which takes the place of another].

succinct: suk-siŋkt¹; sūe-siŋet² [Reduced to narrow compass; terse].

Succoth: suk'əfh¹ or suk'ōth¹; sūe'ōth² or sūe'ōth² [The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles].

Succoth-benoth, Succoth Benoth: suk'əfh-bi'nefh¹ or -bi'nōth¹; sūe'ōth-bi'nōth² or -bi'nōth² [A Babylonian deity worshiped in Samaria].

Suchathites: siū'kath-aits¹; sū'eāth-its² [Bible].

Suchet: sū'shē¹; sū'çhe² [Fr. marshal (1770-1826)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Sucree: *sū'krē*¹; *sū'ere*² [Bolivian statesman and President (1793-1830)].

Sud: *sud*¹; *süd*² [Apocrypha].

[Africa].

Sudan: *sū-dan*¹ or *sū-dän*¹; *sū-dän*² or *sū-dän*² [A vast region of Central

Suderman: *zū'dər-man*¹; *šū'dēr-män*² [Ger. dramatic poet (1857-)].

Sudias: *sū'di-as*¹; *sū'di-as*² [Apocrypha].

suds: *sudz*¹; *süds*² [Soapy water].

Sue: *sü*¹; *sü*² [French novelist (1804-57)]. See EUGENE.

suède: *swēd*¹; *swēd*² [Undressed kid-skin].

Suez: *sū-ez*¹; *sū-ēz*² [Egypt. seaport on a canal of the same name].

suffice: *sū-fais*¹; *sū-fiç*², *Standard, C., E., & M.; I. & St. suf-fais*¹, also noted by Knowles (1835); *W. sa-fais*¹; *W. su-fais*¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To be sufficient for].

Suffolk: *suf'ək*¹; *süf'ok*²—note that the *l* is silent [Any one of three counties in (1) England, (2) Massachusetts, (3) New York].

suffuse: *sū-fiüz*¹; *sū-füs*² [To overspread, as with a gleam of light].

sugar: *shug'ər*¹; *shug'ar*². In some of the northern districts of the English Midlands, as Derbyshire, the pronunciation *süg'ər*¹ may still be heard [A sweet crystalline compound from the juice of the sugar-cane].

suggest: *sug-jest*¹; *süg-gést*², *Standard; C., E., I., & M. su-jest*¹; *St. & Knowles su-jest*¹; *W. & W. sag-jest*¹. By Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) *sud-jest*¹. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) *sug-jest*¹ [To impart the idea of].

suggestion: *sug-jes'chan*¹; *süg-gēs'chon*² [The act of imparting a notion or idea; also, the notion or idea so imparted].

suicide: *siü'i-said*¹; *sü'i-çid*². Avoid *sü'i-said*¹ and *shü'i-said*¹ (Sheridan, 1780) as illiterate. Compare SUPER- and see SURE [Self-murder].

Sulppes: *swip*¹; *swēp*² [Fr. town and river].

suit: *siüt*¹; *süt*²; *not* *süt*¹. Compare SOOT [1. A set of things constituting an outfit, as of clothes. 2. An action at law].

suite: *swit*¹; *swēt*² [1. A train of attendants. 2. A number of connecting rooms used by one or more persons or a family].

Sukklm: *suk'i-im*¹; *sük'i-īm*² [Bible].

[and water]].

sulfate, sulphate: *sul'fēt*¹; *sül'fāt*² [A salt of sulfuric acid (sulfur trioxid

sulfid, sulphid; sulfide, sulphide: *sul'fid*¹, *sül'fid*²; *sul'fäid*¹, *sül'fid*².

The spelling *sulphide* is usual in Great Britain [A compound of sulfur with an element].

sulfonal, sulphonal: *sul'fo-näl*¹; *sül'fo-näl*² [A crystalline compound used as an anesthetic].

sulfur, sulphur: *sul'far*¹; *sül'fur*² [A pale-yellow non-metallic element].

sulfurate, sulphurate: *sul'fiu-rēt*¹; *sül'fū-rāt*² [To combine with sulfur; also, to bleach with the fumes of burning sulfur, as straw hats].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

sulfureous, sulphureous: sul-fiū'ri-us¹; sül-fū're-ūs² [Having the properties of sulfur]. Compare SULFUROUS.

sulfuric, sulphuric: sul-fiū'rik¹; sül-fū'rie². Webster (1828) and Maunders (1830) sul'fər-ik¹; Smart (1840) səl-fur'ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

sulfurous, sulphurous: sul'fər-us¹; sül'fū-rūs². C. sul'fiu-rus¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

Sully¹: sü'lī'¹; sū'lī'² [Fr. statesman (1560-1641)].

Sully²: sul'ī¹; sül'y² [Am. painter born in England (1783-1872)].

Sulpician, Sulpitian: sul-pish'an¹; sül-pish'an² [A member of a priestly order founded in 1641].

[Mohammedan sovereign ruler].

sultan: sul'tən¹ or (Arabic) sul-tān'¹; sül'tan² or (Arabic) sül-tān'² [A

sultana: sul-tā'na¹; sül-tā'na². Wr. sul-tē'na¹—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863). By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) *sulta'na*; Johnson (1755) and Buchanan (1766) *sul'ta-na*; Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cull (1864), and modern dictionaries except Worcester's, *sul-tā'na*¹ [The wife of a sultan; also, his daughter, sister, or mother].

sumac: siū'mak¹; sū'māc², C., E., I., St., & W. This pronunciation was indicated by Johnson (1755), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). Bailey (1732) *su-mach'* and *su-mack'*; Webster (1828) and Worcester (1859) *shiū'mak'*. *Standard* (1893-1913) prefers sū'mak¹.

Sumack, Sumake, or Sumaque, a kind of hearb or shrub of a stinking smell, of black Berries, that curriers dress their leather with.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [London, 1656.]

Sumatra: sū-mā'trā¹; sū-mā'tra² [Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago].

Sumatran: su-mā'trən¹; sū-mā'tran². E. & I. sū-mē'trən¹ [Pert. to Sumatra].

summoned: sum'ənd¹; sūm'ond². This word is sometimes confused with the colloquialism *summonsed*, formed on the analogy of the noun *summons*, and mispronounced sum'ənzd¹ [Commanded to appear].

sumptuary: sump'tiu-ē-ri¹ or -chu-ē-ri¹; sūmp'tū-ā-ry² or -chu-ā-ry². E. sump'tiu-ē-ri¹; I. sump'tiu-a-ri¹; St. sum'tiu-ē-ri¹; Wr. sum't'yu-ē-ri¹ [Pert. to expense].

sumptuous: sump'tiu-[or chu]-us¹; sūmp'tū-[or chu]-ūs². The second is common to Great Britain. Wr. sum't'yu-us¹ [Involving expenditure; hence, luxurious].

sundae: sun'dē¹; sūn'dā² [Ice-cream and crushed fruit].

Sunday: sun'dī¹; sun'dy². Compare MONDAY [The first day of the week].

Sunni: sun'ī¹; sun'ī² [A Sunnite].—**Sunnite:** sun'ait¹; sun'it² [A Moham-medan that accepts Sunna (tradition) and the Koran as of equal authority].

sunshine: sun'shain¹; sūn'shīn² [The shining light and radiance of the sun].

Shakespeare has accented this word on the first syllable: but the more ancient accentuation of it on the last was not quite obsolete even when Milton wrote;

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon

Culminate from th' equator.

Paradise Lost bk. III, l. 615.

From this accentuation it naturally followed that the derivative *sunshiny* should be accented on the middle syllable.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 365. [London, 1784.]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

sunshiny: *sun'shain*¹; *sün'shīn*² [Bright with the rays of the sun].

The blazing brightness of her beauties beame,
And glorious light of her *sunshy* ny face.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, canto xli, st. 23. [1590.]

supawn: *siu-pēn*¹; *sū-paŋ*², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & I.* *su-pēn*¹; *Wr.* *siū'pēn*¹ [Mush of Indian-corn meal].

super- (*prefix*): *siū'pār-1*; *sū'pēr-2*. Sheridan, following the analogy of such words as *issue*, *sugar*, *sure*, indicated the pronunciation of all words beginning with this prefix *shū'per-1*. See **SURE** [From the Latin, above in position or degree beyond]. [be surmounted or overcome].

superable: *siū'pār-ə-bl*¹; *sū'pēr-a-bl*². Sheridan *shū'pār-ə-bl*¹ [That can

supercilious: *siū'pār-sil'i-us*¹; *sū'pēr-cil'i-ūs*². By Buchanan (1766) *siu-pir-sil'yus*¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) *siū-pār-sil'yēs*¹; Sheridan (1780) *shū-pār-sil'yus*¹ [Overbearing; arrogant].

supererogate: *siū'pār-er'o-gēt*¹; *sū'pēr-er'o-gāt*² [To do more than any obligation calls for].—**supererogation:** *siū'pār-er'o-gē'shan*¹; *sū'pēr-er'o-gā'shon*² [The act of doing more than one's duty calls for].—**supererogatory:** *siū'pār-i-reg-ə-to-n*¹; *sū'pēr-e-rōg'a-to-ry*² [Pert. to supererogation].

superficies: *siū'pār-fish'i-iz*¹; *sū'pēr-fish'i-ēs*². *I.* *siū'pār-fish'iz*¹ [1. A surface or its area. 2. A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent]. [more than is needed].

superfluous: *siu-pūr'flu-us*¹; *sū-pēr'flū-ūs*²; *not* *siū'pār-flū'us*¹ [Being

superstition: *siū'pār-stish'an*¹; *sū'pēr-stish'on*². Sheridan (1780) *shū-per-stish'un*¹. Compare **SUPER-** and see **SURE** [A belief founded on an irrational fear of the unknown].

Suph: *sūf*¹; *sūf*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Suphah:** *sū'fā*¹; *sū'fā*² [Bible (R. V.)].

supine (*a.*): *siu-pain*¹; *sū-pīn*² [1. Lying on the back. 2. Having no interest or care; indifferent]. See the following word.

supine (*n.*): *siū'pain*¹; *sū'pīn*² [In Latin grammar, one of two parts of a verb generally regarded as verbal nouns]. Compare **SUPINE**, *a.* (above).

Suppé: *su'pē*¹; *sū'pē*² [Aust. composer of Belgian descent (1820-95)].

suppose: *su-pōz*¹; *sū-pōz*². Vulgarly slurred *spōz*¹ [Think; imagine; believe].

supposition: *sup'o-zish'an*¹; *sūp'o-zish'on*² [The act of supposing; also, [a hypothetical proposition; hypothesis].

supposititious: *su-pez'i-tish'us*¹; *sū-pōz'i-tish'ūs*² [Not genuine; put in the place of another to deceive or defraud].

Sur: *sūr*¹; *sūr*² [Bible].

sura: *sū'rā*¹; *sū'rā*² [A chapter or section of the Koran].

surah: *sū'rā*¹; *sū'rā*². *C.* *siū'rā*¹ [A soft, twilled silk fabric for women's [garments].

sure: *shūr*¹; *shūr*². *E.* *shiūr*¹, so also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) [Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth; also, reliable; certain].

There are a few words, for instance, in which *s* followed by *u* has the sound ordinarily denoted by *sh*. Sheridan extended this peculiarity to a number of others—in fact, to all

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērŋ*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=c*; *ī=c*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

beginning with the prefix *super*. If this sound was heard in *sure* and *sugar* and *issue*, he seemed to see no reason why it should not be found in *suicide* and *superstition*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 1, p. 65. [H. '04.]

The system which Professor Lounsbury refers to was extended by Sheridan to *presume* and *resume*, but not to *assume*, *consume*, *pursue*, *suit*, or *suitable*.

Surlel: sū'ri-el¹; sū'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Surlinam: sū'ri-nām¹; sū'ri-nām² [Dutch Guiana; also, a river there].

Surlsaddai: siū'ri-sad'i-ai¹; sū'ri-sād'a-i² [Douai Bible].

surname (n.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [A name added to a given name to make it more specific; hence, a family name].

surname (v.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [To give a surname to].

surprize (n. & v.): sur-praiz¹; sūr-priz²; *not* sə-praiz¹ [**I.** n. A sudden and unexpected event or fact. **II.** v. To shock by some unexpected act or event].

surtout: sur-tūt¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or sūr-tū¹, E., I., & St.*; sūr-tūt² or sūr-tū². *W. & Wr.* sər-tūt¹ [A man's overcoat cut in the style of a frock coat].

surveillance: sur-vē'ləns¹ or sur-vē'l'yəns¹; sūr-vē'lanç² or sūr-vē'l'yang². *Wr.* sūr-vē'l'yəns¹ [The act of watching or the state of being watched].

survey (n.): sur-vē¹, *Standard, C., E., & Wr., or sūr-vē¹, I., St., & W.*; sūr-vē² or sūr-vē². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Lowth (1764), Buchanan (1766), Enfield (1807), Walker (1809), and Knowles (1835) sur-vē¹. This was the stress used by Milton, Denham, and Dryden; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sūr-vē¹ [A comprehensive and scrutinizing view; vision].

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* l. 25. [1643.]

survey (v.): sur-vē¹; sūr-vē². Fenning (1760) *sur'vey* [To view in its entirety; examine with a view to position, condition, situation, value, etc.].

Susa: sū'sə¹; sū'sa² [**1.** Apocrypha. **2.** Capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia].—**Susagaz:** siū'sə-gaz¹; sū'sa-gāz² [Douai Bible].—**Susanchites:** siu-san'-kaits¹; sū-sān'e-its² [Bible].—**Susanechites:** siu-san'-kaits¹; sū-sān'e-its² [Douai Bible].

Susanna: siu-zan'a¹; sū-sān'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Susannah.** Dan. D. It. Sw. sū-zān'a¹; sū-sān'a²; F. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a¹; sū-sān'a²; G. **Susanne:** sū-zān'a¹; sū-sān'e²; Pg. Sp. **Susanna:** sū-sān'a¹; sū-sān'a².

susceptible: su-sep'ti-bl¹; sū-çep'ti-bl². By Prior, as quoted by Johnson, stressed on the first syllable:

"Blow with empty words the *sus'ceptible* flame."

So indicated by Entick (1764), but by all other lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to our time, stressed on the antepenult [Capable of being influenced].

Susi: sū'sai¹; sū'si² [Bible].—**Suthala:** sū'ṭha-lə¹; sū'ṭha-la² [Douai Bible].—**Suthalaites:** sū'ṭha-lə-its¹; sū'ṭha-la-its² [Douai Bible].

Sutton: sūt'an¹; sūt'on² [**1.** A county in Texas. **2.** Eng. town. **3.** Town in Massachusetts or Nebraska].

suture: siū'chur¹ or siū'tiur¹; sū'chur² or sū'tūr². The first indicates American usage as recorded by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, the usage of Great Britain as noted by *E., I., & St.* [The act or operation of uniting parts as by sewing together cleft edges].

Suwalki: su-vāl'ki¹; sū-vāl'ki² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Suwanee: su-wā'n¹ or (colloq.) swā-nī'¹; sū-wā'ne² or swā-nē'² [A river of Ga. and Fla.].

suzerain: siū'zə-rēn¹ or siū'zə-rin¹; sū'ze-rān² or sū'ze-rin². 1. & St. sū'ze-rēn¹ [A state exercising control over another].

svelt, **svelte**: svelt¹; svēlt² [Slender, willowy; also, in art, bold].

Svendsen: sven'sen¹; svēn'sēn² [Norw. composer (1840-1911)]. ["Trilby"].

Svengali: sven-gā'h¹; svēn-gā'li² [A hypnotist musician in Du Maurier's

swab: swēb¹; swāb² [A mop-like utensil for cleaning].

[trict].

Swabia: swē'bi-ə¹; swā'bi-a² [1. Ancient Ger. duchy. 2. Bavarian dis-

swallow, swamp, swan, swap. The *a* in all these words has the sound of oin "not" or ain "what": swēl'o¹, swāl'o²; swēmp¹, swāmp²; swēn¹, swān²; swēp¹, swāp².

swami, swamy [Hind.]: swā'mī¹; swā'mī² [Lord: a term of respectful address, as to a Brahman priest].

Swansea: swen'sī¹; swān'sē²; notswen'zī¹ [1. Seaport in Wales. 2. Town in Mass.].

swarm: swērm¹; swārm² [A multitude of persons, animals, or things gathered together].

sward: swōrd¹; swārd² [The coating of grass on land; turf].

swart: swērt¹; swārt² [Of a dark hue; swarthy].

swarthy: swērth¹; swārth'y² [Dark-hued; as, a *swarthy* complexion].

swash: swēsh¹; swāsh² [To dash or wash violently (against); splash water].

swastika: swas'ti-kā¹; swās'ti-kā² [An ornament having arms bent at right angles, in common use by the aborigines of America in pre-Columbian times].

swath: swēth¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W., or swēth¹, St. & Wr.*; swāth² or swath² [A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine used in cutting it].

swathe: swēth¹; swāth² [To bind as with a bandage].

sway: swē¹; swā² [To move from side to side].

swear: swār¹; swār² [To make solemn affirmation].

sweat: swet¹; swēt² [Moisture exuded through pores; perspiration].

Swedenborg: swī'dən-bōrg¹; swē'dēn-bōrg² [Sw. mystic and philosopher (1688-1772)].—**Swedenborgian**: swī'den-bēr'n-ən¹; swē'dēn-bōr'gi-an² [Pert. to Swedenborg or his doctrines].

sweep: swīp¹; swēp² [To collect or remove, as dust or dirt, with a broom].

sweet: swīt¹; swēt². Compare SUITE [Agreeable to the taste, as sugar].

swerve: swūr¹; swērv² [To turn aside from a prescribed or usual course].

Swetchine: svech-in¹; svēch-in² [Rus. writer (1782-1815)].

Sweyn: swēn¹; swēn² [Dan. king (—1014); father of Canute the Great].

swift, swig, will, swim, swindle. The *i* in all these words is pronounced as *i* in "hit": swift¹, swīft²; swig¹, swīg²; swil¹, swīl²; swim¹, swīm²; swin'dl¹, swīn'dl².

swine: swain¹; swīn² [A hog, of which the male is a *boar*, the female a *sow*].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Swiney: swin¹; swin² [Eng. family name].

swing: swin¹; swin². See -ING and compare BRING, SING [I. v. To move to and fro while suspended. II. n. A contrivance, as of ropes and a seat, on which a person may swing for a pastime].

swingel, swingle: swin¹gl¹; swin¹gl². Worcester (1859) pronounces the first swin¹jel¹, and the second swin¹gl² [A wooden implement for beating flax].

swinging: swin¹ŋ¹; swin¹ŋ². See -ING and compare RINGING and SINGING [The act of moving to and fro, as on a swing].

swipe: swaip¹; swip² [A hard blow: a colloquialism].

swirl: swūr¹; swirl² [A whirling along, as in an eddy of water].

swish, Swiss, switch, swivel. The i in all these words should be pronounced as i in "hit": swish¹, swish²; swist¹, swis²; swich¹, swich²; swiv¹, swiv².

swoon: swūn¹; swōōn². See SWORD [To sink in a fainting fit].

swoop: swūp¹; swōōp² [To descend and catch while on the wing].

sword: sōrd¹; sōrd²; not sōrd¹. See O. [A weapon with long steel blade]. Webster (1828-1863) alone indicated swōrd¹. Compare ANSWER.

W is lost in *sword*, but not properly in *swoon*, though some pronounce it so.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

sworn: swōrn¹; swōrn²; not swōrn¹. See O [Bound by oath].

Sybaris: sib¹ə-ris¹; sȳb¹ə-ris² [Ancient Gr. city, destroyed by Crotona, 510 B. C.].—**sybarite:** sib¹ə-rai¹; sȳb¹ə-rit² [A luxurious person; epicure].

Sychar: sai¹kar¹; sȳ¹ēār² [Bible].—**Sychem:** sai¹kem¹; sȳ¹ēēm² [Bible].—**Sychemite:** sai¹kem-ait¹; sȳ¹ēēm-it² [Apocrypha].

sycophancy: sik¹o-fan-si¹; sȳ¹ēo-fan-çy² [The practises of a sycophant].—**sycophant:** sik¹o-fant¹; sȳ¹ēo-fant² [A servile flatterer].

Sydenham: sid¹ən-əm¹ or sid¹nam¹; sȳd¹en-am² or sȳd¹nam² [1. Eng. physician (1624-89). 2. British geographical name].

Syelus: sai¹īlus¹; sȳ¹ēlūs² [Apocrypha].

Syene: sai¹īnī¹; sȳ¹ēnē² [Bible].

syenite: sai¹ī-nait¹; sȳ¹ē-nit² [A variety of igneous rock]. [ables].

syllabary: sil¹a-bē-ri¹; sȳl¹a-bā-ry² [A list of characters representing syl-

syllabic: si-lab¹ik¹; sy-lāb¹ie² [Pert. to or consisting of syllables].—**syllabication:** si-lab¹ī-kē¹shen¹; sy-lāb¹ī-cā¹shon² [The division of words into syllables].

sylogism: sil¹o-jiz¹m¹; sȳl¹o-ğiz²m² [An analysis of a formal argument].
sylogize: sil¹o-jaiz¹; sȳl¹o-ğiz² [To reason by syllogism]. [vester].

Sylvester: sil-ves¹tər¹; sȳl-vēs¹tēr² [A masculine personal name. See SIL-

Sylvia: sil¹vi-ə¹; sȳl¹vi-a² [A masculine personal name. See SILVANUS].

Symeon: sim¹ī-ən¹; sȳm¹ē-on² [Bible (R. V.)].

Symmons, Symons: sim¹ənz¹; sȳm¹ənz² [Eng. family name].

Symonds: sim¹andz¹; sȳm¹ondz² [Eng. family name].

symphony: sim¹fo-ni¹; sȳm¹fo-ny² [A composition for orchestra or piano].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rȳle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȳo, ȳem; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Symplegades: sim-pleg'a-diz¹; sým-plëg'a-dëş² [In Gr. myth, twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea]. [opinions on the same subject].

symposium: sim-pō'zi-um¹; sým-pō'si-üm² [A collection of comments or

synæresis: si-ner'i-sis¹; sy-nër'e-sis² [Same as SYNERESIS].

synchronal: siŋ'kro-nal¹; sŷn'ero-nal² [Same as SYNCHRONOUS].

synchronism: siŋ'kro-nizm¹; sŷn'ero-niřm² [The state of being synchronous].

synchronous: siŋ'kro-nüs¹; sŷn'ero-nüs² [Occurring at the same time].

synclinal: sin-klai'näl¹ or siŋ'kli-nal¹; sŷn-elí'nal² or sŷn'eli-nal² [Sloping downward on each side].

syncope: siŋ'ko-pi¹; sŷn'eo-pe² [1. The cutting out of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word. 2. A fit of fainting].

syncretic: sin-kret'ík¹; sŷn-erët'ie², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E.* sin-kri'-tik¹; *Wr.* sin'krä-tik¹ [Blending or uniting divergent opinions]. [opinions].

syncretism: siŋ'kri-tizm¹; sŷn'ere-tiřm² [An effort to reconcile divergent

syndrome: sin'dro-mi¹; sŷn'dro-më². Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1805) sin'dröm² [A concurrence of anything].

syne [Sc.]: sain¹; sŷn² [Since; ago].

And there's a hand my trusty feir!

And gie's a hand o' thine!

And we'll tak' a right gude wille-waught

For auld lang syne.]

BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* st. 4.

synecdoche: si-nek'do-ki¹; sy-nëë'do-eë². Sheridan (1780) sai-nek'do-ki¹ [A figure of speech]. [syllables].

syneresis: sin-er'i-sis¹; sŷn-ër'e-sis² [The coalescence of two vowels or

synergist: sin'ər-jist¹; sŷn'er-ğist², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* sin-ür'jist¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who holds that divine grace cooperates with human effort in the salvation of the soul].

Synge: siŋ¹; sŷng² [Ir. author and dramatist (1871-1909)].

synizesis: sin''i-zë'sis¹; sŷn''i-zë'sis² [Union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable].

syntactathesis: sin''ka-tath'i-sis¹; sŷn''ka-täth'e-sis² [Assent of the mind to the reality of sensible appearances].

synod: sin'äd¹; sŷn'od²; *not* si-nöd¹ [An ecclesiastical council].—**synodic:** si-nöd'ík¹; sy-nöd'ie² [Pert. to a synod]. [meaning as another].

synonym, synonyme: sin'o-nim¹; sŷn'o-ným² [A word having the same

Syntiche, Syntyche: sin'ti-ki¹; sŷn'ti-eë² [Bible].—**Syracusa:** sai''ra-kiu'sa¹; sŷ''ra-eü'sa² [Douai Bible]. [Sicily. 2. A city in N. Y. State].

Syracuse: sir'ä-kiüs¹; sŷr'a-eüs² [1. An ancient province and city of

Syria: sir'i-ä¹; sŷr'i-ä² [A country in Asiatic Turkey].

Syriacism: sir'i-ä-sizm¹; sŷr'i-ä-çizm². *Wr.* si-rui'ä-sizm¹ [A peculiarity in structure or use of Syriac, the language of Syria].

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Syria=maachah, Syria Maachah: sir'ɪ-ə-mē'ə-kā¹; sŷr'ɪ-ə-mā'a-eā² [Bible].

Syringa: si-rɪŋ'gā¹; sy-rɪŋ'gā² [A genus of shrubs of the olive family].

syringe: sir'inj¹; sŷr'ɪŋg² [An instrument used to draw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more streams].

syringotome: si-rɪŋ'go-tom¹; sy-rɪŋ'gō-tōm² [An instrument formerly used for cutting a fistula].

syringotomy: sir'in-got'o-mɪ¹; sŷr'in-gōt'o-my² [Operation for the cure of fistula by cutting].

Syrian: sir'ɪ-ən¹; sŷr'ɪ-on² [Apocrypha].—**Syrophenician:** sai'ro-fi-niʃh'-ən¹; sŷ'ro-fe-niʃh'an² [Bible].—**Syrtis:** sŷr'tus¹; sŷr'tis² [Bible (R. V.)].

systematize: sis'tem-ə-taɪz¹; sŷs'tēm-a-tiz². Jones (1798) sis-tem-ə-taɪz¹; Walker (1809) sis-tem'ə-taɪz¹ [To arrange in an orderly manner].

systole: sis'to-lɪ¹; sŷs'to-lē² [1. The shortening of a syllable that is naturally long. 2. The contraction of the heart that impels blood outward].

systyle: sis'taɪl¹; sŷs'tɪl² [A temple or other building that has a row of columns set close together around it].

syzygy: siz'ɪ-jɪ¹; sŷz'y-gy² [The position of the moon or a planet when in conjunction with or opposition to the sun].

Szamos: se'mošh¹; sō'mosh² [A river in Transylvania and Hungary].

Széchényi: sé'chē-nyē¹; se'che-nye² [Hung. family name].

Szegedin: se'ge-dɪn¹; sé'gē-dɪn² [Hung. city].

Szegszárd: seg'sārd¹; sēg'sārd² [Hung. city].

Szigligeti: sig'h-gē-tɪ¹; sīg'li-gē-ti² [Hung. dramatist (1814-78)].

Szopin: shō'pɪn¹; shō'pɪn² [Same as CHOPIN].

[1624].

Szymonowicz: si'mo-nō-vich¹; sŷ'mo-nō-vich² [Polish Latin poet (1553-

T

t: tɪ¹; tē². When followed by *l*, *m*, *n*, this letter is silent after *f* and *s* as in *often*, *castle*, *Christmas*. Properly *t* has a hard sound such as is heard in *take*, *tell*, *till*, *toll*, *tulle*; but in particular combinations with other letters its sounds vary. Thus it has the sound of *ʃh* (1) before *ia* as in *satiate*; (2) before *ie*, as in *patience*; (3) before *io*, as in *nation*. See Introductory, p. xxix.

It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u* as in . . . *actuate* . . . *nature* . . . etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 131. [London, 1784.]

The letter *t* is indicated in common spelling (1) by *t*, as in *tale*, *hot*; (2) by *tt*, as in *tatters*, *butt*; (3) by *th* as in *Thomas*, *thyme*; (4) by *d* and *ed* final in preterits and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (fēst¹; fāct²), *asked* (askt¹; āskt²). See TH.

Taanach: tē'ə-nak¹; tā'a-nāc² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Taanath=shiloh:** tē'ə-nath=ʃhai'lo¹; tā'a-nāth=ʃhɪ'lo² [Bible].—**Tabaath, Tabbaoth:** tab'ə-oth¹; tāb'a-ōth² [Bible].

tabard: tab'ərd¹; tāb'ard² [The official costume of a herald, a sleeveless coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Tabbath: tab'afh¹; tab'ath² [Bible].—**Tabael:** tē'bi-äl¹; tã'be-äl² [Bible].—**Tabee:** tē'bi-ī¹; tã'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Tabeel:** tē'bi-el¹; tã'be-äl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Tabelias:** tab'ī-lai'as¹; tã'b'e-lī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Tabellius:** tã-bel'ī-us¹; tã-bēl'ī-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Taberah:** tab'ī-rā¹; tã'b'e-rā² [Bible].

tabernacle: tab'ar-nakl¹; tãb'ēr-nā-el². *E.* tab'ar-nak-äl¹; *I.* tab'ar-nē-kl¹; *S.* tab'ar-nak-ī¹ [A house of worship, especially one of large size; formerly a portable tent-like structure as described in *Exodus* xxv-xxvii].

Tabitha: tab'ī-tha¹; tãb'ī-tha² [Bible and feminine personal name].

tableture: tab'lā-tiur¹ or -chur¹; tãb'la-tür² or -chür² [A painting or design on a tablet or tablet-like part of a wall].

table: tē'bl¹; tã'bl² [A flat surface, specif., such a surface of wood or metal, raised on supports, and put to various uses].

tableau: tab'lo¹; tãb'lo², *Standard & W.*; *C.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* tab-lō¹; *E.* & *M.* tã-blō¹ [A picture or picture-like scene].—**tableaux:** tab'loz¹; tãb'lōz² [Plural of TABLEAU].

table d'hôte [Fr.]: tã'bl dōt¹; tã'bl dōt²—the *h* is silent. See *H* [Literally, the host's table; by extension, the common table of a hotel at which a complete meal of several courses is regularly served: hence, such a meal served for a fixed charge to guests at separate tables in a public dining-room].

tablier [Fr.]: ta'bli-ē¹; tã'bli-ē² [An apron: sometimes applied to an apron-like part of a woman's dress].

Tabor: tē'bor¹; tã'bor² [1. Mountain in Galilee, Palestine. 2. [t-] A small drum].—**taboret:** tab'o-ret¹; tãb'o-rēt² [A small tabor].

tabouret: tab'u-ret¹; tãb'u-rēt² [A small, low stool].

Tabremun: tab'ri-mun¹; tãb're-mün² [Douai Bible].—**Tabrimon, Tabrimmon:** tab'ri-men¹ or tab-rim'en¹; tãb'ri-mōn² or tãb-rim'on² [Bible].

Tabriz: ta-brīz¹; tã-brīz² [Per. city].

tabu: (*a.*, *n.*, & *v.*): tã'bū¹ or tã-bū¹; tã'bu² or ta-bu² [I. *a.* Marked with a tabu; excluded. II. *n.* A system of prohibition that is the basis of social community life in the South Seas. III. *v.* To place a tabu upon; forbid contact with].

tacet [L.]: tē'set¹; tã'çēt² [Literally, "it is silent": a direction in music].

tache [Fr.]: tãsh¹ or (*Anglice*) tach¹; tãch² or (*Anglice*) tãch² [A colored spot or stain; also, a blot or moral blemish].

Taché: tã'shē¹; tã'çhē² [Canadian prelate (1823-94)].

Tachmonite: tak'mo-nait¹; tãe'mo-nīt² [Bible].

[openly expressed].

tact: tas'it¹; tãç'it²; not tē'sit¹ [Understood as existing without being

taciturn: tas'ī-tŭrn¹; tãç'ī-tŭrn² [Habitually silent].—**taciturnity:** tas'ī-tŭrn-ti¹; tãç'ī-tŭrn-ti² [Disinclination to talk].

Tacoma: tã-kō'mā¹; ta-cō'ma² [City in Wash.].

tact: takt¹; tãēt². Pronounce both *t's*—not tak¹ [Intuitive appreciation of that which is fit, proper, or right].

tactile: tak'til¹ or -tail¹; tãe'til² or -til² [Pert. to the sense of touch].

Tadmor: tad'mōr¹; tãd'môr² [Bible].

Tadousac: tã'dū-sāk¹; tã'dy-säe² [Can. resort].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǵal; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ol; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

tael: tēl¹; tāl² [1. Chin. monetary unit. 2. An Oriental weight].

tafia: tā'fi-ə¹; tā'fi-a², *Standard, E., & I.; C., M., St., & W.* taf'i-ə¹; *Wr.* tā'fi-ā¹ [A rum-like spirituous liquor]. **tafiā†.**

Taft: taft¹; tāft² [Am. statesman; 27th President of the United States].

Tagliacotian: tal'yə-kō'shən¹; täl'yə-cō'shan², *Standard & W.; C.* tal'yə-kō'shən¹; *E.* täl'yə-kō'shi-ən¹; *I.* tal'yə-kō'shi-ən¹; *M.* tal'yə-kō'shən¹; *Wr.* tal'yə-kō'shən¹ [Same as TAGLIACOTIAN].

Tagliamento: tā'lyə-men'to¹; täl'yä-mën'to² [River in Venetia, Italy].

Taglioni: ta-lyō'nī¹; täl-yō'nī² [It. ballet-dancer (1804-84)].

Tagore (Rabindranath): rāb'in-drā'nāth ta-gōr'¹; rāb'in-drā'nāth tā-gōr'² [East-Indian poet, awarded Nobel prize for literature 1913].

Tagus: tē'gus¹; tā'gūs² [River in Spain and Portugal].

Tahan: tē'hən¹; tā'han² [Bible].—**Tahanites:** tē'hən-āits¹; tā'han-its² [Bible].—**Tahapanes:** tā-hap'a-nīz¹; ta-hāp'a-nēs² [Bible].—**Tahash:** tē'hash¹; tā'hāsh² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Tahath:** tē'hāth¹; tā'hāth² [Bible].—**Tahchemonite:** tā'ki-mən-cit¹; tā'ee-mon-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

tahgook: tā'gūk¹; tā'gōok² [A Korean symbol representing the twin principle of nature]. **tageuk†.** [Jocean].

Tahiti: tā'hī-tī¹ or ta-hī'tī¹; tā'hī-tī² or tā-hī'tī² [An island of the S. Pacific].

Tahlequah: tā'hī-kwā¹; tā'le-kwā² [City in Okla.]. [Nev. and Calif.].

Tahoe: tē'hō¹ or tā'hō¹; tā'hō² or tā'hō² [Lake in Sierra Nevada mountains].

Tahpanhes: tā'pən-hīz¹ or ta-pan'hīz¹; tā'pan-hēs² or tā-pān'hēs² [Bible].—**Tahpenes:** tā'pī-nīz¹ or ta-pī'nīz¹; tā'pe-nēs² or tā-pē'nēs² [Bible].—**Tāhrea:** tā'rī-ə¹; tā're-a² [Bible].—**Tahtim-hodshi, Tahtim Hodshi:** tā'tum-hed'shai¹; tā'tim-hōd'shi² [Bible].

taikih [Chin.]: tai'ki¹; tī'ki² [A symbol in Chinese cosmogony consisting of a black and a white comma enclosed in a circle and representing the "first principle" and the "absolute"].

tail: tēl¹; tāl²; *not* tail¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity. Compare TALE [A slender prolongation of the body]. [or form].

taille [Fr.]: tā'ya¹ or (*Anglice*) tēl¹; tā'ye² or (*Anglice*) tāl² [Style of figure].

Taine: tēn¹; tāt² [Fr. philosopher and historian (1828-93)].

taint: tēnt¹; tānt² [To be or become infected or corrupted].

Tai-ping [Chin.]: tai'pīn¹; tī'pīng² [Literally, "great peace": used to designate a follower of Teen Wang, the leader of the Chinese rebellion 1850-64].

Tait: tēt¹; tāt²; *not* tait¹ [Scot. family name].

tajaçu [Pg.]: tā-jas'u¹ or ta-jā'sū¹; ta-jāç'u² or tā-zhā'su² [The collared peccary, a hog-like mammal of South America].

Taj Mahal: tāj mā-hāl¹; tāj mā-hāl² [A white marble mausoleum, built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra, India]. [emergency].

tajo [Sp.]: tā'ho¹; tā'ho² [A cut; specif., a trench cut to hold water for an]

Takahira: tā'ka-hī'ra¹; tā'kā-hī'rā² [Jap. diplomat (1854-)].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **præy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**:

talapoin: tal'a-poin¹; täl'a-pöin² [A Buddhist priest].

talaria: täl'ë-ri-ä¹; täl-lä-ri-a² [The winged sandals, or wings springing from the ankles, as attributes of Hermes (Mercury), etc.].

Talavera de la Reina: täl'la-vë-ra dë la rë'i-na¹; täl'lä-vë-rä dë lä rë'i-nä² [Sp. town where Eng. and Sp. defeated Fr., 1809].

Talbot: tal'böt¹; täl'bot². See **ASK** [Eng. family name].

talbotype: täl'bo-taip¹ or tal'bo-taip¹; täl'bo-tÿp² or täl'bo-tÿp² [A photograph made by a process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-77)].

talc: talk¹; täle² [A mineral composed chiefly of magnesia, silica, and water, which when powdered is used in making toilet-powder, etc.].

talcose: tal'kös¹; täl'eös², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E. talk'öz¹; Wr. tal'kös¹* [Pert. to talc].

tale: täl¹; täl². Compare **TAIL** [A story or connected narrative].

talent: tal'ent¹; täl'ënt² [Marked mental ability].

tales: täl'liz¹; täl'lës², *not tälz¹*. Compare **TALESMAN** [A writ for summoning additional jurymen].

talesman: tälz'män¹; täl's'män² [One who is summoned as one of the tales].

Talfourd: täl'färd¹; täl'ford² [Eng. lawyer and dramatist (1795-1854)].

Tallacotian: tal'yä-kö'shan¹; täl'ya-eö'shan² [Named for the Bolognese surgeon Tagliacozzi (1546-99)].

Tallaferro: täl'i-vär¹; täl'i-vër² [Am. Confederate general (1822-98)].

tallan [Boh.]: täl'li-an¹; täl'i-än² [An old Bohemian national dance].

tallion: tal'i-on¹; täl'i-ön² [Retaliation]. Compare **TALIAN**.

tallisman: tal'is-män¹; täl'is-man²; *E. & Wr. tal'iz-män¹*, so also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [Any object supposed to work wonders; an amulet].

Tallitha: täl'li'fha¹; täl-li'thä² [Bible].

talk (*n. & v.*): tök¹; tak²—the *l* is silent, so also with all its relatives, **talk'a-ble**, **talk'a-tive**, **talk'er**, **talk'ing**. See **L**.

Talleyrand-Périgord: täl'lë-rän'pë'rri'gör¹ or (*Anglice*) tal'i-rand¹; täl'lë-rän'pë'rri'gör² or (*Anglice*) täl'e-ränd² [Fr. statesman and diplomat (1754-1838)].

Tallien: täl'lyän¹; täl'lyän² [Fr. Jacobin (1769-1820), conspicuous in the Reign of Terror].

tally-ho: tal'li-hö¹; täl'y-hö² [A huntsman's cry to hounds]. As an exclamation the chief stress is always put on the final syllable, and as when applied to a four-in-hand coach it merely designates a type of coach to which the name "Tally-ho!" was given, the same stress should be retained. [(1763-1826)].

Talma: tal'mä¹ or (*Fr.*) tal'mä¹; täl'mä² or (*Fr.*) täl'mä² [Fr. tragedian]

Talmal: tal'mäl¹ or tal'mi-oi¹; täl'mi² or täl'mä-i² [Bible].

Talmon: tal'män¹; täl'mön² [Bible].

Talmud: tal'mud¹; täl'müd² [The body of Jewish civil and religious law].

—**Talmudic**: tal-mud'ik¹; täl-müd'ie². Todd (1818), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844) tal'mud-ik¹ [Of or pertaining to the Talmud].—**Talmudism**: tal'mud-izm¹; täl'müd-izm² [Practise of or belief in Talmud teachings].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

l: æ = final; i = habit; ðsle; au = out; øil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Talos: tē'les¹; tā'lōs² [In Gr. myth, a nephew of Dædalus].

Talsas: tal'sæs¹; täl'sas² [Apocrypha].

Talus: tē'lus¹; tā'lūs² [Character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*].

talus: tē'lus¹; tā'lūs² [A slope, as of an earthwork in fortification].

Tamah: tē'mā¹; tā'mā² [Bible].

tamal, tamale [Sp.]: tē-māl¹, tē-mā'le¹; ta-mäl², ta-mä'lē² [A dish of crushed Indian corn seasoned with meat and red pepper].

tamanoir: tē'mo'nwär¹; tā'mä'nwär²; not tam'ə-noir¹ [The great ant-eater of tropical America].

tambour: tam'būr¹; tām'bur². *M.* tam'bur¹; *St.* tam'būr¹. The stress was indicated on the last syllable by Bailey (1732) and on the first by Sheridan (1784), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A drum or drum-like device].

tamboura: tam-bū'rā¹; tām-bū'ra². *C. & M.* tam'bu-rā¹ [A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family].

tambourine: tam'bu-rīn¹; tām'bu-rīn² [A musical instrument like the head of a drum with metal jingles attached to the hoop].

tame: tēm¹; tām² [Brought under control; domesticated; docile].

Tamerlane: tam'ər-lēn¹; tām'ēr-lān² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

Tamil: tam'il¹ or tum'il¹; tām'il² or tūm'il² [A Dravidian inhabitant of southern India and Ceylon].

Tammuz: tām'mūz¹ or tam'uz¹; tām'muz² or tām'üz² [Bible].

Tamora: tam'o-rā¹; tām'o-ra² [The queen of the Goths in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"].

Tampico: tam-pī'ko¹; tām-pī'eo² [Mex. seaport].

Tanach: tē'nak¹; tā'næ² [Bible].

tanager: tan'ə-jēr¹; tăn'a-gēr² [A brilliantly colored American bird re-lated to the finches].

Tanagra: tan'ə-grā¹; tăn'a-g̃ra² [Ancient Gr. town].

Tanais: tan'ı-is¹; tăn'a-ıs² [Ancient name of Don river].

Tancred: tan'kred¹; tăn'erēd² [A Norman hero of the first Crusade (1078-1112) in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"].

Taney: tē'nı¹; tăn'ny²; not tē'nı¹ [Am. jurist (1777-1864), Chief Justice of the United States 1836].

Tanganyika: tăn'ja-nı'ka¹; tăn'gä-nı'kä² [Lake of Central Africa].

tangelo: tan'ju-lō¹; tăn'ge-lō² [A hybrid fruit of the common *tangerine* and the grapefruit or *pomelo*].

tangent: tan'jent¹; tăn'gēnt² [Touching a surface or curve at a single point].—**tangential:** tan-jen'shāl¹; tăn-gēn'shal² [Pert. to a tangent].

Tangerine: tan'jēr-in¹; tăn'gēr-in² [1. A native of Tangier. 2. [t-] A small red-skinned orange].

Tangier: tan-jir¹; tăn-gēr² [Moroccan seaport].

tango: tan'go¹; tăn'go² [A Sp.=Am. dance].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Tanhumeth: tan-hiü'meth¹; tän-hü'mëth² [Bible].—**Tanis:** tē'nis¹; tä'-nis² [Apocrypha].

Tanit: tā'nit¹; tä'nit² [Carthaginian goddess].

Tannhäuser: tän'hei-zər¹; tän'höi-gēr² [1. Ger. crusader of 13th century. 2. A knight in old Ger. legend, the subject of an opera by Wagner].

tansy: tan'zı¹; tä'gy² [A coarse, aromatic, bitter herb of the Old World].

Tantalus: tan'tə-lus¹; tä'n-tä-lüs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Zeus and Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe].

tantivy: tan-tiv¹¹; tän-tiv'y². *M.* tan'tiv-i¹—so also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849), but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tan-tiv¹ [A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed].

tao [Chin.]: tā'o¹; tä'o² [The "way"]. See the next word. [of China].

Taolism, Taouism: tau'izm¹; tou'ism² [One of the four principal religions]

tapestry: tap'es-trı¹; täp'ës-try². Used by Milton (1649) and Dryden (1700) as a dissyllable. By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) indicated taps'trı¹; Walker (1791) taps'trı¹ or tap'es-trı¹, but he adds: "Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word" [An ornamental figured cloth designed for display on the walls of a building].

Taphath: tē'fath¹; tä'fäth² [Bible].—**Taphnes:** taf'niz¹; täf'nës² [Apocrypha].—**Taphon:** tē'fen¹; tä'fön² [Apocrypha].—**Taphua:** taf'yu-a¹; täf'yu-a² [Douai Bible].

taploca: tap'i-ö-kə¹; täp'i-ö-ea² [An edible starchy substance obtained from cassava by heat]. [having a flexible snout].

taplr: tē'pər¹; tä'pır² [A herbivorous mammal allied to the hog and

taps [Fr.]: to-pı¹¹; tä-pı²², *E., I., & St.; C. & M.* tap'is¹; *Standard & W.* tē'pis¹; *Wr. & Smart* tap'ı¹. By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) tō'pı¹; Webster (1828) tē'pis¹ [Table-cloth: used especially in the phrase *on the tapis*, under consideration]. Compare FRACAS.

Tappan: tap'an¹; täp'an² [Am. family name].

Tappuah: ta-piü-a¹ or tap'yu-ä¹; tä-pü-ä² or täp'yu-ä² [Bible].

Tara: tā'ra¹; tä'rä² [Irish village in Meath county, ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland till the 6th cent.].

Tarah: tē'rā¹ or tar'ā¹; tä'rä² or tä'r-ä² [Bible].—**Taralah:** tar'ə-lā¹; tä'r-a-lä² [Bible].

[TARANTULA.]

tarantella: tar'an-tel'a¹; tä'r'an-tël'a² [A Neapolitan dance]. Compare

tarantula: tä-ran'tiu-lä¹; ta-rän'tü-la² [A venomous spider, still popularly but erroneously believed to produce tar'ant-ism (tar'ant-izm¹; tä'r-ant-ism²), or the dancing-disease, by its bite].

Taraxacum: tä-raks'a-kum¹; ta-räks'a-ëüm² [A stemless herb with toothed leaves and solitary yellow heads, as the dandelion].

Tardigrada: tä'r'di-grē-dä¹ or tar-dig'rä-dä¹; tä'r'di-grä'dä² or tä-r-dig'rä-dä² [A division of mammals that includes the sloths].

Tarea: tē'ri-a¹ or tä-rı-a¹; tä're-a² or tä-rē-a² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Targum: tār'gum¹ or tar-gūm¹; tār'gūm² or tār-ġūm² [An ancient translation in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew].

Tarifa: ta-rī'fa¹; tā-rī'fā² [Sp. seaport].

tarlatan: tūr'lə-tən¹; tār'la-tan² [Transparent muslin for women's wear].

Tarnopol: tar-nō'pel¹; tār-nō'pōl² [Town in Galicia].

Tarnow: tār'nuv¹; tār'nqv² [Town in Galicia].

tarpaulin: tar-pē'ln¹; tār-pa'lin² [A water-proof canvas; originally, canvas coated with tar].

Tarpeia: tar-pī'ə¹; tār-pē'a² [Daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome].—**Tarpeian:** tar-pī'yan¹; tār-pē'yan² [Designating a cliff upon Capitoline Hill at Rome, at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried].

Tarpelites: tār'pel-aits¹; tār'pēl-its² [Bible].

Tarquin: tār'kwīn¹; tār'kwīn² [Etrurian family which supplied the fifth and seventh kings of Rome].

Tarshish: tūr'shish¹; tār'shish² [Bible].—**Tarsus:** tār'sus¹; tār'sūs² [Bible].—**Tartak:** tār'tak¹; tār'ták² [Bible].—**Tartan:** tār'tan¹; tār'tan² [Bible].

Tartar¹: tūr'tər¹; tār'tar² [Same as TATAR].

Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called "Tartar" race is properly *Tatar*, and they are now endeavouring to restore this, its correct orthography. . . . When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe, the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror: "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus."

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. II, p. 38. [s. 1887.]

tartar²: tūr'tər¹; tār'tar² [A yellow incrustation that forms on the teeth].

Tartarean: tar-tē'ri-an¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Pertaining to TARTARUS; infernal].

Tartarian: tar-tē'ri-an¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Same as TARTARIAN].

tartarie: tar-tar'ik¹; tār-tār'ie² [Pert. to TARTAR (q. v.)].

Tartarus: tār'tə-rus¹; tār'ta-rūs² [1. In myth, the place of punishment in the lower world. 2. The son of Æther and Gel].

Tartary: tār'tə-ri¹; tār'ta-ry² [A region of Asia and central Europe].

Tartufe: tar-tuf¹; tār-tuf², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St.* tār-tūf¹ [A hypocritical character in Molière's comedy of the same name].

Taschereau: tās'h'ə-rō¹; tās'h'e-rō² [1. Canadian cardinal (1820-98). 2. Canadian jurist and chief justice (1836-1911)].

[posed].

task: task¹; tās². See ASK [An amount of labor required by duty or im-]

Tasman: tās'man¹; tās'mān² [Dutch navigator (1603-59); discoverer of Tasmania and New Zealand (1642)].

[wealth of Australia].

Tasmania: taz-mē'mi-a¹; tās-mā'ni-a² [An island State in the Common-]

tassel: tas'l¹; tās'l². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) tes'l¹. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (1784) gives a list of words in which *a* is pronounced like *o* and includes this, but qualifies it—"an ornament; not so in *tassel* for *tiercel*, a species of hawk. See 'Romeo and Juliet' (act ii, sc. 2)" [A pendent ornament].

Tasso: tas'o¹ or (*It.*) tās'so¹; tās'o² or (*It.*) tās'so² [Either of two It. poets: (1) 1493-1569; (2) 1544-95].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: **ärt**, **ärt**, **fät**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hīt**, **polīce**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būr**;

Tatar: tāt'tər¹; tāt'tar² [A member of the Turkic branch of mankind that embraces the Turks, Cossacks, Kirghis, and Tatars]. See TARTAR.—**Tatarian**: tāt'tēr-an¹; tāt'tār-an² [Pert. to the Tartars].—**Tatary**: tāt'tər-ā; tāt'tar-y² [Same as TARTARY].

Tatnai: tat'nai¹ or -ni-ai¹; tāt'nī² or -na-ī² [Bible]. [armadillo].

tatou: ta-tū¹; tāt-tū², *Standard & W.*; *C.*, *E.*, & *I.* tat'ū¹; *M.* tāt'tu¹ [An

Tattenal: tat'ti-nai¹; tāt'te-nī² [Bible (R. V.)].

tatterdemalion: tat'tər-di-mēl'yən¹; tat'tēr-de-māl'yon², *Standard, St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* tat'tər-di-mē'lien¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *M.* tat'tər-di-mē'h-an¹ [A person wearing torn clothing]. [the pigeon].

taube [Ger.]: tau'be¹; tou'be² [A pigeon; also, an aeroplane modeled after

Taubert: tau'bært¹; tou'bært² [Ger. pianist and composer (1811-91)].

Tauchnitz: tauh'nits¹; touh'nits² [Ger. publisher (1816-95)].

Taughannock: tē-gan'ək¹; tē-gān'ok² [A cascade near Cayuga Lake, N. Y.].

taunt: tānt¹, *Standard, C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; tānt². *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* tōnt¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The latter was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855); the former by Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A bitterly sarcastic speech or an insulting remark].

Taunton¹: tēn'tən¹; tən'ton² [Eng. city].

Taunton²: tēn'tən¹; tən'ton² [City in Massachusetts].

taurin: tē'rīn¹; tē'rīn² [A chemical compound].

taurine: tē'rīn¹, *Standard, C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or tē'rain¹, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; tē'rīn² or tē'rīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to a bull].

Taurus: tē'rūs¹; tē'rūs² [A constellation, the Bull].

tautog: tē-teg¹; tē-tōg² [A food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States].

tautology: tē-tel'o-jī¹; tē-tōl'o-gy² [Unnecessary repetition either of word or sense].—**tautological**: tē'to-lō-jī-kal¹; tē'to-lō-gī-cal² [Characterized by tautology].

tautophony: tē-tef'o-nī¹; tē-tōf'o-ny² [Repetition of the same sound].

Tavernier: tā'vār'nyē¹; tā'vēr'nyē² [Fr. traveler (1605-89)]. [grace].

tawdry: tē'drī¹; tē'dry²; *not* tau'drī¹ [Showy but lacking in elegance and

tawny: tē'nī¹; tē'ny² [Of a brownish yellow color like a tanned hide].

taxiarch: taks'i-ārkh¹; taks'i-ārkh² [In ancient Greece, the commander of a division of an army].

taxidermal: taks'i-dūr'māl¹; taks'i-dēr'mal² [Pert. to taxidermy].—**taxidermist**: taks'i-dūr'must¹; taks'i-dēr'mist² [One expert in taxidermy].

taxidermy: taks'i-dūr'mī¹; taks'i-dēr'my² [The art of preserving dead animals, as by mounting their skins].

taximeter: taks-im'i-tēr¹; taks-īm'e-tēr², but more frequently heard taks'i-mī'tēr¹ [A device for measuring distances and recording fares].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**. **wón**.

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsē; əu = out; əll; tū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

tayho: tē-hō¹; tū-hō² [A hunters' cry indicating that a stag has left its cover]. Compare TALLY-HO.

tayo: tū'yo¹; tū'yo² [An apron-shaped garment consisting of a fringe strung with beads, etc.: worn by Indians of Spanish America].

Tazewell: taz'wel¹; tǎz'wēl² [A county in Illinois or in Virginia].

tazza [It.]: tāt'sa¹; tāt'sā² [A flat ornamental cup].

Tchad: chād¹; chād² [A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, Africa].

Tchalkowsky: chai-kef'ski¹; chi-kōf'skŷ² [Same as TSCHAIKOWSKY].

Tchataldja: cha-tāld'ya¹; chā-tāld'ya² [A fortified town near Constantinople].

Tchebysheff: cheb'i-shef¹; chēb'y-shēf² [Rus. mathematician (1821-94)].

Tchernyshevsky: cher-ni-shef'ski¹; chēr-nŷ-shēf'skŷ² [Rus. political writer and novelist (1828-89)].

Tchouktheis, Tchuktheis, Tschuktschis: chūk'chīz¹; chuk'chīs² [One of a Mongolian people inhabiting the Arctic coast of northeastern Asia].

tea: tī¹; tē² [*Tea*, an Indian drink made with the leaf of a shrub, etc. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. (London, 1676)].

Though old Pepys did not get his first cup of *tea* till 1661, the "Mercurius Politicus" of two years earlier has an advertisement of "That excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*, is sold at the Sultanes Head Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange," [London].

TWINING *Tea and the Tea Table* p. 8. [London, n. d.]

Pope ("Rape of the Lock," canto iii, l. 7) rimes *tea* with *obey*, and with *bohea*:

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*

To muse, and spill her solitary *tea*.

POPE *Eptstle to Miss Blount* l. 13.

*The original English pronunciation *tay* indicated by this spelling (see quotation from Twining, above) was retained in rime as late as 1762 ("Gentleman's Magazine," April), and in dialect it is still current.

teach, teak, teal, team. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: tīch¹, tēch²; tīk¹, tēk²; tīl¹, tēl²; tīm¹, tēm². [fabric].

tear¹: tār¹; tār² [A rent made, as by pulling apart a cotton, linen, or other

tear²: tīr¹; tēr² [A drop of fluid which flows from the eyes].

tease: tīz¹; tēs² [To annoy or irritate by petty acts, jests, etc.].

teat: tīt¹; tēt². So indicated by modern lexicographers and by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation tīt¹; tīt², was noted by Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), and Webster (1828), and is still heard dialectically [The protuberance on the breast; the mammary gland].

teazel: tī'zī¹; tēs'zī² [1. Machine for dressing cloth. 2. A plant growing a prickly flower-head used in dressing cloth]. **teasel¹:**

Tebah: tī'ba¹; tē'ba² [Bible].—**Tebaliah:** teb'ā-lai'ā¹ or te-bal'yā¹; tēb'ā-lī'ā² or tē-bālyā² [Bible].—**Tebbath:** teb'āth¹; tēb'āth² [Douai Bible].—**Tebeth:** tī'beth¹; tē'beth² [Bible].

technic: tek'nik¹; tēc'nie² [Same as TECHNIQUE].

technique: tek'nik¹; tēc'nik² [Manner of artistic performance; also, the details of mechanical skill in artistic work].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

techy: tēch'1; tēch'y² [Likely to vex; irritable; peevish].—**techiness:** tēch'i-nēs¹; tēch'i-nēs² [The state of being techy].

tectrices: tek-trai'siz¹ or tek'tri-siz¹; tēe-tri'qēs² or tēe'tri-qēs² [The feathers that cover the wing-feathers of a bird].

Tecumseh: ti-kum'sə¹; te-eŭm'se² [1. Amerind chief of the Shawnee tribe (1768-1813). 2. Cities in Neb. and Okla.].

Te Deum [L.]: tī di'um¹; tē dē'um² [An ancient Christian hymn sung in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches].

tedious: ti'di-us¹; tē'di-ŭs², *Standard, E., M., St., & W.; C. & W.* ti'dyus¹; *I.* tid'yus¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ti'dyus¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ti'di-us¹ [Causing weariness; moving slowly].

tedium: ti'di-um¹; tē'di-ŭm². *Wr.* (1859-86) ti'di-um, *not* tid'yum¹ as claimed by some orthoepists [The state of being tedious].

teepee: ti'pi¹; tē'pē² [The conical lodge or tent of the Amerind].

teeth (*n.*): tīth¹; tēth² [Plural of tooth].

teeth, teethe (*v.*): tīth¹; tēth² [To cut or develop teeth].—**teething:** tīth'ing¹; tēth'ing² [The process or period of cutting the first growth of teeth].

Tehaphnehes: ti-haf'ni-hiz¹; te-hāf'ne-hēs² [Bible].

Teheran: tē'he-rān'¹; tē'hē-rān'² [Pers. city].

Tehinnah: ti-hin'ā¹; te-hin'ā² [Bible].

Tehuacan: tē'wa-kān'¹; tē'wā-eān'² [Mex. town].

Tehuantepec: tē-wān'tē-pek'¹; tē-wān'tē-pēe'² [Mex. city, gulf, and isthmus].

Teian: ti'an¹; tē'an² [Pert. to Teos].

Teignmouth: tin'mufh¹; tin'mŭth² [Eng. seaport].

tekel: ti'kel¹; tē'kēl² [Bible. Compare MENE].—**Tekoa:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoah:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoite:** ti-kō'ait¹; te-kō'it² [Bible].—**Tel-abib:** tel'ā'bīb¹; tēl'ā'bīb² [Bible].—**Telah:** ti'lā¹; tē'lā² [Bible].—**Telaim:** ti-lē'im¹; te-lā'im² [Bible].

Telamon: tel'ə-mōn¹; tēl'a-mōn² [Legendary king of Salamis; father of Ajax].

telary: tel'ə-ri¹; tēl'a-ry², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & W.* ti'lə-ri¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) tel'ə-ri¹ [Pertaining to or resembling a web].

Telassar: ti-las'ər¹; te-lās'ar² [Bible (R. V.)].

Telchines: tel-kai'niz¹; tēl-eī'nēs² [In Gr. myth, cultivators of the soil, sorcerers, workers in metal, ministers of the gods, etc., assigned to Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes].

telegraph (*n. & v.*): tel'i-graf¹; tēl'e-grāf² [I. *n.* An instrument for transmitting messages or signals at a distance by electricity. II. *v.* To send by telegraph; also, to communicate by signals].

telegrapher: ti-leg'rə-fər¹ or tel'i-graf'ər¹; te-lēg'ra-fēr² or tel'e-grāf'ēr². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who sends messages by telegraph; a telegraphic operator].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

telegraphist: ti-leg'ra-fist¹; te-lēg'ra-fist². The pronunciation tel'i-graf'-ist¹ is also occasionally heard [A telegrapher].

telegraphy: ti-leg'ra-fi¹ or tel'i-graf-i¹; te-lēg'ra-fy² or tēl'e-grāf-y² [The science or process of using or making telegraphs].

Tel-el-Kebir: tel'=el-ki-bīr'¹; tēl'ēl-ke-bīr'² [Egypt. hamlet where Brit. defeated Arabi Pasha, 1882].

Telem: tī'lem¹; tē'lēm² [Bible].

[and Penelope].

Telemachus: ti-lem'a-kus¹; te-lēm'a-eūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Ulysses]

telemeter: ti-lem'i-tar¹; te-lēm'e-tēr² [An instrument for determining distances].

[final causes or design].

teleology: tel'i-el'o-jī¹; tēl'e-ōl'o-gy². Wr. tī'h-el'o-jī¹ [The doctrine of]

teleosaur: tel'i-o-sēr¹; tēl'e-o-sār². Wr. tī'h-o-sēr¹ [One of a family of extinct crocodilian reptiles].

telepathic: tel'i-path'ik¹; tēl'e-pāth'ie² [Pert. to telepathy].—**telepathist:** ti-lep'a-thist¹; te-lēp'a-thist². C. tel'i-path-ist¹ [A believer in telepathy].—**telepathy:** ti-lep'a-thi¹; te-lēp'a-thy². C. tel'i-path-i¹ [The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance without the use of any means known to physical or psychological science].

telephone (n. & v.): tel'i-fōn¹; tēl'e-fōn² [**I. n.** An instrument for reproducing sound at a distant point. **II. v.** To send or talk to by telephone].

telephonic: tel'i-fēn'ik¹; tēl'e-fōn'ie² [Pert. to the telephone].

[phone].

telephonist: tel'i-fōn-ist¹; tēl'e-fōn-ist² [One skilled in the use of the tele-

telephony: ti-lef'o-ni¹; te-lēf'o-ny², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; C. tel'i-fon-i¹ [The art or process of communicating by telephone].

telescopic: ti-les'ko-pist¹, *Standard, E., M., & W.*, or tel'i-skōp-ist¹, C. & Wr.; te-lēs'eo-pist² or tēl'e-sēp-ist². **I.** tel'i-skep'ist¹ [One who is skilled in using the telescope].

[art of using or making telescopes].

telescope: ti-les'ko-pi¹ or tel'i-skō-pi¹; te-lēs'eo-py² or tēl'e-sēp-py² [The]

telestich: tel'i-stik¹; tēl'e-stīe², *Standard & St.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* te-les'tik¹ [An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the end of the line].

Tel=haresha, Tel Haresha: tel'=hə-rī'shə¹; tēl'=ha-rē'shə² [Bible].—

Tel-harsa, Tel Harsa: tel'=hār'sə¹; tēl'=hār'sə² [Bible].

[ment].

tellurium: te-liū'ri-um¹; tē-lū'ri-ūm² [A rare non-metallic chemical ele-]

Tellus: tel'us¹; tēl'ūs² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the earth].

Tel=mela, Tel Mela: tel'=mī'lə¹; tēl'=mē'la² [Bible].—**Tel=melah:** tel'=mī'lā¹; tēl'=mē'lā² [Bible].

[stan].

Telugu: tel'u-gū¹; tēl'u-ḡū² [A Dravidian dialect of east-central Hindu-

Tema: tī'mə¹; tē'mə² [Bible].—**Temah:** tī'mā¹; tē'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—

Teman: tī'man¹; tē'man² [Bible].—**Temanl:** tem'a-nai¹ or tī'man-nai¹; tē'm'a-nī² or tē'ma-nī² [Bible].—**Temanite:** tī'man-ait¹; tē'man-it² [Bible].—**Temeni:** tem'i-nai¹ or tī'mu-nai¹; tē'm'e-nī² or tē'me-nī² [Bible].

Temesvar: tem'esh-vār¹; tē'm'esh-vār² [Hung. royal free city].

Tempe: tem'pī¹; tē'mpē² [A beautiful valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, Greece].—**Tempean:** tem-pī'ən¹; tē'm-pē'an² [Resembling the vale of Tempe].

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

tempera [It.]: tem'pē-rā¹; tēm'pē-rā² [Painting in distemper].

temperament: tem'pər-ə-ment¹; tēm'pēr-a-mēnt². Avoid tem'prə-mənt¹ as illiterate [Natural disposition]. So also its relative **tem'per-a-mien'tal**: not tem'prə-men'tal¹. [tion as regards heat or cold].

temperature: tem'pər-ə-čur¹ or -tiūr¹; tēm'pēr-a-čur² or -tūr² [Condi-tempest: tem'pest¹; tēm'pēst² [A storm of great violence]. [Pert. to a tempest].

tempestuous: tem-pes'chu-us¹ or -tiu-us¹; tēm-pēs'chū-ūs² or -tū-ūs²

temporal: tem'po-rāl¹; tēm'po-rāl² [Pert. to affairs civil and political].

temporale: tem'po-rē'lī¹; tēm'po-rā'lē² [That part of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices for the ecclesiastical year]. [permanently].

temporarily: tem'po-rə-ri-lī¹; tēm'po-ra-ri-ly² [For the time only; not

tenable: ten'ə-blī¹; tēn'a-blī²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries.

By Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827) tī'nə-blī. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Capable of being held or defended].

tenacious: tī-nē'shūs¹; te-nā'shūs² [Holding fast, as to one's rights; also, adhesive; retentive]. [purpose].

tenacity: tī-nas'ī-tī¹; te-nāç'i-ty² [Firmness or persistency of hold or

Tenasserim: tī-nas'ər-im¹; te-nās'ēr-īm² [A division and river in India].

tenebræ: ten'ī-brī¹; tēn'e-brē² [The matins and lauds sung in the Roman Catholic Church during Holy Week]. [Island in the Ægean Sea].

Tenedos: ten'ī-dos¹ or (Gr.) ten'ī-thōs¹; tēn'e-dōs² or (Gr.) ten'e-thōs²

Tenerife, Teneriffe: ten'ər-if'ī¹; tēn'ēr-if'ī² [An island of the Canary group].

tenet: ten'et¹; tēn'ēt²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) tī'net. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Any opinion or doctrine held as true].

Teniers: ten'yər-z¹ or (Fr.) tən-yūr' or tən-yē'1; tēn'yērs² or (Fr.) te-nyēr'2 or te-nyē'2 [Either of two Flemish genre-painters (1582-1649); (1610-90)].

Tenniel: ten'ī-el¹; tēn'ī-ēl² [Eng. cartoonist and illustrator (1820-1914): on the staff of "Punch" (1851-1901)]. [to make a joint].

tenon: ten'an¹; tēn'on² [A piece of timber for insertion in another timber

tenor: ten'ər¹; tēn'or² [1. General drift or purport. 2. The highest adult male voice in singing].

tenore [It.]: tē-nō'rē¹; tē-nō'rē² [Same as TENOR].

tenuate: ten'yū-ēt¹; tēn'yū-āt² [To thin out; hence, weaken]. [substance].

tenuity: tī-niū'ī-tī¹; te-nū'ī-ty² [Want of thickness or depth; lacking

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

tenure: ten'yur¹; tēn'yūr². *I. & St.* ten'yūr¹, also Cooley (1863) and Cull (1864). By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) ti'nūr¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The act of holding in general; control of that which is one's own].

teocalli: tī'o-kal'i¹ or tē'o-kāl'yī¹; tē'o-cāl'i² or tē'o-cāl'yī² [A pyramidal mound used for public services in ancient Mexico and Central America].

Teos: ti'ēs¹; tē'ōs² [Ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor].

teosinte [Mex.]: tī'o-sin'ti¹; tē'o-sin'tē² [A Mex. and Cent.-Am. grass nearly allied to Indian corn].

Teotihuacan: tē'o-tī'wu-kūn¹; tē'o-tī'wā-cān² [Mex. plateau remark-
[able for teocallis].

tepee: ti'pī¹ or tep'i¹; tē'pē² or tēp'ē² [Same as TEEPEE].

tepefy: tep'i-fai¹; tēp'e-fy² [To make tepid].

tepid: tep'id¹; tēp'id² [Moderately warm].

tepor: tep'ər¹, *Standard, C., & Jameson, or* ti'per¹, *E., I., W., & Wr.*; tēp'-or² or tēp'ōr². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) ti'per¹ [Agreeable warmth].

Terah: tī'rā¹; tē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Teraphim:** ter'a-fim¹; tēr'a-fīm² [Bible].—**Teresh:** tī'resh¹; tēr'resh² [Bible].

Tereus: tī'rūs¹ or tī'rī-us¹; tē'rūs² or tēr-re-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king, son of
[Ares].

tergiversate: tūr'ji-vēr-sēt¹; tēr'gi-vēr-sāt². By Bailey (1732) *tergiver'sate*; Fenning (1760) *tergiversate'*; Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tūr'ji-vēr-sēt¹; Perry (1777) ter-jiv'ēr-sēt¹; Todd (1878) and (1844) tūr-ji-vūr'sēt¹ [To practise evasion; adopt subterfuges].

tergiversation: tūr'ji-vēr-sē'shən¹; tēr'gi-vēr-sā'shon². Compare TERGIVERSATE [The evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge].

Tergnier: tārn'yi-ē¹; tārn'yi-ē² [Fr. town].

termagant: tūr'mā-gənt¹; tēr-mā-gānt² [A turbulent, abusive, or scold-
[ing woman].

Termonde: ter'mōnd¹; tēr'mōnd² [Belg. town].

Terpsichore: tūrp-sīk'o-rī¹; tērp-sīe'o-rē² [The Muse of dancing].

Terpsichorean: tūrp'si-ko-rī'an¹; tērp'si-co-rē'an² [Of or relating to the
Muse of dancing].

Terrail: tār'ra'i¹; tēr'rā'i² [Fr. knight, the Chevalier de Bayard (1475-
[1524]).

terrain, terrane: ter'ēn¹ or te-rēn¹; tēr'ān² or tē-rān² [A tract of country considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose, as used in military tactics].

terraqueous: te-rē'kwī-us¹; tē-rā'kwe-ūs² [Containing land and water].

Terre Haute: ter'i hōt¹; tēr'e hōt² [City in Ind.].

terreplein: ter'plēn¹; tēr'plēn² [One of several parts of field-fortifications].

terrine: te-rīn¹; tē-rīn² [An earthenware jar for table delicacies].

Tersanctus: tar-saŋk'tus¹; tēr-sāŋe'tūs² [Same as TRISAGION].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

tertiary: tūr'shi-ē-r¹; tēr'shi-ä-ry² [**I. a.** Third in degree or standing. **II. n.** [T-] One of the systems in geological science].

Tertius: tūr'shi-us¹; tēr'shi-ūs² [Bible].—**Tertullus:** tər-tul'us¹; tēr-tül'ūs² [Bible]. [inventor (1857-)].

Tesla: tes'lə¹; tēs'la²; frequently mispronounced tez'lə¹ [Am. electrical

testamur [L.]: tes-tē'mur¹; tēs-tā'mūr² [A certificate of proficiency given at an Eng. university: literally, we testify]. [death].

testator: tes-tē'tor¹; tēs-tā'tör² [A man who leaves a will, in force at his

testudo [L.]: tes-tiū'do¹; tēs-tū'do² [A screen to protect soldiers].

tetanus: tet'a-nus¹; tēt'a-nūs² [An infectious disease marked by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles].

tête-à-tête [Fr.]: tēt'=a=tēt'¹; tet'=ä=tet'² [**I. a.** Literally, "head to head"; being face to face, as in confidential conversation. **II. n.** A private interview].

Tethys: ti'this¹; tē'thys² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus].

tetra-: tet'rə-¹; tēt'ra-² [From the Greek *τετρα-* (*tetra-*), combining form of Gr. *τετρες* (*tettares*), four: used in scientific nomenclature, as in chemistry, to indicate the presence of four atoms or equivalents of that which follows; as, **tetra-bromophenolphthalein**, a crystalline compound obtained from an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein (see **PHENOL**; **PTHALEIN**) by bromin (see **BROMIN**) in acetic acid (see **ACETIC**).]

tetragon: tet'rə-gən¹; tēt'ra-gōn² [A figure having four angles].—**tetragonal:** ti-trag'o-nal¹; te-trāg'o-nal² [Having four angles or sides].

tetragyn: tet'rə-jin¹; tēt'ra-gŷn² [A perfect plant having four pistils].

tetrahedral: tet'rə-hī'drəl¹; tēt'ra-hē'dral² [Having four sides].

tetralogy: ti-tral'o-jī¹; te-trāl'o-gŷ² [In ancient Greece, a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric; by extension, a series of four related dramas].

tetrarch: tet'rärk¹, *Standard, C., M., & St., or ti'trärk¹, E., I., W., & Wr.; tēt'räre² or tē'träre²*. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Entick (1764) *tet'rarch*; but Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) ti'trärk¹; Smart (1840) tet'rärk¹ [**1.** The governor of the fourth of a Rom. or Gr. province. **2.** In the Greek army the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx].

tetrarchate: tet'rärk-ēt¹ or ti'trärk-ēt¹; tēt'räre-ät² or tē'träre-ät². Formerly ti-trär'kēt¹ and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [Same as **TETRARCHY**].

tetrarchy: tet'rärk-i¹; tēt'räre-y². Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835) ti'trär-ki¹ [The office, district, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch].

tetrastich: tet'rə-stik¹; tēt'ra-stŷe² [A poem or stanza of four lines].

tetrastyle: tet'rə-stail¹; tēt'ra-stŷl² [A building, as a temple, having four pillars in its portico].

Tetrazzini: tet'rat-si'nī¹; tēt'rät-si'nī² [It. prima donna (1874-)].

Teucer: tiū'sər¹; tū'qēr² [**1.** King of Troy. **2.** King of Cyprus, founder of Salamis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón;

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Teufelsdröckh: tei'felz-drūk¹; tōi'fēls-drūk² [The hero of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," an eccentric German who expounds the philosophy of clothes].

Tewkesbury: tūks'ber-¹; tūks'bēr-y²—pronounced as three syllables [Eng. borough]. [a paraphrase].

text: tekst¹; tēkst² [The original words of an author as distinguished from

textile: teks'til¹; tēks'til². *E.* teks'tail¹ [A woven fabric].

textual: teks'tiu-al¹ or -chu-al¹; tēks'tū-al² or -chū-al² [Pert. to the text].

th: ith¹; ith². The digraph *th* assumed from the common spelling is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *pith*, *myth*, opening in *thin*, *think*. It is represented in the common spelling by (1) *th* initial as in *thank*, *thumb*, etc.; (2) *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author*, *method*, *panther*; (3) *th* final as in *bath*, *birth*, *length*, *breadth*, *width*, etc. This suffix is a voiceless consonant (-th¹; -th²), except in the plural forms of some nouns which change it to voiced th¹; th²; as, *hath* (-th¹; -th²), *paths* (-thz¹; -thz²). In some Am. and Eng. names, and Fr. words and names the *h* is silent. See THOMAS. In English *th* stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think*, which foreigners often call *tink*, (2) *th* in *then*, which they call *den*. In indicating the pronunciations in this book th¹ or th² is used to indicate the first sound, and th¹ or th² is used to indicate the second. If the words *then*, *they*, *thy*, are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with *d* in *den*, *day*, *die*, while in *think*, *thin*, there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is atonic like *t* in *tink*.

Th has a hard and a soft sound, well known to natives; foreigners must hear it, as it is impossible to mark a mute sound in writing. *Th* sounds (d) in *farthing*, *further*, *fathom*, with their compounds and derivatives.

JAMES BUCHANAN *Essay on English Pronunciation* p. xxi. [London, 1766.]

Thabeel: fhē'bi-el¹; thā'be-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Thacasin:** thak'ə-sin¹; thāc'a-sīn² [Douai Bible].—**Thaddeus:** fha-dī'us¹; thā-dē'ūs² [Bible].

Thaddæus, Thaddeus: fhad'ī-us¹; thād'ī-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *G.* **Thaddæus:** ta-dē'ūs¹; tā-dē'ūs²; *It.* **Taddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; *Pg.* **Thaddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; *Sp.* **Tadeo:** ta-dē'o¹; tā-dē'o².

Thahash: fhē'hash¹; thā'hash² [Bible].

Thais: fhē'is¹; thā'is²; *not* fhaiz¹, *nor* fhaiz¹ [Athenian courtizan].

Thais: ta'is¹; tā'is²; *not* fhaiz¹, *nor* fhaiz¹ [An Alexandrian hetæra, the subject of a novel by Anatole France, and of an opera by Massenet].

Thalberg: tāl'berh¹; täl'bēr² [Swiss pianist and composer (1812-71)].

thaler: tā'lər¹; täl'ēr² [Ger. silver coin; dollar].

[Sages].

Thales: fhē'liz¹; thā'lēz² [Gr. philosopher (640-546 B. C.; one of the Seven

Thalia: fha-lai'ə¹; fha-lī'ə² [In myth, the Muse of joy; one of the three Graces].

Thamah: fhē'mə¹; thā'mə² [Bible].—**Thamar:** fhē'mar¹; thā'mār² [Bible].

Thames: temz¹; tēmz² [River in England].

Thames: fhēmz¹; thāmz² [River in Connecticut].

Thamnata: tham'nə-tə¹; thām'na-tə² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnatha:** tham'nə-thə¹; thām'na-thə² [Apocrypha].—**Thamnathite:** tham'nath-ait¹; thām'nath-it² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnathsare:** tham'nath-sē'rī¹; thām'nath-sā'rē² [Douai Bible].

than: than¹ or thən¹; thān² or than² [When, as, or if compared with].

Thanehumeth: fhan'ī-hiū'meth¹; thān'e-hū'mēth² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

thanksgiving: *thānks*¹*giv*¹*ŋ*¹; *thānks*²*giv*²*ing*². *E., I., M., & St.* *thānks*¹*giv*¹*ŋ*¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in Great Britain and indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The chief stress was put on the penult by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) *thānks-giv*¹*ŋ*¹ [The act of giving thanks].

Thann: *tān*¹; *tän*² [Town in Alsace-Lorraine].

Thaphua: *thaf*¹*yu*¹-a¹; *thāf*¹*yu*¹-a² [Douai Bible].—**Thara:** *thē*¹*rā*¹ or *thar*¹*a*¹; *thā*¹*rā*² or *thār*¹*a*² [Bible].—**Tharaa:** *thar*¹*i*¹-a¹; *thār*¹*a*² [Douai Bible].—**Tharaca:** *thar*¹*a*¹-k¹*a*¹; *thār*¹*a*²-e¹*a*² [Douai Bible].—**Tharana:** *thar*¹*a*¹-n¹*a*¹; *thār*¹*a*²-n¹*a*² [Bible].—**Tharela:** *thar*¹*i*¹-l¹*a*¹; *thār*¹*e*¹-l¹*a*² [Douai Bible]. [birth of the Delian Apollo].

Thargella: *thar*¹*jī*¹*h*¹-a¹; *thār*¹*gē*¹*li*¹-a² [Athenian festival in honor of the

Thargellon [Gr.]: *thar*¹*jī*¹*h*¹-o¹*n*¹; *thār*¹*gē*¹*li*¹-ō¹*n*² [The fifth Attic month].

Tharra: *thar*¹*a*¹; *thār*¹*a*² [Apocrypha].—**Tharseas:** *thar*¹*sī*¹*as*¹; *thār*¹*sē*¹*as*² [Douai Bible].—**Tharshish:** *thār*¹*shī*¹*sh*¹; *thār*¹*shī*²*sh*² [Bible].—**Tharsus:** *thār*¹*sūs*¹; *thār*¹*sūs*² [Bible].—**Thassi:** *thas*¹*ai*¹; *thās*¹*i*² [Apocrypha].

that: *that*¹; *thāt*². See TH [The (one) specially designated].

My lords, with humble submission, that that I say, is this: that that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships.

RICHARD STEELE in *The Spectator* no. 80.

thatch: *thach*¹; *thäch*² [A covering of straw, flags, or reeds bound or woven together so as to form a roof].

Thathanal: *thā*¹-*thān*¹*i*¹-a¹; *thā*¹-*thān*¹*a*²-i² [Douai Bible].

thaumaturge: *thō*¹*mā*¹-tūrj¹; *thā*¹*mā*¹-tūrj² [One who performs wonders or miracles; a conjurer or magician].—**thaumaturgist:** *thō*¹*mā*¹-tūrj¹*ist*¹; *thā*¹*mā*¹-tūrj²*ist*² [A thaumaturge].—**thaumaturgy:** *thō*¹*mā*¹-tūrj¹; *thā*¹*mā*¹-tūrj² [The art of working wonders].

[thing that is frozen].

thawing: *thō*¹*ŋ*¹; *thā*¹*ing*²; *not* (vulgarly) *thōr*¹*ŋ*¹ [The melting of some-

the: *thī*¹, *thē*², emphatic or alone; *thī*¹, *thē*², unemphatic before a vowel; *thā*¹, *thē*², unemphatic before a consonant [Marking a known object, or one already mentioned; belonging to a particular class].

theater, theatre: *thī*¹*a*¹-tēr¹; *thē*¹*a*²-tēr². The accentuation and pronunciation *thī*¹*a*¹-tēr¹, traced to Lydgate (1412-20) by Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford: 1912), survives in vulgar use. Another pronunciation—*thē*¹*a*²-tēr² dates from Spenser's time ("Ruins of Time," 1591).

The spelling *theatre* was common to Chaucer (circa 1374-1400), and the form *theater* to Fleming (1587), Spenser (1591), Shakespeare (1602), and Heywood (1634).

Theater, A place made halfe round, where people sate to behold solemne games and piales.
COCKERAM *English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623.]

Thebaid: *thī*¹-bē¹*id*¹; *thē*¹-bā¹*id*² [The territory about Egyptian Thebes].

Thebes: *thīb*¹; *thēb*²; *not* *thī*¹*bī*¹ [The ancient capital of Upper Egypt].

Thebez: *thī*¹*bez*¹; *thē*¹*bē*² [Bible].—**Thecoe:** *thī*¹-kō¹*i*¹; *thē*¹-cō¹*e*² [Apocrypha].—**Thecua:** *thī*¹-kiū¹*a*¹; *thē*¹-cū¹*a*² [Douai Bible].—**Thecuath:** *thī*¹-kiū¹*a*¹*th*¹; *thē*¹-cū¹*a*²*th*² [Douai Bible].—**Thecue:** *thī*¹-kiū¹*i*¹; *thē*¹-cū¹*e*² [Douai Bible].—**Thecutes:** *thī*¹-kiū¹*a*¹*ts*¹; *thē*¹-cū¹*a*²*ts*² [Douai Bible].

thee: *thī*¹; *thē*². Originally the *e* was short but was lengthened by stress. Distinguish from THE [The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular; now archaic except in poetry or elevated prose].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wət, əll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón.

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Theglath-phalasar: theg^llath=fə-lē'sər¹; theg^llath=fə-lā'sər² [Douai Bible].

thein, theine: fhī'n¹, -in¹ or -īn¹; thē'in², -in² or -īn² [The alkaloid con-
[tained in the tea-plant].

their: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr¹ [Belonging to them: not used absolutely].

theirs: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr² [Belonging to them: not used attributively].

Theiss: tais¹; tīs² [Same as TISZA].

Thelasar: fhī-lē'sər¹; the-lā'sər² [Bible].—**Thelersas:** fhī-lūr'səs¹; the-lēr'sas² [Apocrypha].—**Thelgath-phalasar:** thel^ggath=fal-nē'sər¹; thēl^ggath=fāl-nā'sar² [Douai Bible].

[tioned or understood].

them: them¹; thēm². Compare **THEME** [Those persons or things men-
[tioned or understood].

theme: thīm¹; thēm² [A subject or discourse].

Theman: thī'mən¹; thē'man² [Apocrypha].—**Themani:** them'a-nai¹; thēm'a-ni² [Douai Bible].—**Themanite:** them'a-nai¹; thēm'a-ni² [Douai Bible].

Themis: thī'mis¹; thē'mis² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Zeus; the personifi-
[cation of divine justice].

[soldier (514?-449 B. C.)].

Themistocles: fhī-mis'to-kliz¹; the-mīs'to-elēs² [Athenian statesman and
[soldier (514?-449 B. C.)].

then: then¹; thēn² [**I. adv.** At that time. **II. conj.** For that reason].

thence: thens¹; thēnç² [From that place].

thenceforth: thens'fōrth¹ or thens'fōrth¹; thēnç'fōrth² or thēnç'fōrth².
See O [From that time forth].

Theobald: fhī'o-bōld¹; thē'o-bald² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Theobald: tē'o-bāl'fhī¹; tē'o-bālth²; D. **Tiebout:** tī'baut¹; tē'bout²; F. **Thibaut:** tī'bō¹; tī'bō²; G. **Diebold:** dit'bolt¹; dēt'bōlt²; **Theobald:** tē'o-balt¹; tē'o-bālt²; It. **Teobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'doi¹; tē'o-bāl'do²; L. **Theobaldus:** fhī'o-bāl'dus¹; thē'o-bāl'dūs²; Pg. **Theobaldo:** tē'o-bāl'doi¹; tē'o-bāl'do²; Sp. **Theudebald:** tē'ū-dē-bāl'doi¹; tē'ū-dē-bāl'do²; Sw. **Theobald:** tē'o-bald¹; tē'o-bāld².

Theocanus: fhī-ek'ə-nus¹; the-ōe'a-nūs² [Apocrypha].

theocracy: fhī-ek'rə-si¹; the-ōe'ra-çy². *M.* fhī'o-krē'si¹ [A state or gov-
[ernment administered by ecclesiastics].

theocrasy: fhī-ek'rə-si¹; the-ōe'ra-sy² [The mixed worship of many gods].

Theocritus: fhī-ek'rī-tus¹; the-ōe'rī-tūs² [Gr. poet (3d century B. C.)].

Theodas: fhī'o-das¹; thē'o-dās² [Douai Bible].

theodicy: fhī-ed'i-si¹; the-ōd'i-çy² [A branch of philosophy that treats of
[the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul].

theodolite: fhī-ed'o-lait¹; the-ōd'o-lit² [A surveying instrument].

Theodora: thī'o-dō'rə¹; thē'o-dō'ra² [A feminine personal name].

Theodore: fhī'o-dōr¹; thē'o-dōr². See O [A masculine personal name].

Dan. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; D. **Theodorus:** tē'o-dō'rūs¹; tē'o-dō'rūs²; F. **Théodore:** tē'ō-dōr¹; tē'ō-dōr²; G. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; **Theodora** (*fem.*); Gr. It. **Teodoro:** tē'o-dō'ro¹; tē'o-dō'ro²; **Teodora** (*fem.*); Pol. Rus. **Feodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr²; Sw. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr².

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥ēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būra*;

Theodoric, Theodorick: *thi-əd'o-rīk*¹; *thē-əd'o-rīe*² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Théodoric:** *tē'o'dō'rīk*¹; *tē'o'dō'rīe*²; G. **Theodorich:** *tē-ō'do-rīn*¹; *tē-ō'do-rīn*²; It. **Teodorico:** *tē'o-do-rī'ko*¹; *tē'o-do-rī'eo*²; L. **Theodoricus:** *thi'o-do-rai'kus*; *thē'o-do-rī'cūs*²; Sp. **Teodorico:** *tē'o-do-rī'ko*¹; *tē'o-do-rī'eo*²; Sw. **Theodor:** *tē-ō-dōr*; *tē-ō-dōr*².

Theodosia: *thi'o-dō'sī-ə*¹; *thē'o-dō'sī-ə*² [A feminine personal name].

Theodosius: *thi'o-dō'shi-us*¹; *thē'o-dō'shi-ūs*² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Théodose:** *tē'o'dōz*¹; *tē'o'dōz*²; It. **Teodosio:** *tē'o-dō'zī-ō*¹; *tē'o-dō'gī-ō*²; Sp. **Teodosio:** *tē'o-dō'sī-ō*¹; *tē'o-dō'sī-ō*².

Theodotus: *thi'o-dō'shi-us*¹; *thē'o-dō'shi-ūs*² [Douai Bible].—**Theodotus:** *thi-əd'o-tus*¹; *thē-əd'o-tūs*² [Apocrypha].

theolog, theologue: *thi'o-lōg*¹; *thē'o-lōg*²—the *g* is hard [A theologian, or (*colloq.*) a student of theology].—**theologate:** *thi-el'o-gēt*¹; *thē-ōl'o-gāt*²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [1. A course of divinity study for admission to the priesthood. 2. A theological seminary].

theologian: *thi'o-lō'gi-an*¹; *thē'o-lō'gi-an*² [One versed in theology].—**theological:** *thi'o-lō'gi-kāl*¹; *thē'o-lō'gi-kāl*² [Pert. to theology].—**theologize:** *thi-el'o-jaiz*¹; *thē-ōl'o-gīz*² [To reason like a theologian].—**theologus:** *thi-el'o-gus*¹; *thē-ōl'o-gūs*²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [A theologian; also, one of the clerical staff of a Roman Catholic cathedral].—**theology:** *thi-el'o'gi*¹; *thē-ōl'o-gy*² [The science that treats of God and the relations of God and man].

theophany: *thi-ef'ə-nī*¹; *thē-ōf'a-ny*² [A manifestation of deity to man].

theophile: *thi'o-fīl*¹ or *-fīl*¹; *thē'o-fīl*² or *-fīl*² [One beloved of God; also, a lover of God].

Theophilus: *thi-ef'ī-lus*¹; *thē-ōf'ī-lūs*² [A masculine personal name]. Compare THEOPHILE. Dan. G. **Gottlieb:** *gōt'lip*¹; *gōt'lep*²; D. G. **Theophilus:** *tē-ō'fī-lus*¹; *tē-ō'fī-lus*²; F. **Théophile:** *tē'o'fīl*¹; *tē'o'fīl*²; It. Sp. **Teofilo:** *tē-ō'fī-lō*¹; *tē-ō'fī-lō*²; Pg. **Theophilo:** *tē-ō'fī-lō*¹; *tē-ō'fī-lō*².

theophorous: *thi-ef'ō-rus*¹; *thē-ōf'ō-rūs*² [Derived from a god]. [B. C.]

Theophrastus: *thi'o-fras'tus*¹; *thē'o-frās'tūs*² [Gr. philosopher (382?–287?)

theosophist: *thi-es'ō-fist*¹; *thē-ōs'ō-fist*² [One who accepts the doctrines of theosophy].—**theosophy:** *thi-es'ō-fī*¹; *thē-ōs'ō-fy*² [A system of mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe; wisdom concerning God].

Theotocos, Theotokos: *thi-et'ō-kes*¹; *thē-ōt'ō-ēs*² [The God-bearer; the Mother of God; a title of the Virgin Mary].

Theraca: *ther'ə-kə*¹; *thēr'a-ea*² [Douai Bible].

[Jews in Egypt].

Therapeutæ: *ther'ə-piū'tī*¹; *thēr'a-pū'tē*² [A traditional ascetic sect of

therapeutics: *ther'ə-piū'tiks*¹; *thēr'a-pū'ties*² [The department of medical science relating to the application of remedies and the treatment of diseases].—**therapy:** *ther'ə-pī*¹; *thēr'a-py*² [Therapeutics; in compounds, as *hydro-therapy*].

Theras: *thi'ras*¹; *thē'ras*² [Apocrypha].

there: *emphatic*, *thār*¹, *thēr*²; *unemphatic*, *thər*¹, *thēr*². See quotation.

There, when used as an adverb of place, signifying "in that place," as, "a man was *there*," is pronounced *thare* [*thār*; *thēr*]; but when it is used merely to introduce a verb or phrase, as "*there* was a man," it is pronounced *thar* [*thər*; *thēr*]. "Chastisement is not in heaven, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no sin, nor in hell, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no amendment."

OWEN cited by Joseph Worcester in his *Dict. of the Eng. Lang.* s. v. [Boston, 1859.]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, fēr̃n; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: *ā* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *ŋ* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

In the English provinces and Nova Scotia frequently heard as if a two-syllable word *thē'ər*; *thē'ər*. Spelt *ther* by Chaucer:

A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man. *Canterbury Tales* General Prolog, l. 43.

If one may accept Shakespeare's rime as indicating the pronunciation of his time the word was pronounced *thī'ər* in his day, or *ear* was pronounced *ār*—

For know, my heart stands armed in mine ear,
And will not let a false sound enter there. *Venus and Adonis* st. 150.

therefor: *thār-fēr*¹; *thēr-fōr*² [For that or this; as, he will pay *therefor*].

therefore: *thār'fēr*¹ or *thūr'fēr*¹; *thēr'fōr*² or *thēr'fōr*². In English colloquial speech *thūr'fēr*. See O. Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) indicated *thār'fōr*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded *thūr'fōr*¹, and Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) *thēr'fōr*¹. [For that or this reason]. Stressed on the ultima by Spenser:

To thee, *therefore*, right noble lord, I send
This present of my pains, it to defend. *Verses to the Earl of Northumberland*.

thereof: *thār-ov*¹; *thēr-ov*². Compare OF and see F [Of this, that, or it].

thereology: *thēr'ī-ol'o-jī*¹; *thēr'e-ol'o-gy*² [Same as THERAPEUTICS].

Theresa: *tā-rī'sā*¹; *tē-rē'sā*² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Thérèse:** *tēr'raz*¹; *tē'rez*²; G. **Therese:** *tē-rē'zā*¹; *tē-re'ge*²; **Theresia:** *tē-rē'sī-a*¹; *tē-re'sī-ā*²; It. Sp. **Teresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Pg. **Theresa:** *tē-rē'zā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Sw. **Theresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*².

therewith: *thār-with*¹; *thēr-wīth*² [With that or this; at the same time].

theriac: *thī'ri-ak*¹; *thēr'i-āc*². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) *thī-rai'ak*¹ [Same as THERIACA].

theriaca: *thī-rai'ā-kā*¹; *thē-rī'a-eā*² [1. A preparation of opium. 2. An antidote to the bite of a venomous creature. 3. Molasses: an English use].

Thermeleth: *thūr'mī-leth*¹; *thēr'me-lēth*² [Apocrypha].

Thermidor: *thūr'mī-dōr*¹ or (*Fr.*) *tār'mī'dōr*¹; *thēr'mi-dōr*² or (*Fr.*) *tēr'mī'dōr*² [The eleventh month in the calendar of the first Fr. republic]. See **TH.**

thermometer: *thēr-mēm'ī-tēr*¹; *thēr-mōm'e-tēr*² [An instrument for measuring temperature].—**thermometric:** *thūr'mo-met'rik*¹; *thēr'mo-mēt'ric*² [Pert. to a thermometer]. [saly into Greece].

Thermopylæ: *thēr-mēp'ī-lī*¹; *thēr-mōp'y-lē*² [Mountain pass from Thes-
thermostat: *thūr'mo-stat*¹; *thēr'mo-stāt*² [A device for the automatic regulation and indication of temperature].

Theron: *thī'ren*¹; *thēr'ōn*² [A masculine proper name: literally, a hunter].

Therphalites: *thūr'fā-laits*¹; *thēr'fā-lits*² [Douai Bible].

Thersander: *thēr-san'dār*¹; *thēr-sān'dēr*² [One of the heroes of the Wooden Horse who accompanied Agamemnon to Troy].

Thersites: *thēr-sū'tīz*¹; *thēr-sī'tēs*² [In Homer's "Iliad," a scurrilous Greek]. [of words or knowledge].

thesaurus: *thī-sē'rus*¹; *thē-sā'rūs*² [1. A treasure-house. 2. A repository

these: *thīz*¹; *thēs*² [The persons or things here present]. Compare **THOSE**.

Theseum: *thī-sī'um*¹; *thē-sē'um*² [A temple dedicated to Theseus].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic; **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; bot, **börn**;

Theseus: thī'siūs¹ or thī'si-us¹; thē'sūs² or thē'si-ūs² [In Greek myth, a legendary hero of Attica].

Theslger: thes'ı-jər¹; thēs'i-gēr² [Eng. family name]. [Greece].

thesmothete: thes'mo-thīt¹; thēs'mo-thēt² [A law-giver of ancient

Thessalonians: thes'a-lō-ni-anz¹; thēs'a-lō-ni-anz² [Bible]. [Saloniki].

Thessalonica: thes'a-lo-nai-kā¹; thēs'a-lo-ni'ea² [Gr. seaport: modern

Thetis: thī'tis¹; thē'tis² [A Nereid; mother of Achilles].

Theudas: thiū'das¹; thū'das² [Bible].

theurgic: thi-ūr-jik¹; the-ūr'gie² [Pert. to theurgy; magical].

theurgy: thi-ūr-ji¹; thē-ūr-gy² [A miracle produced by divine or supernatural agency].

Theurlet: tū'ryē¹; tū'ryē² [Fr. poet and novelist (1833-1907)]. See TH.

Thévenot: tēv'nō¹; tēv'nō² [Fr. traveler (1633-67)]. See TH.

they: thē¹; thē² [These or those specified or to be specified].

Thilaucourt: tī'ō'kūr¹; tī'ō'eur² [Fr. town]. See TH.

Thibaud, Thibaut: tī'bō¹; tī'bō²—the *h* and final letters are silent [Fr. king of Navarre (1201-53); crusader].

Thibet: ti-bet¹ or tib'et¹; ti-bēt² or tīb'ēt² [Same as TIBET].—**Thibetan**: ti-bet'an¹ or tib'et-an¹; ti-bēt'an² or tīb'ēt-an² [Same as TIBETAN].

thick: thik¹; thīk² [1. Having opposite surfaces far apart: distinguished from long, broad, and thin. 2. Having much body or substance].—**thicken**: thik'n¹; thīk'n² [To make viscous, as gravy by adding flour].—**thickening**: thik'n-ıg¹; thīk'n-ing²; not thik'nıg¹ [The act of making or becoming thick].

thief: thif¹; thēf² [One who steals].

Thielt: tilt¹; tēlt²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

Thierry: tī-er'ı¹ or (Fr.) tī'e'rı¹; tī-ēr'y² or (Fr.) tī'ē'rı²—the *h* is silent [Fr. historian (1797-1873)]. [Republic].

Thiers: tyār¹; tyēr² [Fr. statesman (1797-1877); first Pres. of the Third

thigh: thai¹; thī² [In man, the leg between the hip and the knee]. Compare THAIS. [is harnessed].

thill: thil¹; thīl² [One of the two shafts of a vehicle between which a horse

thimble: thim'bl¹; thīm'bl². See B [A metal cap for the tip of a finger].

Thimnathah: thim'nā-thā¹; thīm'na-thā² [Bible].

thin: thın¹; thīn² [1. Having opposite surfaces close to each other. 2. Having little body or substance]. Compare THICK.

thine: thain¹; thīn² [Belonging to THEE].

thing: thıg¹; thıng² [A separable or distinguishable object of thought]. [Compare -ING.

think: thıgk¹; thıpk² [To exercise the mind actively in any way].

thio-: thai'o-¹; thı'o-² [From the Greek *θεῖον* (*theion*) sulfur: used as a combining form especially in chemical terminology].—**thionic**: thai-en'ık¹; thı-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlse; ɒu = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

ðn'ie² [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].—**thlonin**, **thlonine**: ʃai'o-nɪn¹, ʃai'o-nɪn¹; ʃi'o-nɪn², ʃi'o-nɪn² [A dark-green dyestuff].—**thlonol**: ʃai'o-nɛl¹; ʃi'o-nɔl² [A red dyestuff].

Thlonville: tyɔ̃n¹vil¹; tyɔ̃n²vil²—the *h* is silent [Ger. town].

third: ʃhɜrd¹; ʃhɜrd²; *not* (vulgarly, especially in New York City) tɜrd¹ [Next in order after the second]. Compare **THIRST**, etc.

Thirla: ʃhɪr¹-a¹; ʃhɪr¹-a² [Douai Bible].

Thirlwall: ʃhɜrl¹wəl¹; ʃhɜrl¹wəl² [Eng. bishop and scholar (1797-1875)].

thirst, thirteen, thirty. Care should be taken to pronounce clearly the *th* in these words: ʃhɜrst¹, ʃhɜrst²; ʃhɜr-tɪn¹, ʃhɜr-tɛn²; ʃhɜr-tɪ, ʃhɜr¹ty². The tendency to drop the *h* noticeable in the speech of the vulgar should be promptly checked. Compare **YES**.

this: ʃhis¹; ʃhis² [That, who, or which is here present; as, *this* man; *this* book]. Compare **THESE**.

Thisbe: ʃhɪz¹bɪ¹; ʃhɪz¹bɛ² [Apocrypha].

[of the aster family].

thistle: ʃhis¹l¹; ʃhis¹l²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A prickly plant

tho, though: ʃhɔ¹; ʃhɔ². [For all that; however].

In Scotl. and north of Eng. *though* is pronounced (ʃhɔ¹); the Hampsh. and W. Som. *thof* also is (ʃhof¹), not (ʃhef¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ix, p. 339, s. v. [Oxford, 1912.]

Thocanus: ʃhɔ-kɛ'nus¹; ʃhɔ-cā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Tholmal**: ʃhel'mai¹; ʃhɔl'mɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Tholomal**: ʃhel'o-mai¹; ʃhɔl'o-mɪ² [Douai Bible].

Thomæan, Thomean: to-mɪ'an¹; to-mɛ'an² [Relating to Thomas].

Thomas: tɛm'æs¹; tɛm'as²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [A masculine personal name; also, a family name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. tɔ'mas¹; tɔ'mäs²; F. tɔ'mā¹; tɔ'mä²; G. **Tomasia** (*fem.*); Hung. **Tamas**: tɛm'ash¹; tɛm'äsh²; Pg. **Thomas**: to-mäs¹; to-mäs²; **Thomar, Thomaz**; Sp. **Tomás**: to-mäs¹; to-mäs²; **Tomasia** (*fem.*): to-mä'sa¹; to-mä'sä².

Thomas: tɔ'mā¹; tɔ'mä²—the *h* is silent [Fr. composer (1811-96)].

Thomel: ʃhɔ'mai¹; ʃhɔ'mɪ² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Thomism: tɔ'[or ʃhɔ']mɪzm¹; tɔ'[or ʃhɔ']mɪsm² [The theological system of Thomas Aquinas].—**Thomist**: tɔ'mɪst¹ or ʃhɔ'mɪst¹; tɔ'mɪst² or ʃhɔ'mɪst² [A follower of Thomas Aquinas].

Thomite: tɔ'mait¹ or ʃhɔ'mait¹; tɔ'mɪt² or ʃhɔ'mɪt² [A supporter of Thomas, the apostle].

Thomoi: ʃhɔm'o-ai¹; ʃhɔm'o-i² [Apocrypha].

Thomond: ʃhɔ'mɛnd¹; ʃhɔ'mɔnd² [Ancient independent Irish kingdom].

Thompson: tɛm'sən¹; tɛm'son²—the *h* and the *p* are silent [Brit. and Am. family name].

Thoms: tɛmz¹; tɔms² [Eng. antiquary (1803-85)].

Thomson: tɛm'sən¹; tɔm'son² [Scot. and Am. family name].

thong: ʃhɛn¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *M., St., W., & Wr., or thōn¹, C.; thōng² or thōng²* [A narrow strip of leather].

Thongceaster: ʃhɛŋ'kæs-tər¹; ʃhɔŋ'eas-tēr². See **CAISTOR**.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃis.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ēr**; full, **rñle**; but, **būrn**;

Thoreau: thō'ro¹ or tho-rō'¹; thō'ro² or tho-rō'² [Am. essayist and naturalist (1817-62)]. [wood of certain plants].

thorn¹: thörn¹; thörn² [A spine or sharp-pointed process belonging to the

Thorn²: törn¹; törn² [Prus. town].

Thorold: thur'öld¹; thór'öld² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

thoro, thorough: thur'o¹; thór'o². Colloquially thur'a¹; in Scotland thur'ō¹ [Going through and through; marked by careful attention; complete; perfect].

Thorwaldsen: tēr'wöld-sen¹; tór'wäld-sén² [Dan. sculptor (1770-1844)].

Thosaité: thō'si-ait¹; thō'sa-it² [Douai Bible].

those: thōz¹; thōs² [Plural of THAT]. Compare THESE.

These is used to refer to persons or things in close proximity, and *those*, to such as are not so close at hand; as, Do you think *these* shears sharper than *those* you used yesterday?

And *these* fair acres, rented and enjoy'd,

May *those* excel by Solway-moss destroy'd CRABBE *Borough* iv, 54 [1810].

Thoth: tōt¹ or theth¹; tōt² or thōth² [In Egypt. myth, the god of wisdom].

Thothmes: tōt'[or theth']miz¹; tōt'[or thōth']mēs² [Any one of several Egyptian kings (1587-1328 B. C.)].

thou¹: thau¹; thou² [The person spoken to. In common usage now superseded by *you*: applied chiefly to the Deity and used by the Friends or Quakers in addressing one another].

Thou in Shakespeare's time was . . . the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humoured superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers.

E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearean Grammar* p. 153. [MACM. 1873.]

Thou²: thō'yū¹; thō'yū² [Douai Bible].

Thou (de): dā tū¹; de tū² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1553-1617)].

thought: thōt¹; thōt²—the trigraph *ugh* is now generally silent in English-speaking countries, but the word is sometimes heard in Scotland as thōht¹, and in Derbyshire as thōkt¹ [The exercise of the mind]. Compare THINK.

Thourout: tū'rū¹; tū'ru²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

thous: thō'us¹; thō'ūs² [An African jackal].

[cardinal number].

thousand: thau'zənd¹; thou'şand²—pronounce the *d* [Ten hundred: a

thousandth: thau'zəndth¹; thou'şandth² [Being one of a thousand equal parts. See THOUSAND]. [part of the Balkan peninsula].

Thrace: thrēs¹; thrāq² [Formerly a region to the N. E. of Macedonia, now

thraldom, thralldom: thröl'dəm¹; thrāl'dom² [State of slavery].

Thraseas: thrē-sī'əs¹; thrā-sē'as² [Apocrypha].

thrash: thrāsh¹; thrāsh² [To beat, strike, or whip]. Compare THRESH.

First *thrash* the Corne, then after burne the straw.

SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3. [1588.]

Thou scurvy vallant Asse, thou art heere but to *thresh* Trojans.

SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act ii, sc. 1. [1606.]

Thrasylbulus: thras'i-biū'lus¹; thrās'y-bū'lūs²; *not* thrə-sib'yū-lus¹ [Gr. patriot (?-389 B. C.)]. [ridge on a screw].

thread: fhred¹; thrēd² [1. A graded cord used for sewing. 2. A spiral

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

threat: θret¹; θrēt² [A menace of bodily harm].—**threaten:** θret'n¹; θrēt'n² [To express the intention to do bodily harm to (another)].

three: θri¹; θrē² [Consisting of one more than two: a cardinal number].

threelegged: θri'leg^{ed} or legd¹; θrē'lēg^{ed} or lēgd² [Having three legs]. Compare LEGGED.

threepence: θrep'ens¹; θrēp'ēnç². *M. & W.* θrip'əns¹. The formal pronunciation θri'pens¹ noted by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* is now seldom heard. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828) θrip'ens¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) θrep'ens¹ [Silver coin of Gt. Britain of the value of three pennies]. Compare HALFPENNYWORTH; PENNYWORTH.

threepenny: θrep'e-n¹; θrēp'ē-ny². *M. & W.* θrip'e-n¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) θrip'e-n¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) θrep'e-n¹; Knowles (1835), *Standard, C., E., & I.* θri'pen¹. Compare THREEPENCE [Valued at three pennies].

threne: θrɪn¹; θrēn² [A threnody].—**threnetic:** θri-net'ɪk¹; θre-nēt'ie² [Pert. to a threne].

threnody: θren'o-dɪ¹; θrēn'o-dy², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* θri'no-dɪ¹ [A song of lamentation; funeral dirge].

thresh: θresh¹; θrēsh² [To beat, as wheat, barley, oats, etc., so as to separate grain from straw or husks]. See THRASH. [piece beneath a door].

threshold: θresh'old¹; θrēsh'old²; *not* θresh'hōld¹ [A stone or wooden

threw: θrū¹; θru²; *not* θriū¹ [The imperative of the verb THROW].

thrift: θrift¹; θrɪft² [Care and prudence in the management of resources].

thrive: θraɪv¹; θrɪv² [To be fortunate in any undertaking].

throat: θrōt¹; θrōt² [The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach]. [heart, etc.].

throb: θrɒb¹; θrōb² [To beat rapidly or strongly, as a nerve or pulse, the

throne: θrōn¹; θrōn² [The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions].

throng: θrɒŋ¹; θrɒŋg² [A multitude of people]. [wool and cotton].

throstle: θrɒs'ɪ¹; θrɒs'ɪ² [1. The song-bird. 2. Machine for spinning

through: θrū¹; θru². In Scotland sometimes θrōn¹ or θrɒ¹, the latter especially on Tweedside, and in England on Tyneside [From one end, side, or surface to the other]. [Compare *ou, ow*].

throw: θrō¹; θrō² [To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force].

thrush: θruʃh¹; θrʊʃh² [1. A song-bird. 2. An infantile disease].

Thucydidean: θiu-sid'ɪ-dɪ'an¹; θu'çyd'ɪ-dē'an² [Pert. to or characteristic of Thucydides].—**Thucydides:** θiu-sid'ɪ-dɪz¹; θu'çyd'ɪ-dēs² [An Athenian historian (471?–399? B. C.)]. [stranglers of India].

thug: θug¹; θūg² [A ruffian; specif. [T-], one of a band of robbers and

thuggee: θug'ɪ¹; θūg'ē² [The practise of secret murder by Thugs].

Thule: θiū'li¹; θū'lē² [The northernmost part of the world known to the ancients].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

thumb: *thum*¹; *thüm*²—the *b* is silent. See B [The first or inner digit of the hand].

Thummim: *thum'im*¹; *thüm'im*² [Bible].

thump: *thump*¹; *thümp*² [A blow causing a dull sound].

Thun: *tün*¹; *tün*² [Swiss town and lake].

Thunberg: *tün'bern*¹; *tün'börn*² [Sw. botanist (1743–1828)].

Thureau-Dangin: *tü'rō'=dän'zan*¹; *tü'rō'=dän'zhän*² [Fr. academician; historian (1837–)].

Thurgau: *tür'gau*¹; *tür'gou*² [Sw. canton].

[gia, Ger.].

Thuringian: *thiu-rin'ji-an*¹; *thū-rin'gi-an*² [Pert. to or a native of Thuringia].

Thursday: *thürz'di*¹; *thürs'dy*² [The fifth day of the week]. Compare MONDAY.

thus: *thus*¹; *thüs*² [In this or that way].

[wegian spruce].

thus: *thus*¹ or *fhüs*¹; *thüs*² or *thüs*² [A resinous discharge from the North].

thwack: *fhwak*¹; *thwäk*² [I. v. To strike with something flat or blunt. II. n. A blow with something flat or blunt.] Compare WHACK.

Thwing: *twiñ*¹; *twiñg*²; *not fhwiñ*¹ [Am. family name of Eng. origin].

In the sacristarium [of All Saints Church, Thwing, Yorks.] is a monument with recumbent effigy to Thomas, last Baron de Thweng and rector of Lytham, who died in 1374.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland vol. vi, p. 185. [London, 1900.]

thy: *thai*¹; *thý*². Walker (1791) gave the rule that follows but which is *not* observed to-day. [Of or belonging to THEE].

Thy ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thý* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

Thyatira: *thai'a-tai'ra*¹; *thý'a-ti'ra*² [Bible].

thyne: *thai'in*¹; *thý'in*². Sheridan (1780), *E.*, & *I.* *thai'ain*¹; Walker (1791) *thi'ain*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) *thai'in*¹ [A wood of the Bible (*Rev.* xviii, 12)].

thyme: *taim*¹; *tým*², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) *thaim*¹ [A plant of the mint family].

Thymus: *thai'mus*¹; *thý'müs*² [1. A genus of plants of the mint family; thyme. 2. A ductless gland in the region of the neck].

Thynne: *thin*¹; *thýn*² [Eng. family name].

thyroid: *thai'roid*¹; *thý'roid*² [Shaped like a shield].

Thyrsls: *thür'sis*¹; *thýr'sis*² [In Theocritus's "Idylls" and Vergil's "Eclogue," a herdsman or rustic].

[singular. See THY].

thyself: *thai-self*¹; *thý-sëlf*² [A personal pronoun of the second person].

tiara: *ti-ar'*¹; *tí-är'a*². See ASK. *Standard tai-ē'ra*¹ or *ti-ā'ra*¹; *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* *tai-ē'ra*¹; *E.* *tai-ēr'al*; *M.* *ti-ār'al*; *W.* *ti-ē'ra*¹. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *tai-ē'ra*¹; Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) *tai'a-ra*¹ [A crown or coronet].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; t = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Tiberias: tai-bī'ri-as¹; tī-bē'ri-as² [Bible].—**Tiberius**: tai-bī'ri-us¹; tī-bē'ri-ūs² [Bible].

Tibet: ti-bet¹ or tib'et¹; ti-bēt² or tīb'ēt² [A dependency of China].—**Tibetan**: ti-bet'an¹ or tib'et-an¹; ti-bēt'an² or tīb'ēt-an² [A native of Tibet].

Tibhath: tib'hath¹; tīb'hāth² [Bible].—**Tibni**: tib'nai¹; tīb'ni² [Bible].

Tibouchina: tib'ū-kai'nə¹; tīb'ū-ei'na² [A genus of tropical American plants with beautiful violet or purple flowers].

Tibullus: ti-bul'us¹; ti-būl'ūs² [Roman poet (54?-18 B. C.)].

tic=dououreux [Fr.]: tik' = dū'lū'rū¹; tīe' = dū'lū'rū² [Neuralgia in the face accompanied by muscular twitching].

Ticino: ti-chī'no¹; ti-chī'no² [River in Switz. and Italy].—**Ticinus**: ti-sai'nus¹; ti-ċī'nūs² [Same as TICINO].

tickle: tik'l¹; tīk'l² [To excite the nerves by touching lightly and repeatedly].—**ticklish**: tik'lish¹; tīk'lish² [Sensitive to tickling].

Tidal: tai'dəl¹; tī'dal² [Bible].

Tientsin: ti-en'tsin¹; tī-ēn'tsin² [Chin. city].

tierce: tīrs¹; tērc². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) tūrs¹ [A cask containing a third of a pipe or 42 wine-gallons in the United States, and 36 imperial gallons in Great Britain].

Tierra del Fuego: tī-er'a del fu-ē'go¹; tī-ēr'ä del fu-e'go² [Group of islands at the S. extremity of So. Am.].

tiers état [Fr.]: tyerz ē'tā¹; tyērs ē'tā² [Third estate; a class of the nation in prerevolutionary France; the commons].

Tiflis: tif'lis¹ or tī-flis¹; tīf'lis² or tī-flis² [Rus. government and city].

tige: tīz¹; tīzh² [In architecture, the shaft of a column].

tiger: tai'gər¹; tī'gēr². Compare NIGER [A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal of the cat family].

Tighe: tai¹; tī² [Ir. family name of Gaelic origin].

tight: tait¹; tit²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Closely and firmly built or held together].

Tiglath-Pileser: tīg'lath-pi-li'zər¹; tīg'lāth-pi-lē'zēr² [One of many Assyrian kings].

Tigranes: tai-grē'niz¹; tī-ġrā'nēs² [Armenian king of the 1st century B. C.].

Tigré¹: ti-grē'¹; ti-ġrē'² [1. A division of Abyssinia: a former kingdom. 2. A modern Abyssinian dialect].

Tigre²: tī'grē'¹; tī'ġrē'² [A river of Ecuador and Peru].

tigrine: tai'grin¹; tī'grin². *M.* tai'grain¹ [Pert. to or resembling a tiger].

Tigris: tai'grīs¹; tī'grīs² [A river of Mesopotamia].

Tiki [Maori]: tī'ki¹; tī'ki² [The Creator, also [t-], the first man created].

tikoor: ti-kūr¹; ti-kōōr² [An East-Indian tree the fleshy part of the fruit of which is sliced for curries].

tikor: tik'ər¹; tīk'or² [The tubers of a plant of the ginger family].

Tikvah: tik'vā¹; tīk'vā² [Bible].—**Tikvath**: tik'vath¹; tīk'vāth² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prêy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

tilde: til'dh¹; til'de². In Spanish til'dē¹.

A diacritical sign (˜), originally (¹), which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n* (*ñ*), and occasionally over the letter *l*, to indicate that between that letter and the vowel following a *y* sound is to be introduced. In Portuguese the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates a nasal pronunciation, while the sound *ny* or *ni* is written *nh*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2518, col. 2. [1916.]

Tilgath=Pilneser: til'gath-pil-nī'zər¹; til'gath-pil-nē'sēr² [Bible].—**Tilon**: tai'lon¹; ti'lon² [Bible].—**Timæus**: tai-mī'us¹; ti-mē'ūs² [Bible].

timbal: tim'bəl¹; tim'bal² [A kettle-drum]. See TIMBALE.

timbale [Fr.]: tañ'bāl¹; tāñ'bāl² [A dish consisting chiefly of the white meat of fowl, or of white fish].

timbre: tim'bər¹ or (Fr.) tañ'br¹; tim'bēr² or (Fr.) tāñ'br² [The quality of tone in human voices, or in musical instruments].

Timbs: timz¹; tims²—the *b* is silent [Eng. antiquary and editor (1801-75)].

Timbuktu: tim-buk'tū¹; tim-būc'ty² [Trading town in the Fr. Sudan].

Timna: tim'nə¹; tim'na² [Bible].—**Timnah**: tim'nā¹; tim'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Timnath**: tim'nath¹; tim'nāth² [Bible].—**Timnath-heres**: tim'nath-hī'riz¹; tim'nāth-hē'rēs² [Bible].—**Timnath-serah**: tim'nath-sī'rā¹; tim'nāth-sē'rā² [Bible].—**Timnite**: tim'nait¹; tim'nit² [Bible].

Timoleon: ti-mō'li-on¹; ti-mō'le-on² [Gr. general (400?-337 B. C.), liber-

Timon: tai'mən¹; ti'mon² [Gr. philosopher and poet (3d cent.)].

Timothy: tim'o-thī¹; tim'o-thy² [A masculine personal name]. **Tim** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Timotheus**: ti-mō'tē-ūs¹; ti-mō'tē-ūs²; F. **Timothee**: ti'mō'tē¹; ti'mō'tē²; Gr. **Timotheos**: It. **Timoteo**: ti-mō'tē-o¹; ti-mō'tē-o²; Pg. **Timotheo**: ti'mo-tē-o¹; ti'mo-tē-o²; Sp. **Timoteo**: ti'mo-tē-o¹; ti'mo-tē-o².

Timour, Timur: ti-mūr¹; ti-mur² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

tinaja [Mex.]: ti-nā'ha¹; ti-nā'hā² [A water-hole of difficult access; also, a

tincture: tīn'chur¹ or -tiur¹; tīn'e'chur² or -tūr². Compare NATURE [A solution of some chemical or drug used in medicine].

Tintagel: tin-taj'el¹; tīn-tāg'el² [Eng. headland and parish, location of castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur].

Tintoretto (II): il tin'to-ret'to¹; il tin'to-rēt'to² [Popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter (1518-94)].

tiny: tai'nī¹; tī'ny², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Very small].

Tloga: tai-ō'gə¹; ti-ō'gə² [A county in N. Y. or Penn.].

Tiphseh: tif'sā¹; tif'sā² [Bible].

Tippecanoe: tip'ī-kə-nū¹; tip'e-ea-nō² [1. A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th President of the United States. 2. River in Ind.].

Tipperary: tip'ə-rā'rī¹; tip'ē-rā'ry²; not tip'ər-ē'rī¹ [Ir. county and coun-

Tipu Sahib: ti-pū' sā'ib¹; tī-pū' sā'ib². See SAHIB [A sultan of Mysore; fought against Brit. (1775-1779)]. **Tipoo Sahib**.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wət, ăl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

tirade: tɪ-rēd¹; tɪ-rād², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Smart & Wr.* tɪ-rād¹. The pronunciation tɪ-rēd¹, tɪ-rād² is noted by *Standard, Murray, and Webster* as alternative and is frequently heard [A long voluble denunciation; harangue].

tirailleur [Fr.]: tɪ'rā'yūr¹; tɪ'rā'yūr² [A sharpshooter].

Tiras: tɪ'rəs¹; tɪ'ras² [Bible].—**Tirathites:** tɪ'rəθh-aits¹; tɪ'rath-its² [Bible]. [blinded by Pallas Athene].

Tiresias: tɪ-rī'shi-əs¹ or -sɪ-əs¹; tɪ-rē'shi-as² or -sɪ-as² [In Gr. myth, a seer,

Tirhakah: tər-hē'kā¹ or tūr'hə-kā¹; tɪr-hā'kā² or tɪr'ha-kā² [Bible].—**Tirhanah:** tər-hē'nā¹ or tūr'hə-nā¹; tɪr-hā'nā² or tɪr'ha-nā² [Bible].—**Tiria:** tɪr'ɪ-a¹; tɪr'ɪ-a² [Bible].

Tirlemont: tɪr'lə-mōn¹; tɪr'le-mōn² [Belg. town].

Tirpitz: tɪr'pits¹; tɪr'pɪts² [Ger. admiral (1849-)].

Tirshatha: tər-shā'thə¹; tɪr-shā'thə² [Bible].—**Tirzah:** tɪr'zā¹; tɪr'zā² [Bible].

***tis:** tɪz¹; tɪs² [It is; a contraction formerly common in prose but now chiefly in poetry]. That he is mad, 'tis true; 'Tis true 'tis pittle, And pittle it is true. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2. [1602.]

'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master.

BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* ch. II, p. 67. [1684.]

tisane [Fr.]: tɪ'zān¹; tɪ'sän² [A slightly medicated infusion or decoction for the sick]. [ered *Codex Sinaiticus*].

Tischendorf: tɪsh'en-dērf¹; tɪsh'ēn-dōrf² [Ger. scholar (1815-74); discov-

Tishbite: tɪsh'baɪt¹; tɪsh'bit² [Bible].

[deities].

Tisiphone: tɪ-sɪf'o-nɪ¹; tɪ-sɪf'o-nē² [In Greek myth, one of the avenging

Tisri: tɪz'rɪ¹; tɪs'ri² [The first month in the Hebrew calendar].

Tissot: tɪ'sō¹; tɪ'sō² [Fr. painter (1836-1902)].

tissue: tɪsh'u¹; tɪsh'u². Reid (1844) and Craig (1849) tɪs'su¹ [1. In biology, one of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed. 2. A light or gauzy fabric].

Tisza: tɪ'sə¹; tɪ'sə² [1. Hung. statesman (1849-). 2. Hung. river].

Titan: tɪ'tən¹; tɪ'tan² [In Gr. myth, any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gæa or Ge]. [Queen of Fairyland].

Titania: tɪ-tē'nɪ-a¹ or tɪ-tā'nɪ-a¹; tɪ-tā'nɪ-a² or tɪ-tā'nɪ-a² [In myth, the

Titanic: tɪ-tan'ɪk¹; tɪ-tān'ie² [Pertaining to or resembling the Titans].

tithe: taɪθ¹; tɪθ² [A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind; hence, the tenth part of anything].

Tithonus: tɪ-thō'nus¹; tɪ-thō'nūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laomedon; gifted with immortal life]. [painter (1477-1576)].

Titian: tɪsh'an¹; tɪsh'an² [Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio, Venetian

Titiens: tɪt'yenz¹; tɪt'yəns² [Ger. vocalist (1831-77)].

titrate: taɪ'trēt¹; tɪ'trāt², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & C.* tɪt'rēt¹ [To determine the strength of a chemical solution].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Titus: tai'tus¹; ti'tūs² [Bible and masculine proper name]. **F. Tite:** tit¹; tit²; **G. Titus:** ti'tus¹; ti'tūs²; **It. Pg. Sp. Tito:** ti'to¹; ti'to². [Greeks].

Tityrus: tit'i-rus¹; tit'y-rūs² [A shepherd's name, common among the

Tityus: tit'i-us¹; tit'y-us² [In Gr. myth, a monster son of Gæa or of Zeus, whose body covered nine acres of ground].

Tivoli: tiv'o-h¹ or (*It.*) ti'vo-lī¹; tiv'o-li² or (*It.*) ti'vo-lī² [It. town]. Applied to several villages and towns in the United States the name is pronounced tiv'o-h¹—the Anglicized pronunciation of the It. city's name first indicated above.

Tizite: tai'zait¹; ti'zīt² [Bible].

tmesis: tmi'sis¹; tmē'sis². **Wr. mī'sis¹** [The insertion of a word between the parts of a compound, as *to us ward*, meaning "toward us"].

Tmolus: tmō'lus¹; tmō'lūs² [In classic myth, the father of Tantalus].

to: emphatic tū¹, to²; unemphatic tu¹, tu²; colloquial tə¹; to² [Toward the end to be accomplished; also, in a direction toward]. [trial].

toad: tōd¹; tōd² [A frog-like animal that is amphibious but chiefly terres-

Toah: tō'ā¹; tō'ā² [Bible].

toast: tōst¹; tōst² [1. Sliced bread browned at a fire. 2. The act of drinking to the health of some one].

Tob: tēb¹; tōb² [Bible].

tobacco: to-bak'o¹; to-bā'e'o²; not tə-bak'ō¹, nor tər-bak'ər¹ as most frequently heard [An annual bush-like plant growing from 3 to 6 feet high and having lanceolate leaves which form the chief source of the tobacco of commerce].

Tob-*adonijah*, Tob *Adonijah*: tēb'ad'o-nai'jā¹; tōb'ād'o-ni'jā² [Bible].—**Tobia:** to-bai'ā¹; to-bi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Tobiah:** to-bai'ā¹; to-bi'ā² [Bible].

Tobias: to-bai'as¹; to-bi'as² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Sp. Tobias:** to-bi'as¹; to-bi'ās²; **F. Tobie:** tō'bi¹; tō'bē²; **It. Tobia:** to-bi'ā¹; to-bi'ā².

Tobie: tō'bi¹; tō'bi² [Apocrypha].—**Tobiel:** tō'bi-el¹ or to-bai'el¹; tō'bi-ēl² or to-bi'ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Tobijah:** to-bai'jā¹; to-bi'jā² [Bible].

Tobit: tō'bit¹; tō'bit² [An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, the story of Tobit, an Israelite, in Assyrian captivity].

Tobolsk: to-belsk'¹ or (*Rus.*) tā-bōl'y'sk¹; to-bōlsk'² or (*Rus.*) tā-bōl'y'sk² [A government in W. Siberia].

Tocantins: tō'kan-tins'¹; tō'eän-tins'² [River in Brazil].

Tochen: tō'ken¹; tō'eēn² [Bible].

Tocqueville (de): də tək'vil¹ or (*Fr.*) tōk'vil¹; de tōk'vil² or (*Fr.*) tōe'vil² [*Fr.* statesman (1805-59)].

to-day: to-dē¹; to-dā²; not tu-dē¹, tə-dē¹, nor tə-dai¹, the last of which is sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [The present day].

Todleben, Tottleben: tōt'lē-ben¹; tōt'lē-bēn² [Russ. general (1818-84)].

toffee: tōf'¹; tōf'e² [A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses].

Togarmah: to-gār'mā¹; to-gār'mā² [Bible]. [same moment of time].

together: tu-ge'th'ər¹; tō-gē'th'ēr² [In union with each other; also, at the

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = *anal*; ɪ = *habit*; aɪsle; ɔʊ = *out*; ɔɪl; iu = *feud*; ʃin; go; ŋ = *sing*; ʃin, *this*.

Tohu: tō'hiu¹; tō'hū² [Bible].—**Tol:** tō'ai¹; tō'ī² [Bible].

toll: teil¹; tōil² [Labor; work].

tollēt: tei'let¹; tōi'lēt² [The act of dressing oneself].

toilette [Fr.]: twā'let¹; twā'lēt² [Same as TOILET].

Tokay: to-kē¹; to-kā² [Hung. town and wine].

Tokhath: tōk'hath¹; tōk'hāth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Tokyo: tō'ki-ō¹; tō'ky-ō² [Jap. city].

Tola: tō'la¹; tō'la² [Bible].—**Tolad:** tō'lad¹; tō'lād² [Bible].—**Tolaites:** tō'la-ait¹; tō'la-its² [Bible].—**Tolbanes:** tel-bē'niz¹; tōl-bā'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Toledo: to-lī'do¹ or (Sp.) to-lē'tho¹; to-lē'do² or (Sp.) to-lē'tho² [1. City in Ohio. 2. Sp. city and province].

tolerable: tōl'ər-ə-bl¹; tōl'ēr-a-bl²—a word of four syllables, not three as sometimes heard [Capable of being endured; moderately good].

toll (n. & v.): tōl¹; tōl² [I. n. 1. Payment exacted for privilege as traversing a highway, crossing a bridge, etc. 2. A charge for the transportation of goods. 3. The sound of a bell rung slowly. II. v. 1. To take or exact toll. See def. 1, n., above. 2. To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes].

Tollemache: tōl'mash¹; tōl'mach² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Tolman: tōl'mən¹; tōl'man² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Tolstoy: tel-stei¹; tōl-stōy² [Rus. novelist and social reformer (1828-1910)].

tolu: to-lū¹; to-lū². C. to-liū¹; I. tō-liū¹; Wr. tā-liū¹ [An evergreen So. Am. tree that yields a balsam].

tomato: to-mā'to¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., Cooley, & Cull, or to-mē'to¹, *Standard* (1913), I., W., & Wr.; to-mā'to² or to-mā'to². This fruit was first used as food in the United States in about 1830, but was referred to in Grimstone's edition of D'Acosta's "History of the Indies" (vol. vii, ch. ix, p. 519) in 1604—"There was also Indian pepper, beetes, *Tomates*, which is a great sappy and savourie graine" (Murray, "New Eng. Diet.," vol. x, s. v., Oxford: 1913). The spelling *tomato* has been traced to *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*, Supplement (1753). By Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated to-mē'to¹; Knowles (1835) to-mā'to¹.

In the 17th century this word was spelt *tomate*, approximating to the Fr. *tomate* [2 syllables, to-mate] or Spanish and Portuguese *to-ma-té* [3 syllables, to-ma-te]. . . . *Tomato* is an English alteration, apparently assumed to be Spanish, or perhaps after *potato*.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

Notwithstanding that two American dictionaries indicate the broad a sound in this word, the pronunciation in the United States varies from to-mat'o¹ and to-mē'to¹ to to-mā'to¹.

to-morrow: to-mer'o¹; to-mör'o²; *not* tū-mer'ō¹, tu-mer'a¹, *nor* tā-mer'a¹ [The day after the present one].

ton¹: tun¹; tōn² [A measure of weight].

ton² [Fr.]: tōh¹; tōh² [Fashion; style].

tone: tōn¹; tōn² [1. Characteristic style or tendency; character. 2. Vocal inflection as indicative of feeling. Distinguish from ton² and see VOCAL.

A care for *tone* is part of a care for many other things besides: for the fact, for the value, of good-breeding, above all, as to which *tone* unites with various other personal, social signs to bear testimony. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Tongres: *tōngr*¹; *tōngr*² [Belg. town].

tongs: *tonz*¹; *tōngs*², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) & *C.* *tōnz*¹ [A pair of levers pivoted together at one end and used for grasping and moving objects with ease and safety].

tongue: *tun*¹; *tóng*² [In man, the organ of speech and taste].

Tonkin: *tēn*¹*kin*¹; *tōn*¹*kīn*² [A state in Fr. Indo-China].

tonneau [Fr.]: to *nō*¹ or *tun-ō*¹; to *nō*² or *tōn-ō*² [That part of a motor-car that contains the seats].

tonsillitis: *tēn*¹*si-lai*¹*tis*¹; *tōn*¹*si-lī*²*tis*² [Inflammation of the tonsils]. See

tonsure: *tēn*¹*shiur*¹; *tōn*¹*shūr*². *M. & I.* *tēn*¹*siur*¹ [That part of the crown of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair].

tontine: *tēn*¹*tīn*¹; *tōn*¹*tīn*², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.*; *I.* *tēn*¹*tain*¹, so also indicated by Fulton & Knight (1802); *St.* *tēn*¹*tīn*¹; *W.* *tēn*¹*tīn*¹ [A form of life annuity].

too: *tū*¹; *tōō*². Compare to **1.** In addition; likewise; also. **2.** In excessive

took: *tuk*¹; *tōōk*²—the pronunciation indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries and also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840), but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *tūk*¹ [The imperative of the verb *take*].

tool, toot, tooth. The digraph *oo* in these words is pronounced as *oo* in "boot," not as in "book"—like *u* in "rule," not *u* in "full": *tūl*¹, *tōōl*²; *tūt*¹, *tōōt*²; *tūh*¹, *tōōth*².

toothed: *tūht*¹; *tōōht*² [Supplied with teeth, or notches].

toparch: *tō*¹*pārk*¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or *tēp*¹*ark*¹, *E., I., & M.*; *tō*¹*pāre*² or *tēp*¹*āre*² [The ruler of a small Egypt. state].

toparchy: *tō*¹*park*¹; *tēp*¹*pāre*² [A petty state of ancient Egypt].

Topeka: *to*¹*pīkə*¹; *to*¹*pēka*² [City in Kans.].

Tophel: *tō*¹*fēl*¹; *tō*¹*fēl*² [Bible].

Tophet: *tō*¹*fet*¹; *tō*¹*fēt*² [Bible].—**Topheth:** *tō*¹*fet*¹; *tō*¹*fēt*² [Bible].

topic: *tēp*¹*ik*¹; *tēp*¹*ie*² [Any matter treated of in speech or writing]

topographer: *to*¹*peg*¹*rə*¹*fər*¹; *to*¹*pōg*¹*ra*¹*fēr*² [An expert in topography].—**topographic:** *tēp*¹*o*¹*graf*¹*ik*¹; *tēp*¹*o*¹*grāf*¹*ie*² [Relating to topography].—**topographical:** *tēp*¹*o*¹*graf*¹*ik*¹; *tēp*¹*o*¹*grāf*¹*ie*² [Same as **TOPOGRAPHIC**].—**topography:** *to*¹*peg*¹*ra*¹*fi*¹; *to*¹*pōg*¹*ra*¹*fy*² [The art of representing on a map the scientific description of any particular place].

topology: *to*¹*pēl*¹*o*¹*jī*¹; *to*¹*pōl*¹*o*¹*gy*² [The aiding of memory by recalling objects through their association with certain places].

topophone: *tēp*¹*o*¹*fōn*¹; *tēp*¹*o*¹*fōn*² [An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea].

topsail: *tēp*¹*sēl*¹ or (*naut.*) *tēp*¹*sl*¹; *tēp*¹*sāl*² or (*naut.*) *tēp*¹*sl*² [One of the sails of a full-rigged ship].

toque: *tōk*¹; *tōk*² [A head-dress].

Torah: *tō*¹*rā*¹; *tō*¹*rā*² [The Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

torch: tērčh¹; tōrch² [A lighted branch of resinous wood or a brand of twisted hemp soaked in tar, oil, or some other inflammable substance].

torchon [Fr.]: tēr"shōn¹; tōr"chōn² [1. A dish-cloth. 2. A bobbin-lace].

toreador [Sp.]: tō"rē-a-dōr¹; tō"rē-ā-dōr² [A bull-fighter].

torii [Jap.]: tō"ri-i¹; tō"ri-i² [The gateway of a Shinto temple].

Torinese: tō"rin-is¹ or -iz¹; tō"rin-ēs² or -ēs² [I. a. Pert. to Turin. II. n. A citizen of Turin]. [guish].

torment (n.): tōr'ment¹; tōr'mēnt² [Intense bodily pain or mental an-

torment (v.): tōr'ment¹; tōr'mēnt² [To subject to severe suffering].

tormentil: tēr'men-til¹; tōr'mēn-tīl². Walker (1791) tōr'men-til¹, but (1806) tor-men'til¹ [A trailing yellow-flowered herb]. [a small area].

tornado: ter-nē'do¹; tōr-nā'do² [A violent wind and rain storm, covering

Toronto: to-ren'to¹; to-rōn'to²; not tō-ren'to¹ [Can. city; capital].

torous: tō'rus¹; tō'rūs² [Bulging; swollen, as muscles].

Torquay: tōr-kī¹; tōr-kŷ² [Eng. seaport].

torque: tōrk¹; tōrk² [A necklace, collar, or armlet of twisted wire]. Compare TORQUES. [[Circa.1545-1617]].

Torquemada (de): dē tōr"kē-mā'tha¹; dē tōr"ke-mā'thā² [Sp. historian

torques [L.]: tōr'kwiz¹; tōr'kwēs² [In zoology, a natural ring or collar]. Compare TORQUE. [great velocity].

torrential: tō-ren'shāl¹; tō-rēn'shal² [Like a stream of water flowing with

Torres Vedras: tēr'resh vē'drash¹; tōr'rēsh vē'drash² [Pg. town].

Torrey: tōr¹; tōr'y² [Am. botanist (1796-1873)].

Torricelli: tōr"ri-chel'li¹ or (Eng.) tōr"i-sel¹; tōr"ri-chēl'li² or (Eng.) tōr"-i-čēl'li² [It. physicist (1608-47); discovered the principle of the barometer].

torsion: tōr'shān¹; tōr'shon² [The act of twisting or state of being twisted].

tortoise: tēr'tas¹, E., M., & W., or tōr'tis¹, Standard & C.; tōr'tēs² or tōr'-tis². I. tōr'tois¹; St. tōr'tis¹; Wr tōr'tiz¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) tēr'tis¹; Walker (1806) and Smart (1857) tōr'tiz¹ [A four-footed reptile enclosed in a shell and having paddle-shaped limbs].

tortoise-shell: tōr'tā-shel¹; tōr'tē-shel². This pronunciation has long displaced the formal tōr'tis-shel¹; tōr'tis-shēl², even in the speech of the cultured [The shell of a tortoise].

Tortuga: tōr-tū'ga¹; tōr-tū'gā² [An island N.W. of Haiti in the West Indies].—**Tortugas (Dry):** drai tōr-tū'gāz¹; drŷ tōr-tū'gāz² [Group of coral islands off coast of Florida].

tortuous: tēr'tiu-us¹ or tōr'chu-us¹; tōr'tū-ūs² or tōr'chū-ūs²—but the chew-ing should be discouraged as slovenly. See quotation under NATURE [Abounding in irregular bends, or turns].

Tosca (La): la tōs'kā¹; lā tōs'ea² [Opera by Puccini].

toss: tōs¹ or tēs¹; tōs² or tōs². The first indicates American usage as noted by Standard (1893-1912), C., W. (1828-1908), & Wr., and British usage, as recorded

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

by *I., M., & St.* The second shows former English usage as indicated by *E. Harris & Allen* give the *o* as in "soft" as modern American usage in *W.* (1909), but by "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary" (1913) it is given as *o* in "odd."

totem: *tō'tēm*¹; *tō'tēm*² [A natural object, usually some animal, regarded as an object of worship by some savages]. [Eng.]

Tottenham: *tēt'n-əm*¹; *tōt'n-am*²—the *h* is silent [A suburb of N. London,

tottering: *tēt'ər-īn*¹; *tōt'ēr-ing*²—three syllables, not *tēt'riŋ*¹ [Unsteady].

Tou: *tō'ū*¹; *tō'ū*² [Bible].

Touareg: *twā'reg*¹; *twā'rēg*² [A North-African native of the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock. **Tuareg**†.

toucan: *tu-kān*¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or tau'kan*¹, *E., I., & W.*; *tū-cān*² or *tou'cān*². *St. tū'kan*¹ [A large tropical Am. bird with enormous beak].

touch: *tūch*¹; *tūch*². So also with its relatives and compounds **touch'er**, **touch'ing**, **touch'piece**, **touch'stone**, **touch'wood**, and **touch'y** [The act or process of coming into contact with; also, the sense by which this is achieved].

tough: *tuf*¹; *tūf*². See **GH** and **O** (15) and compare **ROOF**, **ROUGH** [That may be subjected to great strain without yielding; not easily separated; also, possessing great endurance].

Toul: *tūl*¹; *tūl*² [Fr. town].

Toulon: *tū'lōn*¹; *tū'lōn*² [Fr. naval seaport].

Toulouse: *tū'lūz*¹; *tū'lūz*² [Fr. cathedral city].

toupee: *tū-pī*¹; *tū-pē*². *St. tu-pē*¹ [A lock of hair or curl on the top of the head; specif. such a curl at the top of a periwig or a periwig itself].

This word is spelt also *toupet* and pronounced *tū-pē*¹; *tū-pe*²; also formerly (1) *tū-pē*¹ by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Webster (1847), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); (2) *tū-pī*¹ by Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) *tū-pet*¹ by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827).

tour: *tūr*¹; *tūr*². The pronunciation *taur*¹, advocated by Walker (1809), was indicated by Buchanan (1766), but rejected by Ash (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), and by all modern dictionaries [An excursion of considerable extent].

tourbillon: *tūr-bil'yōn*¹; *tūr-bil'yon*² [A whirlwind; also, any thing having a whirling motion, as a firework which ascends spirally].

tournament: *tūr'nə-ment*¹; *tūr'na-ment*². This pronunciation, recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries, was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation *tūr'nə-mənt*¹, indicated by *C., W., & W.* as alternative, was supported by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850), and Cooley (1863). Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) *tōr'nə-ment*¹ [Any contest involving strength and skill].

tour de force [Fr.]: *tūr də fōrs*¹; *tūr de fōrs*² [A feat of strength or skill].

Tourgée: *tūr-zē*¹; *tūr-zhe*² [Am. novelist (1838-1905)].

Tourguenev: *tūr-gen'yef*¹; *tūr-gēn'yēf*² [Russ. family name. Specif. Russ. novelist (1818-83)]. Spelt also **Tour-guen'ief**, **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tur-gen'ief**, **Tur-gen'lef**, etc., but pronounced the same way.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

tourmalin, tourmaline: tūr'mə-lin¹, -lin¹ or -līn¹; tūr'ma-līn², -līn² or -līn² [A transparent to subtranslucent mineral cut into gemstones].

tournay: tūr'nē¹; tūr'nā² [A printed worsted for upholstery made at Tournay, Belgium].

tourney: tūr'nī¹; tūr'ny². Jameson (1827) tōr'nī¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) tūr'nī¹, which is indicated as alternative by C., W., & Wr. [To engage in a medieval tournament].

tourniquet: tūr'm-ket¹; tūr'ni-kēt². Formerly tūr'm-ket¹, as indicated by Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), or tūr'm-kwet¹, as recorded by Fulton & Knight (1802), Walker (1806), and Jameson (1827) [A device for stopping the flow of blood].

tournure: tūr-niūr¹; tūr-nūr² [The outline of a figure].

Tours: tūr¹; tūr²—the s is silent [Fr. city].

tousle: tau'zl¹; tou'sl² [To disarrange].

Toussaint l'Ouverture: tū'saŋ' lū'vār'tūr¹; tū'sāŋ' lū'vēr'tūr² [Negro general; liberator of Haiti (1743-1803)].

tout (n. & v.): taut¹; tout² [I. n. One who looks for customers; also, one who keeps a sharp lookout or spies. II. v. To act as a tout in any sense]. Formerly also spelt **toot** and pronounced tūt¹; tōt². [ance].

tout=ensemble [Fr.]: tū'taŋ'sān'bl¹; tū'tāŋ'sān'bl² [The general appearance].

tow: tō¹; tō² [To haul through the water, as a boat].—**towage:** tō'j¹; tō'-ag² [The charge made for towing, also the service rendered].

toward (a.): tō'ard¹; tō'ard², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I.* tō'ward¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). By Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) the stress was placed on the final syllable—*toward'*; Buchanan (1766) indicated tō'ward¹ [Ready to do, or learn].

toward (prep.): tō'ard¹; tō'ard²; not tō'ard¹. See quotation under O. By the earlier lexicographers this word was stressed on the last syllable, notably by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1775), and altho to-wārd¹ is not indicated by modern lexicographers this pronunciation is still heard to-day on both sides of the Atlantic. See **TOWARDS** [In the direction of].

The first pronunciation figured above [tō'ard] is now chiefly northern and (apparently) American; the fourth [to-wārd¹] is not recognized in any modern dictionary, . . . but it appears to be the prevailing one in London and the south of England.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

towards: tō'ardz¹; tō'ards²; not tō'ardz¹. See quotation under O. This is the more common form of the word, but *toward* and *towards* are interchangeable. (See **TOWARD**.) Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) recorded to-wārdz¹, but Perry preferred tōrdz². Both are still heard.

In the rapid and colloquial pronunciation of *towards*, it [the w] seems to unite with the o, and to form with it a diphthong of the same sound as *ow* in *crow*, *towards*; though according to the etymology, it should be divided to *wards*: we should therefore say, rather, that the *w* is dropped, and *to'ards* spoken like *boards*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

Walker, the slave to analogy, reminded his readers that as *backwards*, *forwards*, *inwards*, and *outwards* were accented on the first syllable, "there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." But see quotation under **TOWARD**.

Towcester: tau'stār¹; tow'stēr² [Eng. city]. See **ALCESTER**, **ANSTRUTHER**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, gem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

towel, tower, town. In these words the *ow* is pronounced as in "how," "now," etc., indicated in Key 1 by *au* and in Key 2 by *ow*: *tau'el*¹, *tow'el*²; *tau'er*¹, *tow'er*²; *taun*¹, *town*².

Townshend: *taun'zend*¹; *town'shend*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name].

toxin, toxine: *teks'in*¹, *-in*¹ or *-in*¹; *töks'in*², *-in*² or *-in*² [One of a class of poisonous chemical compounds]. [Roger Ascham].

Toxophilus: *teks-ef'i-lus*¹; *töks-öf'i-lüs*² [A treatise on archery written by

toy: *tei*¹; *töy*² [A plaything].

Toynbee: *tein'b*¹; *töyn'be*² [Eng. social reformer (1852-83)].

trace: *trēs*¹; *trāq*² [*I. n.* A barely detectable mark or reminder left by some past event or agent. *II. v.* To follow the trace or tracks of].

trachea: *trē'ki-a*¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or tra-ki'a*¹, *C., M., & St.*; *trā'ee-a*² or *tra-ē'a*². To the first one may add Brande, Crabbe, Smart, and Webster; to the second, Dunglison, Knowles, and Stedman [The windpipe].—**tracheal:** *trē'ki-al*¹; *trā'ee-al*² [Relating to the windpipe].—**tracheoscopy:** *trē'ki-es'ko-pi*¹; *trā'ee-ös'eo-py*² [Instrumental examination of the windpipe].—**tracheotomy:** *trē'ki-et'o-mi*¹; *trā'ee-öt'o-my*² [The operation of making an opening in the windpipe].

trachoma: *trā-kō'mā*¹; *tra-eō'mā*² [A contagious disease of the eye].

Trachonitis: *trak'o-nai'tis*¹; *trāe'o-ni'tis*² [Bible].

trachyte: *trē'kait*¹ or *trak'ait*¹; *trā'eýt*² or *trā'eýt*² [A volcanic rock].

Tractarian: *trak-tē'ri-an*¹; *trāe-tā'ri-an*² [Any one holding the views of the so-called Oxford movement in the Church of Eng.]. See BARBARIAN.

Trafalgar: *trā-fal'gar*¹ or *traf'al-gör*¹; *tra-fäl'gar*² or *träf'al-gär*² [1. A promontory in S. W. Spain. 2. A naval battle, 1805, where Nelson fell; also, a square in London, commemorating this battle]. [shrub of S. W. Asia].

tragacanth: *trag'a-kanth*¹; *träg'a-cānth*² [The gum obtained from a spiny

tragedian: *trā-jī'di-an*¹; *tra-gē'di-an*² [An actor in tragedy].

tragedienne [F.]: *trā'zē'dyen*¹ or (*Anglice*) *trā-jī'di-en*¹; *trā'zhē'dyēn*² or (*Anglice*) *tra-gē'di-ēn*² [An actress of tragedy].

tragedy: *traj'i-di*¹; *träg'e-dy*² [A dramatic composition in imitation of an action that is solemn or pathetic]. [passed over any surface].

trail: *trēl*¹; *trāl*²; *not* *truil*¹ [The track left by any person or thing that has

train: *trēn*¹; *trān*²; *not* *train*¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A continuous line of railway-coaches or trucks coupled to one another and drawn by a locomotive].

trait: *trēt*¹; *trāt*². On this word Johnson (1755) commented, "Scarce English." Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated *trēt*¹. In the 19th century the pronunciation *trēl*, recorded by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), was considered correct usage in England, but altho Walker announced that "the *t* [final] begins to be pronounced" in 1791, it had made little headway by the dawn of the 20th century. Dr. Murray, however, states that the pronunciation *trēl* "is becoming less general" in England ("New Eng. Dict.", vol. x, s. v.). Of the modern dictionaries Cooley (1863) and Stormonth's give *trēt*¹ as preferred; the remainder, including Worcester's (1859) and Cull (1864), note *trēt*¹, which is best modern usage [A particular characteristic, mental or physical].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

traject (n.): trāj'ekt¹; trāj'ēt² [A passage].

[pare ABSENT.]

traject (v.): trā-jekt¹; trā-jēt² [To throw or cast over, or across].

trajectory: trā-jek'to-ri¹; trā-jē'to-ry². *M.* trā-jek'to-ri¹ [The path which a body describes in space].

trammel: tram'el¹; trām'ēl² [To embarrass, hamper, impede, or restrain].

tramontane: trā-mōn'tēn¹; trā-mōn'tān². *E.* tram'en-tēn¹ and also indicated by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); Knowles (1835) trē'men-tān¹ [*I. a.* Situated beyond the mountains. *II. n.* One living beyond the mountains or Alps].

trance: trans¹; trāng². See **ASK** [A prolonged abnormal sleep, or a state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings].

tranquil: trān'kwil¹; trān'kwil². *I. & St.* trān'kwil¹ [Free from agitation; calm; quiet].—**tranquillify**: trān'kwil'i-ti¹; trān'kwil'i-ty², *Standard, C., E., & M.; I., St., W., & Wr.* trān'kwil'i-ti¹ [Freedom from all disturbing influences].—**tranquillize**: trān'kwil-aiz¹; trān'kwil-iz². *I. & St.* trān'kwil-aiz¹ [To make calm].

trans- (prefix): trans¹ or tranz¹; trāns² or trāng². See **ASK**. The *a* in this word is sounded variously. In the United States it is generally pronounced short, as in "fat," "man," and is so indicated by *Standard, W., & Wr.*; but *C.*, probably under Eng. influence, gives as a substitute for this *a* as in "ask," "fast." In the northern and midland counties of England, and in Scotland, the *a* is also pronounced short, but in London and its vicinity the sound of the long vowel prevails, trāns¹ and trans¹ being both heard according to the position of the stress.

With regard to the *s*, it may be pointed out that in the United States this letter is generally pronounced as a surd sibilant (trans-akt¹ rather than tranz-akt¹), but in England, perhaps through the influence of school Latin, it is very frequently pronounced as a sonant—tranz-akt¹. This pronunciation is widely used in southern England before a vowel, a voiced consonant, a liquid or nasal, but there are many people in England who pronounce *trans-* in compound words with the *s*-sound regardless of the consonant or vowel that may follow [Latin: literally (1) over, across, beyond, and through; (2) change; (3) transversely; crosswise].

transact: trans-akt¹; trāns-æt². *E. & M.* tranz-akt¹. See **TRANS-** [To conduct, or carry through].

transalpine: trans-al'pin¹; trāns-āl'pin², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* trans-al'pin¹; *E.* tranz-al'pain¹; *I.* trans-al'pain¹; *M.* trans-al'pain¹. See **TRANS-** [Situated on the other side—the north or west side—of the Alps].

transatlantic: trans'at-lan'tik¹; trāns'āt-lān'tie². *C. & M.* trans-at-lan'tik¹. See **TRANS-** [1. Lying beyond the Atlantic ocean. 2. Extending across the Atlantic].

transcend: tran-send¹; trān-sēnd². *C. & M.* tran-send¹. See **TRANS-** [To rise above in excellence]. In this word and its relatives **tran-scen'dence**, **tran-scen'dent**, **tran'scen-den'tal**, as in **tran-scribe**, **tran-scrib'er**, the *s* is sharp, as being no part of the prefix, but the initial of the second element of the compound.

transept: tran'sept¹; trān'sēpt². *M.* tran'sept¹. See **TRANS-** [That part of a cruciform church between the nave and choir].

transfer (n.): trans'fūr¹; trāns'fēr². *C. & M.* trans'fēr¹. See **TRANS-** [The removal of a thing from one place or person to another].

transfer (v.): trans-fūr¹; trāns-fēr². *C. & M.* trans-fūr¹. See **TRANS-** [To convey from one person or place to another].

transferable: trans-fūr'ə-bl¹; trāns-fēr'a-bl². *C. & M.* trans'fēr-a-bl¹. See **TRANS-** [Capable of being conveyed from one person or place to another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *būrn*;

transference: trans-fūr'ens¹; trāns-fēr'ēnç². *C. & M.* trans'fər-ens¹; *W.* trans'fūr-ens¹. See TRANS- [The act of transferring].

transient: tran'shent¹; trān'shēnt², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; *E.* tran'-si-ent¹; *I.* tran'zi-ent¹; *M.* tran'si-ent¹. See TRANS- [**I. a.** Passing quickly before the vision; also, not permanent. **II. n.** One who is only of temporary existence].

transit: tran'sit¹; trān'sit². *C. & M.* tran'sit¹. See TRANS- [**I. n.** The act of passing through or over. **II. v.** To pass across or to revolve].

transition: trans-ish'an¹; trāns-ish'on². *C.* tran-sish'an¹; *E., I., W., & Wr.* tran-sig'an¹; *M.* tran-sig'an¹; *St.* tran-zish'an¹. See TRANS- Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) tran-sish'an¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tran-sig'an¹ [Passage from one place or condition to another].

translate: trans-lēt'¹; trāns-lāt'². *C. & M.* trans-lēt'¹. See TRANS- [**1.** To turn one language into another. **2.** To remove from one office to another].—**translatory:** trans-lē-to-n¹; trāns-lā-to-ry². *C.* trans'h-to-ri¹; *M.* trans-lē-to-n¹. Sheridan (1780) trans-lē-to-ri¹. See TRANS- [Of the nature or character of a translation].

translucence: trans-liū'sens¹; trāns-lū'çēnç². *C. & M.* trans-liū'sens¹. See TRANS- [The state of being partially transparent].—**translucent:** trans-liū'sent¹; trāns-lū'çēnt². *C. & M.* trans-liū'sent¹. See TRANS- [Semitransparent].

transmigrate: trans-mi-grēt'¹; trāns-mi-grāt'². *C. & M.* trans-mi-grēt'¹. *M.* indicates trans-mai-grēt'¹ as also in use in Great Britain. See TRANS- [To pass from one country to another].—**transmigration:** trans'mi-grē'shen¹; trāns'mi-grā'shon². *C. & M.* trans-mi-grē'shen¹. *M.* indicates trans-mai-grē'shen¹ as also in use in Great Britain [The act of passing from one country to another].

transmission: trans-mish'an¹; trāns-mish'on². *C. & M.* trans-mish'an¹. See TRANS- [The act of conveying from one person or place to another].

transmit: trans-mit'¹; trāns-mīt'². *C. & M.* trans-mit'¹. See TRANS- [To convey, or cause to be conveyed, from one person or place to another].

transmontane: trans'men-tēn'¹; trāns'mōn-tān'². *C.* trans-men-tēn'¹; *M.* trans-men'tēn¹. See TRANS- [Situated beyond a mountain].

transom: tran'səm¹; trān'som² [The ventilating-window above a door].

transpacific: trans'pə-sif'ik¹; trāns'pa-çif'ie². *M.* trans-¹ or tranz-pə-sif'ik¹. See TRANS- [Across the Pacific].

transpadane: trans'pə-dēn'¹; trāns'pa-dān'². *C.* trans-pē'dēn¹; *M.* trans'pə-dēn¹ [Being beyond the river Po, from Rome].

transparent: trans-pār'ent¹; trāns-pār'ent². *C. & M.* trans-pār'ent¹. See TRANS- [Easy to see through or understand].

transpiration: tran'spi-rē'shen¹; trān'spi-rā'shon². *C. & M.* tran'spi-re'shen¹. See TRANS- [**1.** The act of exhaling through the skin or the surface of the body. **2.** That which transpires; hence, the fact of becoming known].—**transpire:** tran-spir'¹; trān-spir'². *C. & M.* tran-spir'¹. See TRANS- [To exhale or give off, as (perspiration) through the pores of the body].

transplant: trans-plant'¹; trāns-plānt'². *C. & M.* trans-plant'¹, but in southeastern England frequently tranz-plant'¹ [To remove from one place to plant in another].—**transplantation:** trans'plan-tē'shen¹; trāns'plān-tā'shon². *C. & M.* trans-plan-tē'shen¹. See TRANS- [The act of removing from one place to plant in another].

transport (n.): trans'pōrt¹; trāns'pōrt²; *not* trans'pōrt¹. See the verb. *C.* trans'pōrt¹; *E.* trans'pōrt¹; *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.* trans'pōrt¹; *M.* trans'port¹ [The act of conveying from one place to another].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

transport (v.): trans-pōrt¹; trāns-pōrt²; not trans-pōrt¹. C. & M. trans-pōrt¹; E. trans-pōrt¹; *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr. trans-pōrt¹*—a pronunciation common to Scotland and to north of England dialect now seldom heard but still indicated by lexicographers. See O [To carry or convey].

transubstantiate: tran¹sub-stan¹shu-ēt¹; trān¹sub-stān¹shi-āt². C. & M. trann-sub-stan¹shi-ēt¹. See TRANS- [To change from one substance to another].

Transvaal: trans-vāl¹; trāns-vāl². M. trans¹vāl¹ or tranz¹vāl¹. See TRANS- [A province of the Union of S. Africa].

transverse: trans-vūrs¹; trāns-vērs². C. & M. trans-vūrs¹ [crosswise direction].

trapeze: trā-pīz¹; tra-pēz² [A gymnastic apparatus].

trapezium: trā-pī'zi-um¹; tra-pē'zi-ūm². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trā-pī'zūm¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) trā-pī'zi-um¹ [A quadrilateral of which two sides are parallel and the other two are not].

[its faces bounded by trapezoids].

trapezohedron: trap¹i-zo-hī'drən¹; trāp¹e-zo-hē'dron² [A form having all

trapezoid: trap¹i-zoid¹; trāp¹e-zōid², *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W.*, also by Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). C. trā-pī'zoid¹, also by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); *Wr. trap-i-zoid¹*, and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A quadrilateral with no two sides parallel].

trappean: trap¹i-an¹; trāp¹e-an². E. & I. tra-pī'an¹ [Relating to trap, a variety of rock used for macadamizing roads].

Trappist: trap¹ist¹; trāp¹ist² [A monk of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church].—**Trappistine**: trap¹is-tin¹; trāp¹is-tīn² [One of an order of nuns allied with the Trappists].

Trasimeno: trā¹sī-mē'no¹; trā¹sī-mē'no² [It. lake; on its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans 217 B. C.].

travail: trav¹il¹; trāv¹il² [Labor in childbearing].

travail [Fr.]: trā¹vā'yā¹; trā¹vā'yē² [A crude conveyance drawn by a dog or horse, consisting of two poles fastened together with cross-bars between: used to carry loads in the Northwest U. S. and Canada].

travel, traveler, traveller, traveling, travelling, travelog, travelogue. The second syllable of these words should be pronounced, not clipped: trav¹el¹, trāv¹ēl², not trav¹l¹; trav¹el-ar¹, trāv¹ēl-ēr², not trav¹l-ar¹; trav¹el-ig¹, trāv¹ēl-ing², not trāv¹l-n¹; trav¹el-eg¹, trāv¹ēl-ēg², not trav¹l-eg¹.

traverse (a, adv., n., & v.): trav¹ers¹; trāv¹ērs². Bailey (1732) stressed all alike—on the first syllable. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) stressed the adverb on the last syllable and the rest on the first. Buchanan (1766) indicated trav¹ers¹ without specification. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed all on the first syllable as we do today [I. a. Crossing. II. adv. Crosswise. III. n. Something that crosses, as a beam, a lattice, or a part of a machine or frame. IV. v. To cross; also, pass through].

travertin: trav¹ar-tin¹; trāv¹ēr-tīn² [A porous yellowish building-rock].

travesty: trav¹es-tī¹; trāv¹ēs-ty² [To treat so as to render ridiculous].

Traviata (La): lā trā-vī-ā'tā¹; lā trā-vī-ā'tā² [Opera by Verdi].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

travols: trā'vwā¹; trā'vwā² [A type of sled used by lumbermen in logging].—**travoy:** trā-voi¹; trā-vōy² [To drag or skid logs].

treachery: trech'ər-¹; trēzh'ēr-y² [The betrayal of trust or confidence].

treacle: trī'kl¹; trē'el² [The sirup obtained in refining sugar].

tread: tred¹; trēd² [The act or manner of walking or stepping].

treason: trī'zn¹; trē'sn² [An act of betrayal or treachery].

treasure: trez'ur¹; trēzh'ur² [Riches accumulated or possessed; money; coin; precious gems; also, something highly prized].

treatise: trī'tis¹; trē'tis². *I., St., & Wr.* trī'tiz¹, so also Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), and *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* trī'tis¹ [A literary composition on a particular subject].

Treb'i-zond: treb'i-zend¹; trēb'i-zōnd² [Vilayet in Asia Minor and its capital].

treble: treb'l¹; trēb'l²; *not* trib'l¹ as Webster (1828-1863) [Threefold].

trecento [It.]: trē-chen'to¹; trē-chen'to² [The 14th century when associated with Italian art].

Tredegär: tri-dī'gar¹ or tred'i-gūr¹; tre-dē'gar² or trēd'e-gār² [Eng. town].

trefoil: trī'foil¹; trē'fōil² [Any plant of the clover family].

Trefusis: tri-fiū'sis¹; tre-fū'sis² [Eng. family name].

Tregelles: tri-gel'es¹; tre-gēl'ēs² [Eng. Biblical scholar (1813-75)].

Treitschke: traič'kə¹; trich'ke² [Ger. historian and political writer (1834-96)].

trek: trek¹; trēk² [1. A migration or an organized invasion. 2. To travel].

Treloar: tre-lōr¹; trē-lōr² [Eng. family name].

tremendous: tri-men'dus¹; tre-mēn'dūs²; *not* tri-men'dus¹, *nor* tri-men'-jus¹ [Fitted to excite astonishment by its force or magnitude].

tremolo [It.]: trem'o-lō¹ or (It.) trē'mō-lō¹; trēm'o-lō² or (It.) trē'mō-lō² [A vibratory sound produced by the voice, or by an instrument].

Tremont: tri-ment¹; tre-mōnt² [A former name of Boston].

tremor: trem'ər¹; trēm'or², *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* trī'mər¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Smart (1840) indicated trem'ər¹, which indicates the position given to the stress by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), if the stress upon the word *tremble* may be used as a key to their intention [Any trembling or vibratory motion].

trench: trenč¹; trēnč² [A long, narrow hole in the ground].

trenchant: trenč'ənt¹; trēnč'ant² [Adapted to cut deeply and quickly].

trente-et-quarante [Fr.]: trānt'ē-kā'rānt¹; trānt'ē-kā'rānt² [A game with playing-cards].

trepan: tri-pan¹; tre-pān²; *not* trī-pan¹ [A surgeons' cylindrical saw used

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; ou = out; all; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

trepine: tri-fain¹; tre-fin², *Standard*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*, Ash (1775), and Perry (1805); *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.* tri-fin¹, so also Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840). Webster (1828) tref-in¹ [An instrument like the trepan].

trespass: tres-pas¹; trēs-pas² [A voluntary transgression; a violation of the law]. Stressed on the final syllable by Spenser:

Bidding his beads all day for his trespass¹.

Faerie Queene bk. I, canto 1, st. 30. [1590.]

trestle: tres¹; trēs¹²—the second *t* silent. See T [An open braced framework for supporting a scaffolding, a road, or railroad]. { }

Trevelyan: tri-vel-yān¹; tre-vēl-yān² [Eng. statesman and author (1838-1896)].

Treves: trivz¹; trēvs² [Prus. city]. Fr. **Trèves:** trāv¹; trēv².

Trevor: trev-ar¹; trēv-or² [Eng. family name of Scottish origin].

tri- (*prefix*): trai-¹; tri-²; rarely tri-¹ [From the Gr. *τρι-*, from *τρεῖς* (*treis*, three), or L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three]. Used chiefly long and diphthongal in English, as in *triad*, *trialog*, *triangle*; but occasionally short, as in *triple*, *trilogy*, *Trinity*.

triad: trai-ad¹; tri-ād² [A group of three persons or things].

trial: trai-al¹; tri-al² [1. A testing by experience or use. 2. An affliction or cause of suffering. 3. An investigation into an action at law].

triangle: trai-an-gl¹; tri-ān-gl². *St.* trai-an-gl¹ [A plane figure bounded by three lines or sides].

Triassic: trai-as-ik¹; tri-ās-ie² [A geological period].

tribal: trai-bal¹; tri-bal² [Pert. to a tribe].

tribe: traib¹; trib² [A distinct division, class, or group of persons].

Tribonian: trai-[or tri-]bō-ni-an¹; tri-[or tri-]bō-ni-an² [Chief compiler of the Justinian Code (5th-6th century)].

tribunal: trai-biū-nal¹; tri-bū-nal², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, so also Buchanan (1766); *Standard* (1913) tri-biū-nal¹ [A court of justice].

tribune: trib-yūn¹; trib-yun². *I.* trai-biūn¹ [1. A platform or balcony. 2. The chief representative of a tribe during the early Roman period].

tributary: trib-yu-tē-rī¹; trib-yu-tā-ry². *M.* trib-yu-tā-rī¹ [1. A stream that flows into another. 2. A state or person who pays tribute].

tribute: trib-yut¹; trib-yut² [Anything paid as a token of submission; also, that which is rendered as an evidence of affection, worth, etc.].

trichiasis: tri-kai-ā-sis¹; tri-eī-a-sis². *M.* tri-ki-ē-sis¹ [A disease that manifests itself in various forms]. [that infests man].

trichina: tri-kai-nā¹; tri-eī-nā². *M.* trik-i-nā¹ [A minute parasitic worm].

trichiniasis: trik-i-nai-ā-sis¹; triē-i-nī-a-sis² [Same as TRICHINOSIS].

trichinosis: trik-i-nō-sis¹; triē-i-nō-sis² [A disease caused by the trichina].

trichotomy: trai-ket-o-mī¹; tri-ēōt-o-my², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *M.* tri-ket-o-mī¹ [Division into three parts].

tricot: tri-ko¹ or (*Fr.*) tri-kō¹; tri-ēo² or (*Fr.*) tri-ēō² [1. A knitted woolen fabric. 2. A soft ribbed cloth].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rüle*; but, *bŭrn*;

Tricouplis: *tri-kū'pis*¹; *tri-ey'pis*² [Gr. historian and diplomat (1788-1873)].

tricycle: *trai'si-kl*¹; *tri'cy-el*²; *not* *trai-sai'kl*¹ [A three-wheeled vehicle for one or more persons].

trident: *trai'dent*¹; *tri'dënt*² [A three-pronged spear]. [(1545-63)].

Tridentine: *trai-den'tin*¹; *tri-dën'tin*² [Pert. to the council held in Trent

triennial: *trai-en'i-äl*¹; *tri-ën'i-äl*². Indicated as three syllables by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835)—*trai-en'yel*¹ [Taking place every third year and a ceremony celebrated every three years].

Trier: *tri'är*¹; *tri'ër*² [Ger. city]. Called also TREVES.

Trieste: *tri-est'*¹; *tri-ëst'*² [Aust. city].

trifid: *trai'fid*¹; *tri'fid*². Jameson (1827) *trif'id*¹ [Divided into three parts].

trigamy: *trig'a-mi*¹; *trig'a-my*² **1.** The state of having been married three times. **2.** The offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time].

triglyph: *trai'glif*¹; *tri'glÿf*², the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and recorded by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *trig'lif*¹ [In architecture, a three-grooved block or tablet].

trigon: *trai'gen*¹; *tri'gön*² [A harp-like instrument shaped like a triangle]. — **trigonal:** *trig'o-näl*¹; *trig'o-näl*² [Pert. to or shaped like a trigon].

trigone: *trai'gön*¹; *tri'gön*² [An area or space shaped like a triangle; especially such an area at the base of the bladder]. — **trigonitis:** *trig'o-nai'tis*¹ or *-ni'tis*¹; *trig'o-ni'tis*² or *-ni'tis*² [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trigone].

trigonometry: *trig'o-nöm'i-tri*¹; *trig'o-nöm'e-try*² [The branch of mathematics that treats of triangles].

trijugate: *trai'jü-gēt*¹; *tri'jü-gāt*² [Having three pairs of leaflets].

trijugous: *trai-jü'gus*¹; *tri-ju'güs*², *Standard*; *C. & M. trij'u-gus*¹, so also Webster (1828) and Clarke (1855); *E. trai'jiu-gus*¹; *I. trai'jiü-gus*¹, so also Smart (1840) and Craig (1849); *St. & W. trai'ju-gus*¹; *Wr. trai-jiü'gäs*¹ [Same as TRIJUGATE].

trilemma: *trai-lem'ä*¹; *tri-lem'a*² [A condition embracing three possible propositions, or three courses from which to decide which to pursue]. Compare DILEMMA.

trilobate: *trai-lö'bēt*¹; *tri-lö'bät*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Wr. trai'lo-bēt*¹, so also Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850) [Having three lobes].

trilobite: *trai'lo-bait*¹; *tri'lo-bīt*². Craig (1849) *tril'o-bait*¹ [A crustaceous invertebrate of the Paleozoic period: one of the earliest known fossils].

trilogy: *tril'o-ji*¹; *tri'l'o-gÿ*² [Any group of three works, as dramas or operas, bearing a mutual relation].

trimester: *trai-mes'tär*¹; *tri-mës'tër*² [A period of three months].

trimeter: *trim'i-tär*¹; *trím'e-tër*² [A verse having three metrical units].

Trinitarian: *trin'i-tër-ri-än*¹; *trín'i-tä'ri-an*². *M. trin-i-tä'ri-än*¹ [One who believes in the threefold union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost]. See BARBARIAN.

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

trinitrotoluene: trai-nai"tro-təl'yu-īn¹; trī-nī"tro-təl'yu-ēn² [An explosive].

trinitrotoluol: trai-nai"tro-təl'yu-ol¹; trī-nī"tro-təl'yu-ōl² [Same as TRI-^{[NITROTOLUENE].}

trio: trī'ō¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., & W., or* trai'ō¹, *I., St., & Wr.;* trī'ō² or trī'ō². *Standard* (1913) & *M. tri'ō¹.* By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), trai'ō¹ [Any three persons or things grouped or acting together].

triolet: trai'ō-let¹; trī'ō-lēt². *C. & E. tri'ō-let¹.* Of the members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations for "Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary," 12 indicated trai'ō-let¹, 10 recorded tri'ō-let¹ [A stanza or poem of eight lines on two rimas].

trip: trip¹; trīp² [A journey or voyage].

tripartite: trai-pār'tait¹; trī-pār'tīt². *C. & I. trip'ar-tait¹* [Divided into three parts; also, executed by three parties].

tripec: traip¹; trīp² [A part of the stomach of the ox as cooked for food].

tripedal: trip'ī-dəl¹; trīp'e-dal², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E. & St. trai-pī'-dəl¹; I. trai-ped'əl¹; W. trai'pī-dəl¹.* By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) trip'ī-dəl¹; Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) trai-pī'dəl¹ [Having three feet, as a stool or table].

triphthong: trif'ḥen¹; trīf'thōng². *St. & Wr. trip'ḥen¹*—this pronunciation prevailed from the second quarter of the 17th century, when the word was spelt *triphthong* (Ben Jonson, "English Grammar," I, v.: "The Triphthong is of a complexion rather to be fear'd than lov'd" [1637]), until 1863, when it was indicated by Cooley. During this period, however, Buchanan (1757-66), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated trif'thōng¹, a pronunciation conceded to be best usage to-day [The combination of three vowels or vowel-characters to produce one sound].

tripplane: trai'plēn¹; trī'plān² [An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes]. Distinguish from BIPLANE.

triple: trip'l¹; trīp'l² [Consisting of three parts or of three things].

triplex: trai'pleks¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* trip'leks¹, *E., I., & St.;* trī'plēks² or trīp'lēks² [Having three parts].

triplicate (*a. & n.*): trip'h-kit¹; trīp'li-eat² [**I. a.** Composed of three; triple. **II. n.** Three similar things collectively].

triplicate (*v.*): trip'h-kēt¹; trīp'li-eāt² [To make threefold]. triple].

triplicity: trai-plis'ī-tī¹; trī-plīç'ī-ty². *M. tri-plis'ī-tī¹* [The state of being

tripod: trai'ped¹; trī'pōd². This stress was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), and all later dictionaries, but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Fry (1784), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Perry (1805) recorded trip'ed¹ [Any utensil or structure having three feet or legs].

Tripoli: trip'ō-h¹; trīp'ō-li² [A region on the coast of N. Africa].

Tripolis: trip'ō-lis¹; trīp'ō-līs² [Apocrypha].

Tripolitan: tri-pol'ī-tān¹; trī-pōl'ī-tān² [**I. a.** Belonging to or from Tripoli. **II. n.** A native of Tripoli]. Compare TRIPOLI.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ārt**; fat, **fāre**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

trijos: trai'pēs¹; tri'pōs² [An honor examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in mathematics at Cambridge University, Eng.; later extended to honors examinations in other subjects]. [agriculture].

Triptolemus: trip-tel'i-mus¹; trip-tōl'e-mūs² [In Gr. myth, the patron of

triptych: tript'fik¹; tript'tye² [A work of art in three panels side by side].

trireme: trai'rīm¹; tri'rēm² [An ancient Gr. or Roman war-vessel having three banks of oars].

Trisagion: tris-ag'i-on¹ or tris-ē'gi-on¹; trīs-āg'i-on² or trīs-ā'gi-on² [A hymn beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy used in the ritual of the Greek and Oriental churches].

triskele: tris'kil¹; trīs'kēl² [Same as TRISKELION].

triskellion: tris-kel'i-on¹; trīs-kēl'i-on² [A symbol consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh].

trismus: tris'mus¹; trīs'mūs². *M.* triz'mus¹ [Lockjaw].

Tristan: tris'tən¹; trīs'tan² [In medieval romance, a prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall]. [group in So. Atlantic ocean].

Tristan da Cunha: tris-tān' da kūn'ya¹; trīs-tān' dā eyn'yā² [Br. island

Tristram: tris'trām¹; trīs'tram² [A masculine personal name]. Pg. **Tristrão**: tri-strau'n¹; tri-strou'n².

trisyllabic: trai'si-lab'ik¹; tri'sy-lab'ie², *Standard, E., & M.; C., I., St., W., & Wr.* tris-i-lab'ik¹ [Composed of three syllables].

trisyllable: trai-sil'a-bl¹; tri-syl'a-bl², *Standard, C., E., & M.; St.* tris-sil'-la-bl¹; *W.* tri-sil'a-bl¹; *Wr.* trīs-sil'-la-bl¹—the stress indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828), but Bailey (1738), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1844) tris-sil'a-bl¹ [A word of three syllables].

Triton: trai'tən¹; tri'ton² [In myth, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite].

triturate: trit'yu-rēt¹; tri't'yu-rāt². Smart (1857) trai'tə-rēt¹ [To pulverize or masticate thoroughly].

triumph: trai'umf¹; tri'umf² [Rejoicing on account of success, as in overcoming an enemy].

triumvir: trai-um'vər¹; tri-ūm'vīr² [One of three men united in public office or authority].—**triumvirate**: trai-um'vi-rēt¹; tri-ūm'vi-rāt² [A coalition of three men in authority or control].—**triumviri**: trai-um'vi-rai¹; tri-ūm'vi-rī² [Plural of TRIUMVIR].

triune: trai'yūn¹; tri'yun². Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) trai-yūn'¹ [Three in one; said of the Godhead].

trivial: triv'i-əl¹; tri'v-i-əl². Pronounced as two syllables—triv'yəl¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles [Of little importance or worth].

Troas: trō'as¹; trō'as² [Anc. district of Asia Minor; also, its seaport].

trochale: tro-kē'ik¹; tro-eā'ie² [Pert. to or composed of trochees].

troche: trō'ki¹; trō'ee², *Standard & Wr.; C. & I.* trōch¹; *E.* trōk¹; *M.* trōsh¹; *St. & W.* trō'ki¹ [A tablet or lozenge].

In vulgar and commercial use often pronounced and sometimes written *trochee* (trō'ki¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1915.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

trochee: trō'kī¹; trō'ēē² [A foot or measure of two syllables].

Trochu: trō'shū¹; trō'qhū² [Fr. general; governor of Paris, 1870-71].

troglodyte: treg'lo-dait¹; trōg'lo-dyt² [A cave-dweller].

Trogyllum: tro-jil'i-um¹; tro-gyl'i-üm² [Bible].

Trollus: trō'i-lus¹; trō'i-lūs² [In Homer's "Iliad," son of Priam, king of Troy, and lover of Cressida].

troll: trōl¹; trōl². *St.* trōl¹ [In Scand. tradition, a supernatural being of a giant race, and later one of a race of dwarfs].

Trollope: trēl'əp¹; trōl'op² [Eng. novelist (1815-1882)].

trombone: trēm'bōn¹; trēm'bōn², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* trēm-bōn¹; *I. & St.* trēm'bōn¹; *Wr.* trēm-bō'n¹. Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855) trēm-bō'nē¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

Tromdhjem: trōn'yem¹; trōn'yēm² [Norw. city].

[speech].

trope: trōp¹; trōp² [A term in rhetoric designating a form of figurative

Trophimus: trēf'i-mus¹; trōf'i-mūs² [Bible].

trophy: trō'fī¹; trō'fy²; *not* trēf'i¹ [A token of victory].

tropotentry: tro-pō'ten-trī¹; tro-pō'tēn-try² [Language unusually expressive of thought by trope].

[shire, Scot.].

Trosachs, Trossachs: trēs'aks¹; trōs'aes² [A picturesque valley in Perth-

troth: trōth¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., & M., or* trōth¹, *I., St., W., & Wr.*; trōth¹ or trōth² *Standard* (1913) & *C.* trōth¹. Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated trōth¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trōth¹, and Jameson (1827) trōth¹. Fidelity; betrothal; also, the act of pledging fidelity. [(11th-13th cent.)].

troubadour: trū'bā-dūr¹; trū'ba-dūr² [A lyric poet of southern Europe

Troubetzkoy: trū-bets'kei¹; trū-bēts'kōy² [Rus. family name].

trouble: trub'l¹; trüb'l² [A state of affliction, distress, worry, or annoyance].—**troublois:** trub'lus¹; trüb'lūs² [Full of trouble].

trough: trēf¹; trōf², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.* trēf¹; trōf². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) trēf¹; Enfield (1807), trōf¹; Jameson (1827) truf¹ (compare roof and rough); Craig (1849), trēf¹ [A narrow open receptacle or box-like structure].

trousers: trau'zəz¹; trou'gəz² [An outer garment worn by men and boys].

trousseau: trū'sō'¹; trū'sō'² [The personal outfit of a bride].

trout: traut¹; trout² [A salmon-like food and game-fish].

trouvère [Fr.]: trū'vār¹; trū'vēr² [One of a school of narrative poets who flourished in France (11th-14th cent.)].—**trouveur:** trū'vūr¹; trū'vūr² [Same as TROUVÈRE].

Trovatore (II): il trō'va-tō'rē¹; il trō'vā-tō'rē² [Opera by Verdi].

Troyes: trwā¹; trwā² [Fr. city].

truculence: truk'yu-lens¹, *E., I., St., W., & Wr., or* trū'kiu-lens¹, *Standard & M.*; trū'e'yu-lēnç² or trū'eū-lēnç²; *C.* trū'kiu-lens¹. The first of these is more frequently heard than the second [Savageness of aspect or behavior; ferociousness].

I: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

truculent: truk'yu-lent¹ or trū'kiu-lent¹; trūc'yu-lënt² or tru'ēu-lënt².
See TRUCULENCE [Having the character of a savage; barbarous].

trudgen: truj'en¹; trüg'ën² [Pert. to John Trudgen, a swimmer who in 1863 devised a special manner of swimming]. Frequently erroneously spelled **trudgeon** in assumed analogy with *gudgeon* (a fish) but pronounced the same way.

true: trū¹; tru²; *not* triu, a common error among foreigners [Faithful to fact or reality].

truffle: truf'l¹; trüf'l² [An edible fungus]. [of Japanese ware and porcelain].

truité [Fr.]: trwī'tē¹; trwī'tē² [Having a delicately cracked surface: said

Trujillo: trū-hil'yo¹; tru-hil'yo² [Sp. and S. A. town]. [cut off squarely].

truncate: truŋ'kēt¹; trün'ēāt²; *not* truŋ'kit¹ [Terminating abruptly, as if

truncheon: trun'shən¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or trun'chen¹, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; trün'shon² or trün'chon² [A short, wooden club].

trustworthy: trust'wūr'thū¹; trüst'wūr'thy² [Worthy of confidence].

truth: truθ¹; trüth² [That which is true].—**truths:** truθz¹ or trüths¹; truθgz² or trüthsz² [Plural of TRUTH].

Tryphæna, Tryphena: trai-fī'nē¹; trÿ-fē'na² [Bible].—**Tryphon:** trai-fen¹; trÿ'fōn² [Apocrypha].—**Tryphosa:** trai-fō'sē¹; trÿ-fō'sa² [Bible].

tryst: trist¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *W., & Wr.*, or traist¹, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; trÿst² or trÿst². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [**I. n.** An appointment to meet. **II. v.** To agree to a place and time for meeting (some one)]. [The act of one who trysts].

trysting: trist'ŋ¹ or traist'ŋ¹; trÿst'ing² or trÿst'ing². Compare TRYST

tsar, tsarevitch, tsarevna, tsarina: tsār¹, tsär²; tsār'ī-vich¹, tsär'e-vich²; tsā-rev'na¹, tsä-rēv'na²; tsā-rī'nē¹; tsä-rī'na² [Same as CZAR, etc.].

Tschalkowsky: čhai-kof'ski¹; čhī-kōf'skÿ² [Russ. composer (1840-93)].

Tuatha De Danaan: tū'ā-ha dē da-nūn¹; tu'a-hā dē dā-nān² [In Ir. myth, the race of the gods of Dana].

tub: tub¹; tüb² [A large open wooden vessel].

tuba: tiū'bāl¹; tū'ba²; *not* tū'bē¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

tubage: tiüb'ij¹; tūb'ag² [Tubes or their contents; also, tube-insertion as a lining in cannon-bore].

Tubal: tū'bāl¹; tu'bal² [Bible].

tubal: tiū'bāl¹; tū'bal² [Relating to a tube or tubes].

Tubalcain: tiū'bāl-kēn¹; tū'bal-cān² [Bible].

tube: tiüb¹; tüb² [A hollow cylindrical body of any material].

tubercle: tiū'bər-kl¹; tū'bēr-el² [A small tumor formed within an organ by a microbe].

tubercular: tiu-būr'kiu-lər¹; tū-bēr'ēu-lar² [Affected with tuberculosis].

tuberculosis: tiu-būr'kiu-lō'sis¹; tū-bēr'ēu-lō'sis² [A diseased condition caused by tubercle-bacillus infection and producing the degeneration and destruction of organs, bones, tissue, etc.].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

tuberose: tiū'ba-rōz¹; tū'be-rōs². *Standard* (1913), *I., W., & Wr.* tiūb'-rōz¹; *C., E., M., & St.* tiū'ba-rōs¹; *M. & Standard* (1893-1912) tiū'ba-rōs¹. Dr. Murray notes "often incorrectly tiūb'rōz," a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780) tshūb'rōz¹; Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Boag (1848) tiū'ba-rōz¹ [A plant bearing fragrant white flowers].

Tublanites: tiū'bi-ē'nait¹; tū'bi-ā'nits² [Douai Bible].—**Tubleni:** tiū'-bi-i'nai¹; tū'bi-ē'nī² [Apocrypha].

Tübingen: tū'biŋ-en¹; tū'bīŋ-ĕn² [Ger. town].

Tucson: tū-sen'¹ or tuk'sən¹; tū-sōn'² or tū'e'son² [City in Arizona].

Tudor: tiū'dər¹; tū'dor² [A royal house of England (1485-1603)].

Tuesday: tiūz'di¹; tūš'dy²; not tūz'di¹. *M.* tiūz'dē¹. Compare MONDAY [The third day of the week].

tufa: tū'fə¹; tū'fa² [A porous rock].

tuff, tuft, tug. The *u* in these words should be pronounced as *u* in "but": tuf¹, tūf²; tuft¹, tūft²; tug¹, tūg².

Tugela: tu-gē'la¹; tū-gē'lā² [S. Afr. river].

Tuileries: twil'ər-iz¹ or (*Fr.*) twil'ri'¹; twil'ēr-ēs² or (*Fr.*) twil'ri'² [Palace of Fr. kings in Paris (16th and 17th centuries); burned during the Commune of 1871].

Tulte: tiūt¹; tūt²; not twīt¹ [Eng. and Ir. family name].

tulip: tiū'hp¹; tū'lip²; not tū'hp¹ [A flowering plant of the lily family].

tulle: tūl¹; tūl² [A fine silk veiling].

tumid: tiū'mid¹; tū'mīd²; not tū'mid¹ [Swollen as from inflammation].

tumor: tiū'mər¹; tū'mor²; not tū'mər¹, nor tshū'mer¹ as Sheridan (1780) [An abnormal swelling on or in any part of the body].

tumult: tiū'mult¹; tū'mūlt²; not tū'mult¹, nor tshū'mult¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The agitation or commotion of a multitude].

tundra [Rus.]: tun'drə¹; tūn'dra² [A rolling treeless plain].

tune: tiūn¹; tūn²; not tūn¹, nor tshūn¹ as Sheridan (1780) [A melodious succession of musical tones].

tunic: tiū'nīk¹; tū'nie²; not tū'nīk¹ [An outer garment worn with a belt].

Tuomey: tū'mī; tū'my² [Am. geologist (1805-57)].

turbine: tur'bin¹ or tur'bain¹; tūr'bin² or tūr'bin² [A steam-motor which produces rotatory motion by the striking of steam on vanes upon a revolving cylinder].

Turcism: tūr'sizm¹, *C., M., W., & Wr.*, or tūr'k'izm¹, *Standard, E., I., & St.*; tūr'çizm² or tūr'çizm². Compare TURKISM. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicate tūr'izmi¹ [A distinctive characteristic of the Turks].

Turcoman: tūr'ko-mən¹; tūr'eo-man² [Same as TURKOMAN].

tureen: tiu-rīn¹; tū-rēn² [A deep covered table-dish for soup].

Turenne (de): də tū'ren¹; de tū'rēn² [Fr. marshal-general (1611-75)].

Turgenev: tūr'gə-nef¹ or tūr-gē'nyev¹; tūr'gē-nef² or tūr-gē'nyev² [Same as TOURGUENIEF].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, çure, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

turgescence: tur-jes'ens¹; tür-gës'ëns² [A thickening of a part; also, empty pompousness]. [bombastic in style of speech].

turgid: tūr'jɪd¹; tūr'gid² [Swollen abnormally by some internal agent; also,

Turin: tiūr'in¹ or tiu-rin¹; tür'rin² or tū-rin² [It. city].

Turkestan: tūr'ki-stan¹ or tur'ke-stān¹; tür'ke-stān² or tur'kë-stān² [Two regions in central Asia].

Turkism: türk'izm¹; türk'ism² [Same as TURCISM].

Turkoman: tūr'ko-man¹; tūr'ko-mān² [A Tatar of Turkestan]. [pound].

turmerol: tūr'mär-öl¹ or -öl¹; tūr'mër-öl² or -öl² [An oily chemical com-

turmoll: tūr'meil¹; tūr'möil². Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) tär-meil¹ [Confused motion; disturbance].

turnip: tūr'nɪp¹; tūr'nɪp². Erroneously tūr'nup¹ [The fleshy edible root of a plant of the cabbage family]. [nasts].

turnverein [Ger.]: turn'fär-ain¹; turn'fër-in² [An association of gym-

turpinite: tūr'pin-ait¹; tūr'pîn-ît² [An explosive].

turpitude: tūr'pi-tiud¹; tür'pi-tüd²; not tūr'pi-tüd¹ [Inherent vileness].

turquois, turquoise: tär-keiz¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*, or tūr'keiz¹; tur-kois² or tūr'kois², *E. & I.*; Wr. tär-kiz¹, so also Walker (1791), Smart (1846), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) tär-këz¹; Wright (1855) tär-kwez¹. Formerly spelt **turcoise, turkois**, and by Bailey (1732) stressed on the last syllable, but by Kenrick (1773) on the first. Following the analogy of *tortoise* the pronunciation would be tōrkis¹ [A subtranslucent to opaque mineral of various hues].

Ben Jonson stresses *tur'kise*, Dr. Johnson *tur'kōis*, -*kōise*, Milton and Tennyson *tur'kis*. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

Tuscarora: tus'kär-rōrā¹; tūs'ea-rō'ra² [Amerind tribe of North America].

Tuskegee: tus-kí'gí¹; tūs-kë'gë² [Town in Ala.]. **Tuskegee**†.

Tussaud: tū'sō'ā¹; tū'sō'ā² [Swiss artist (1760-1850); established a waxwork exhibition in London].

tutelage: tiū'ti-hj¹; tū'te-lag²; not tshū'tel-ij¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The

tutor: tiū'tär¹; tū'tör²; not tū'tör¹, nor tshū'tör¹ as Sheridan (1780) [One who has charge of the instruction of another].

tutorage: tiū'tär-ëj¹; tū'tör-äg²; not tū'tär-ij¹, nor tshū'tör-ij¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The office of a tutor].

tutti-frutti [It.]: tūt'ti-frūt'ti¹; tūt'ti-frut'ti² [A iced confection of dif-ferent fruits].

Tutulla: tū'tu-i'lā¹; tū'tu-i'lä² [Am. island of the Samoan group].

tuxedo: tuks-i'do¹; tüks-ë'do² [A dinner-jacket].

twelvemonth: twelv'munth¹; twëlv'mönth². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) twel'munth¹: a fashionable corruption of the times, for the latest date given by Dr. Murray for the spelling *twelmunth* is 1573 [A year, consisting of twelve calendar months].

Twickenham: twik'en-äm¹; twik'en-am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. The pronunciation twik'en-äm¹ is heard in England only in song.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; më, gët, præy, fërn, hît, îce; î=ë; î=ë; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

twilight: twai'loit¹; twi'lit² [The period from sunset to dark night].

twill, twin, twinge, twinkle, twist, twit, twitch, twitter. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit" (see 1): twil¹, twil²; twin¹, twin²; twinj¹, twing²; twiŋ'kl¹, twiŋ'kl²; twist¹, twist²; twit¹, twit²; twich¹, twich²; twit'er¹, twit'er².

twirl: twūrl¹; twīrl² [To turn round and round rapidly].

two: tū¹; tō²—the *w* is silent [The sum of one and one].

The pronunciation (tū) . . . is due to labialization of the vowel by the *w* which then disappeared before the related sound. The successive stages would thus be (twa¹, twō¹, twō¹, twū¹, tū¹).

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two-legged: tū'legd¹ or tū'leg'ed¹; tō'lēgd² or tō'lēg'ed² [Having two legs]. Compare THREE-LEGGED.

twopence: tup'ens¹; tūp'enç², *E., M., & W.* The formal pronunciation tū'pens¹ indicated by *Standard, C., I., St., Wr., Webster* (1828–1908). Knowles, and Smart, (1840) is seldom or never heard in England. From Buchanan's time the leading British lexicographers have indicated tup'ens¹ as representing standard usage. Among these are Buchanan (1757–66), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) [A sum of money equal to two pennies; also, a former silver coin of Great Britain; now only the coin distributed by the order of the English sovereign on Maundy Thursday]. Compare HALFPENNY.

twopenny: tup'e-ni¹; tūp'ē-ny². The formal pronunciation in disuse is still indicated as preferred by several American and Scottish dictionaries. See TWOPENCE [Of the value of two pennies; hence, cheap]. [of Lady Capulet].

Tybalt: tib'alt¹; tīb'alt² [In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the nephew]

Tyburn: tai'børn¹; tī'būrn² [A historic place of execution in London, Eng.].

Tychicus: tik'ī-kus¹; tīc'e-i-cūs² [Bible].

[Japan about 1854].

tycoon: tai-kūn¹; tī-eōōn² [The great prince: a title of the shogun of]

Tydeus: tai'diūs¹ or tid'ī-us¹; tī'dūs² or tīd'e-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Ceneus, one of the seven chiefs who fought Thebes].

tymp, tympan, tympanal, tympanic. In these words the *y* is pronounced as *i* in "hit": timp¹, tīmp²; tim'pən¹, tīm'pan²; tim'pə-nəl¹, tīm'pa-nal²; tim-pan'ik¹, tīm-pān'ie².

tympanites: tim'pə-nai'tiz¹; tīm"pa-nī'tēs² [Swelling of the abdomen due to an accumulation of gas in the stomach, etc.].

tympanitis: tim'pə-nai'tis¹ or tim"pə-nī'tis¹; tīm"pa-nī'tis² or tīm"pa-nī'tis² [Inflammation of the membrane lining the drum of the middle ear].

tympanum: tim'pə-num¹; tīm'pa-nūm² [1. The drum of the ear. 2. A drum or the skin stretched over the head of a drum].

Tyndale: tin'dəl¹; tīn'dal². Frequently mispronounced tin-dēl¹ [Eng. priest (1484–1536); translated the New Testament into English].

Tynemouth: tain'muth¹; tīn'mūth² [Eng. city on the Tyne]. Compare TEIGNMOUTH.

type: taip¹; tīp² [1. That which represents something else. 2. A piece of metal bearing a letter or other character on its surface and used in printing].

Typhoeus: tai-fō'yūs¹; tī-fō'yus² [In Gr. myth, a monster with a hundred snake-heads].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn. thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

typhoid: tai'foid¹; tȳ'foid² [An infectious fever]. [winds].

Typhon: tai'fōn¹; tȳ'fōn² [In Gr. myth, the son of Typhoeus, father of the

typhoon: tai-fūn¹; tȳ-fōōn² [A wind-storm of cyclonic force].

typhus: tai'fus¹; tȳ'fūs² [A contagious fever].

typic: tip'ik¹; tȳ'pie² [Same as TYPICAL].

typical: tip'i-kəl¹; tȳ'pie-al² [Having the character or nature of a type.
See TYPE, I]. [lish use].

typist: taip'ist¹; tȳ'ist² [An operator of a typewriting-machine: an Eng-

typographer: tai-peg'rə-fər¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fēr². The pronunciation ti-peg'-
re-fər¹ is also occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.* [A master of
typography].

typographic: tai'po-graf'ik¹; tȳ'po-ğräf'ie². The pronunciation ti-pə-
graf'ik¹, preferred by *C.*, is occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.*
[Same as TYPOGRAPHICAL].

typographical: tai'po-graf'ik¹; tȳ'po-ğräf'ie-al², *Standard, E., I., M.,*
St., W., & Wr. C. tip-o-graf'ik¹, which is occasionally heard, is noted as in use
also by *M., W., & Wr.* and was indicated as standard by Walker (1791), Jones (1798),
Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1846). But Buchanan (1766),
Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828),
Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) recorded tai-po-graf'ik¹, as used
to-day [Relating to TYPOGRAPHY].

typography: tai-peg'rə-fi¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fy². *M. & W.* indicate ti-peg'rə-fi¹
as in use, but it is seldom heard [The art of printing from type; also, the arrange-
ment or appearance of printed matter].

tyrannic: tai-ran'ik¹; tȳ-răn'ie². *M.* ti-ran'ik¹ [Same as TYRANNICAL].—
tyrannical: tai-ran'ik¹; tȳ-răn'ie-al². *M.* ti-ran'ik¹, also indicated by Perry
(1777), but Buchanan (1757-66), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780),
Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) tai-ran'ik¹ [Relating to or characteristic of a
tyrant].

tyrannize: tir'ə-naiz¹; tȳ'r'a-niz² [To use cruelly, or domineer over].

Tyrannus: tai-ran'us¹; tȳ-răn'ūs² [Bible].

tyranny: tir'ə-ni¹; tȳ'r'a-ny² [Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority].
tyrant: tai'rənt¹; tȳ'rənt² [One who seizes sovereign power illegally; also, one who
rules oppressively or cruelly].

Tyre: tair¹; tȳr² [Bible].—**Tyrians**: tir'i-ənz¹; tȳ'r'i-ənz² [Apocrypha].

Tyrol: tir'əl¹ or (*Ger.*) ti-röl¹; tȳ'r'ol² or (*Ger.*) tȳ-röl² [Austr. province].—
Tyrolean: ti-rō'h-en¹; ty-rō'le-an² [A native of the Tyrol].—**Tyrolese**: tir'o-liz'¹
or tir'o-lis¹; tȳ'r'o-lēs² or tȳ'r'o-lēs² [I. a. Pert. to the Tyrol. II. n. A Tyrolean].—
Tyrolienne: tai-rō'h-en'¹; tȳ-rō'li-ēn'² [A song or dance of the Tyrolese].

Tyrtæan: tər-ti'æn¹; tȳr-tē'an² [Pert. to or in style of Tyrtæus].

Tyrtæus: tər-ti'us¹; tȳr-tē'ūs² [Gr. poet of about 650 B. C.].

Tyrus: tai'rus¹; tȳ'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Tyrwhitt: tir'it¹; tȳr'it² [Eng. philologist (1730-86)].

tzar, tsarina: tzār¹, tzār²; tza-rī'nā¹, tzā-rī'na² [See CZAR, etc., and TSAR,
[etc.].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wəṭ, ăll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Tzigany: tsig'ə-nɪ¹; tsig'ə-nɪ²; *Magyar* tsi-gā-ni¹ [A Hungarian Gipsy].—

Tzigane: tsi-gān¹; tsi-gān² [Same as Tzigany].

tzin [Mex.]: zīn¹; zīn² [Lord; baron; noble].

U

u: yū¹; yū². In this book the sounds of this letter are indicated by the following symbols: (1) u¹; u², as in *full*, *pulpit*, etc. It is used also (a) to indicate the sound of *u* in the syllable *-ful*, as, *cupful*, etc.; (b) after *s* = *sh*, as in *censure* (sen'-shur¹, cən'shur²), *sugar* (shug'ər¹; shug'ər²); (c) before *sh*, as in *bush*, *push*, *cushion*; (d) to indicate the sound of *o* as in *woman*, *wolf*, and of *oul* as in *could* (kud¹; eud²); (e) to indicate the sound of *oo* as in *book*, *good*, *stood*; (f) to indicate syllables that are short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin, and in other foreign languages.

(2) ū¹; ū², as in *rude*, *rule*, *true*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly after *r*, *l*, or *j*, as in *crude*, *fluid*, *jubilee*, *judicial*; (b) to indicate the sound of *ew*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *Jew*, *lewd*, *rheum*, etc.; (c) to indicate the sound of *ui*, as in *bruise*, *cruise*, *fruit*, *juice*, etc.; (d) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *group*, *through*, *you*, *youth*, also heard in words derived from the French as *croup*, *soup*, etc., *rouge*, *route*, etc., *bouquet*, *routine*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oo*, as in *droop*, *food*, *mood*, *rood*, *woo*, etc.; (f) to indicate syllables that are long in the Roman pronunciation of Latin or of scientific terms and in other foreign languages.

(3) v¹; ũ², as in *but*, *dun*, *hunger*, *under*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly in monosyllabic words or in accented syllables which end in a consonant, as *bust*, *crust*, *Prussia*, etc., *unto*, *supper*, etc.; (b) in unaccented syllables, as *circus*, *succeed*; (c) to indicate the sound of *o* before *m*, *me*, *n*, *ne*, *ng*, *th*, and *z*, as in *among*, *comfort*, *come*, *son*, *done*, *tonque*, *nothing*, *brother*, *dozen*, etc.; (d) to indicate sound of *oo*, as in *blood*, *floor*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oe*, as in *does*; (f) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *double*, *pious*.

(4) ū¹; ũ², as in *burn*. This symbol is used only before *r* generally followed by a consonant, as in *curl*, *furnace*, *hurst*, *nurse*, *purse*. It is used to indicate the sounds of (a) *o* in *work*, (b) *oe* in *Goethe*, (c) *Fr. eu* in *douceur* (dū'sūr¹; dū'sūr²).

(5) iū¹; ũ², as in *duration*, *futility*. (6) iū¹; ũ², as in *avenue*, *constitution*, *pupil*, *tube*, *beauty*. See quotation.

Long u is the name popularly given to the diphthongal *u* of *use* and to the *u* of *tube*, which may or may not be diphthongal. Of the two varieties one is simply ū, fully rounded and preceded by *y*. The other is less rounded and has no *y*, tho the middle part of the tongue is slightly raised. It is a "mid-mixed" vowel, which we denote by iū; when short, as in *mutation*, by iu. Its ordinary signs are *u*, *ue*, *ew*, *eu*, *ui* (*mule*, *due*, *new*, *feud*, *suit*). Like the diphthongal yū, it comes from the high French *u*, which first became yū, then yū. Since *r* and *l* are not easily followed by *y*, the tendency has been to keep the old ū after these consonants, while converting it into yū or iū after the others. Thus *rule*, *lute* are usually pronounced, in England, rūl, lūt; but *tube*, *mute*, *duty* become tyūb, myūt, dyū'ti. In the United States iū is more common in this class of words.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 2594, col. 1. [1916.]

In some other words the *u* when unstressed is obscured and this is indicated by the symbol ə in Key 1, and by u in Key 2. See Introductory, page xxviii.

The "obscure" vowel ə. This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage. It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also *e* and *i*, tend when not fortified by the accent. It is technically a "mid-mixed" vowel, closely akin to *u*, but differing from it by its weaker resonance; (cp. the second vowel of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch*, *ever*, *fagot*, *martyr*). FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2594, col. 1. [1916.]

2: wɒf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊr; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

Uberto [It.]: See **HUBERT**.

ublety: yu-bai'i-ti¹; yu-bi'e-ty². *C.* yu-bi'i-ti¹ [Local relation].

ubiquitary: yu-bik'wi-tē'ri¹; yu-bik'wi-tā'ry² [Ubiquitous].—**ubiquitous**: yu-bik'wi-tus¹; yu-bik'wi-tūs² [Existing everywhere].—**ubiquity**: yu-bik'wi-ti¹; yu-bik'wi-ty² [Existence in all places at the same time].

Ucal: yū'kal¹; yū'eal² [Bible].

[companion of Priam].

Ucalegon: yu-kal'i-gen¹; yu-eāl'e-gōn² [In classic myth, an elder of Troy,

Uchida, ū'chī-da¹; ū'chī-dā² [Jap. ambassador (1865-)].

Udal, Udāl: yū'dal¹; yū'dāl² [Eng. scholar and dramatist (1506-56)].

Uel: yū'el¹; yū'äl² [Bible].

Uffa: ū'fa¹; ū'fä² [King of East Anglia (575 A. D.)].

[Compare **ABRUZZI**].

Uffizzi: ū'fit'zi¹; ū'fit'zi² [Art gallery in Florence, It.; founded 15th cent.].

Ugo [It.]: See **HUGH**.

[or their language].

Ugrian: ū'gri-ən¹ or yū'gri-ən¹; ū'gri-an² or yū'gri-an² [Pert. to the Finns

uhlan: ū'lən¹; ū'lan². *I.* ū'lan¹; *St.* yū'lan¹; *W.* ū'län¹—the German pronunciation [A cavalryman and lancer].

Uhland: ū'lant¹; ū'lant² [Ger. poet (1787-1862)].

[of Strassburg in 1870].

Uhrich: ū'rik¹ or ū'rih¹; ū'rie² or ū'rih² [Fr. general (1802-81); defender

Uist: wist¹ or üst¹; wist² or üst² [Sc. islands].

[eigner].

Uitlander [S.-Afr. D.]: oit'land-ər¹; öit'länd-ēr² [An outlander or for-

ukase: yū-kēs¹; yū-kās² [Rus. official decree].

[Russia].

Ukraine: yū'krēn¹; yū'krän² [Former name of a region of European

ukulele: yū'kə-lē'h¹; yū'ku-lē'h² [A guitar-like musical instrument.]

Ulat: yū'lai¹ or yū'li-ai¹; yū'li² or yū'la-i² [Bible].—**Ulam**: yū'lam¹; yū'lām² [Bible].

ulema: ū'li-mā¹; ū'le-mä². *C.* ū'le-mā¹; *E., I., & St.* yə-lī'mā¹; *W.* ū'lə-mā¹; *Wr.* ū-lī'mā¹. By Smart (1846) and Craig (1849) yu-lī'mā¹ [Moslem doctors of law who interpret the Koran].

[383].

Ulflas: ul'fi-las¹; ūl'fi-lās² [Gothic bishop, translator of the Bible (311?-

Ulla: ul'ə¹; ūl'a² [Bible].

Ulotrichi: yu-let'ri-kai¹; yu-löt'ri-ei² [The woolly-haired species of the human race].—**Ulotriches**: yu-let'ri-kiz¹; yu-löt'ri-ēs² [The Ulotrichi].

Ulrica: ul'ri-kə¹; ūl'ri-ea² [A feminine personal name]. **Ulrika**†. *F.* **Ulrique**: ūl'rik¹; ūl'rik²; *G.* **Ulrike**: ul-rī'kə¹; ūl-rī'ko²; *It.* **Ulrica**: ūl-rī'ka¹; ūl-rī'eä².

Ulrici: ul-rī'tsi¹; ūl-rī'tsi² [Ger. philosopher (1806-84)].

ultima: ul'ti-mā¹; ūl'ti-mā² [**I.** *a.* Being of the farthest or last. **II.** *n.* The last syllable of a word].

ultimate: ul'ti-mit¹; ūl'ti-mat² [**I.** *a.* Beyond which there is none other; final. **II.** *n.* The final result; conclusion].

Ultima Thule: ul'ti-mə thiū'li¹; ūl'ti-ma thū'lē² [See **THULE**].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fást, what, **äl**; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud, chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

ultimatum: ul'ti-mē'tum¹; ūl'ti-mā'tūm² [Final terms in diplomacy; also, a final proposition].

ultramontane: ul'tra-mēn'tēn¹; ūl'tra-mōn'tān² [**I.** *a.* Situated or expressed beyond the mountains. **II.** *n.* One who lives beyond the mountains].

ululant: ul'yu-lant¹; ūl'yu-lant² [Hooting; howling].—**ululation:** ul'yu-lē'shən¹; ūl'yu-lā'shon² [A howling or wailing].

Ulysses: yu-lis'iz¹; yu-līs'ēs² [In Gr. myth, king of Ithaca, engaged in the Trojan war; also, a masculine personal name]. **F. Ulysse:** ū'lis¹; ū'līs²; **It. Ulisse:** ū-lis'ēs¹; ū-lis'ēs².

umbilical: um-bil'i-kəl¹; ūm-bīl'i-eal² [Relating to the navel].

umbilicus: um'bi-lai'kus¹; ūm'bi-li'eus². **E.** um-bil'i-kus¹ [The navel].

umbrage: um'bri¹; ūm'brag² [A feeling of being overshadowed].

umbrageous: um-brē'jus¹; ūm-brā'gūs². **C.** um-brē'jius¹; **Wr.** um-brē'-ji-us¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827). [Forming a screen, or supplying shade].

umbrella: um-brel'əi¹; ūm-brēl'a²; *not* um-ber-el-la [A portable covered framework for protection from rain or sun].

umbrine [**F.**]: um'brin¹ or um'brain¹; ūm'brin² or ūm'brīn² [A food-fish].

Ummah: um'āi¹; ūm'ā² [Bible].

umpirage: um'pair-ij¹; ūm'pīr-ag² [The office or decision of an umpire].—**umpire:** um'pair¹; ūm'pīr². By Buchanan (1757) and Scott (1797) um'pīr¹; Kenrick (1773) um'pīr¹ [One who enforces rules in a game or decides questions in controversy].

un- (*prefix*): un¹; ūn². This prefix is used in English to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition; as, **un-cleanly**, **un-cour-teous**, **un-finished**, **un-prepared**, **un-willing**. It is commonly prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, and rarely to nouns. *Un-* is used also to express the reversal of the action of verbs, as **un-dress**, **un-fold**, **un-tie**, etc. For the pronunciation of words with this prefix that are frequently mispronounced see the second element of the word.

Uncas: un'kəs¹; ūn'eas² [A Mohican sachem (1588?–1682?)]. [capitals].

uncial: un'shəl¹; ūn'shal² [Relating to ancient letters resembling modern

uncouth: un-kūth¹; ūn-eyth² [Awkward or odd].

unction: un'k'shən¹; ūn'e'shon² [The act of anointing].

unctuous: un'k'chu-*[or -tiu-]*us¹; ūn'e'chū-*[or -tū-]*ūs² [Like oil].

undaunted: un'dant'ed¹ or un-dēn'ted¹; ūn-dānt'ēd² or ūn-dan'ted². See DAUNT [Fearless].

underground: un'dər-graund¹; ūn'dēr-ġround² [Situated or operated beneath the surface of the ground]. [below or beneath].

underneath: un'dər-nīth¹; ūn'dēr-nēth²; *not* un'dər-nīth¹ [Directly

Undine: un-dīn¹ or un'dīn¹; ūn-dīn² or ūn'dīn² [**1.** In folk-lore, a female water-sprite. **2.** The heroine in Fouqué's romance of the same name].

undiscerning: un'di-zūrn'īn¹; ūn'di-zēr'n'ing²—the *s* is pronounced as *z*. See **S** [Want of keenness of judgment]. See DISCERN.

undress: un-dres¹; ūn-drēs²; *not* un'dres¹ [Every-day clothes].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩpk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

undulatory: un'diu-lā-to-rī¹; ūn'dū-lā-to-ry². *E.* un'diu-lē-tōr-ī¹; *St.* un'diu-lē-tōr-ī¹; *I.* un'diū-lā-to-rī¹; Smart (1836) un'diu-lē'tōr-ī¹; Walker (1791) un'diu-lē-to-rī¹ [Having a wave-like appearance].

unguent: un'gwent¹; ūn'gwent²; *not* un'gwent¹ [An ointment or salve].

unguiculate: un-gwik'yu-lēt¹; ūn-gwīe'yu-lāt² [Having claws or nails].

ungulate: un'giu-lt¹; ūn'gū-lat² [Having hoofs; hoof-shaped].

Unigenitus: yū'nī-jen'ī-tus¹; yū'nī-gēn'ī-tūs² [A bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's annotated New Testament].

unijugate: yu-nij'u-gāt¹; yu-nīg'u-gāt² [Having one pair of leaflets].

unlon: yūn'yən¹; yun'yon². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) yū'nī-un¹ [The act of joining, or the state of being united].

unisonal: yū-nīs'o-nāl¹; yu-nīs'o-nāl² [Being in unison].—**unisonous:** yū-nīs'o-nūs¹; yu-nīs'o-nūs² [Unisonal; also, sounding alone].

Unitarian: yū'nī-tā-rī-an¹; yū'nī-tā'rī-an² [A member of any religious body that denies the doctrine of the Trinity]. Compare BARBARIAN.

univalence: yū'nī-vē'lens¹, *Standard*, or yu-niv'ā-lens¹, *C., E., & Wr.*; yū'nī-vā'lenc² or yu-niv'ā-lenc². *I. & St.* yu-niv'ā-lens¹; *W.* yū'nī-vē'lens¹. The second indicates usage in Great Britain [In chemistry, the property of having a combining power of unity].—**univalent:** yū'nī-vē'lent¹ or yū-niv'ā-lent¹; yū'nī-vā'lent² or yu-niv'ā-lent² [Having a valence]. Compare UNIVALENCE.

univocal: yu-niv'o-kāl¹; yu-niv'o-eal² [Having but one proper meaning].

unison: yū'nī-sən¹; yū'nī-son². Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) yū'nī-zun¹, noted also by *C. & W.* as secondary [Perfect accord or agreement].

Unscathed: un-skēthd¹; ūn-seāthd². *St.* un-skētht¹; Webster (1847) un-skātht¹ [Not hurt].

Unter den Linden: un'tər den līn'den¹; un'tēr dēn līn'dēn² [An avenue lined with linden-trees in Berlin, Ger.]. [drance; resisting controll].

untoward: un-to'ard¹; ūn-tō'ard². Compare TOWARD [Causing hin-

upanishad [Sans.]: u-pan'ī-shad¹; u-pān'ī-shād² [A philosophical treatise, forming a part of the Vedic literature].

upas: yū'pəs¹; yū'pas² [A tall Javanese tree yielding poisonous juice].

Upharsin: yu-fār'sin¹; yū-fār'sin² [Bible].—**Uphaz:** yū'faz¹; yū'fāz² [Bible]. [torated for the cords of an awning].

uphroe: yū'frō¹; yū'frō². *E. & Wr.* uf'rō¹; *I.* uf'ro¹ [A wooden block, per-

upmost: up'mōst¹; ūp'mōst² [Highest].

upright: up'rait¹; ūp'rit². By Spenser in "Mother Hubbard" (l. 278) and Milton in "Paradise Lost" (bk. i, l. 221), by Bailey (1727 & 1761), Johnson (1755), and Buchanan stressed on the final syllable, *up-right'*. [Having a vertical position; morally correct].

This word, with its derivatives, is, in prose, accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

uproar: up'rēr¹; ūp'rōr². This pronunciation, common to southern England and in wide use in the United States, is unrecorded by American dictionaries,

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērñ; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, this.

that indicate up'rōr¹, heard in northern England and considered dialectal, and also locally in the United States. Knowles (1835) up-rōr¹ [A noisy and violent disturbance].

This word . . . is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either. SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

Upsal: up-sāl¹; up-sāl² [Same as UPSALA].

Upsala: up-sā'la¹; up-sā'la² [Sw. province and city]. [the Greek alphabet].

upsilon: yūp'si-lən¹; yūp'si-lōn² [The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in

Ur: ūr¹; ūr² [Bible].—**Ural:** yū'rai¹; yū'ri² [Douai Bible].

Ural: yū'ral¹; yū'ral² [Mountain system and river in European Russia].

Urania: yu-rē'ni-a¹; yū-rā'ni-a² [In myth, the Muse of astronomy].

Uranus: yū'rə-nus¹; yū'ra-nūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of the Titans].

Urban: ūr'bən¹; ūr'ban² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Urban:** ūr'bən¹; ūr'bān²; D. **Urbaan:** ur'ban¹; ūr'bān²; F. **Urbain:** ūr'bañ'¹; ūr'bañ'²; It. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no²; L. **Urbanus:** ūr-bē'nus¹; ūr-bā'nūs²; Sp. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no².

Urbana: ūr-ban'ə¹; ūr-bān'a²; not ur-bē'nə¹ [City in Illinois].

urbane: ūr-bēn'¹; ūr-bān'² [Characterized by a courteous manner].

Urbane: ūr-bēn'¹; ūr-bān'² [Bible].

urbanity: ūr-ban'i-ti¹; ūr-bān'i-ty² [Quality of being urbane].

Urbino: ur-bī'no¹; ūr-bī'no² [Ancient It. duchy and its capital].

urea: yū'ri-a¹; yū're-a² [A colorless crystalline substance present in urine].

ureter: yu-rī'tər¹; yu-rē'tēr². *Wr.* yū'ri-tər¹, the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The duct which carries the urine from the kidney to the bladder].

urethra: yu-rī'thrə¹; yū-rē'thra² [The canal by which urine is discharged].

Uri¹: ū'rī¹; ū'rī² [Swiss canton].

Uri²: yū'rai¹; yū'rī² [Bible].—**Uri¹:** yu-rai'ə¹; yū-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Uriah:** yu-rai'ə¹; yū-rī'ā² [Bible].—**Urias:** yu-rai'əs¹; yū-rī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Uriel:** yū'ri-el¹; yū'rī-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Urijah:** yu-rai'ja¹; yū-rī'ja² [Bible].—**Urim:** yū'rim¹; yū'rim².

urine: yū'rin¹; yū'rin²; not yū'rain¹ [A fluid excretion from the kidneys].

Urquart: ūrk'ŭrt¹; ūrk'ärt² [Scot. author (1611-60)].

Urquhart: ūrk'härt¹ or (Scot.) ūrh'ärt¹; ūrk'härt² or (Scot.) ūrh'ärt² [Scot. clan-name from a district in Inverness].

ursine: ūr'sin¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, or ūr'sain¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; ūr'sin² or ūr'sin² [Relating to or like bears].

Ursula: ūr'siu-lə¹; ūr'sū-lə² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Orseline:** ōr'sē-lī'nē¹; ōr'sē-lī'ne²; **Ursula:** ūr'su-lə¹; ūr'su-lā²; F. **Ursule:** ūr'sul¹; ūr'sul²; G. Sw. **Ursel:** ūr'sel¹; ūr'sēl²; It. **Orsola:** ōr'so-lə¹; ōr'so-lā²; Sp. **Ursola:** ūr'so-lə¹; ūr'so-lā².

Ursuline: ūr'siu-lin¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ūr'siu-lain¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*; ūr'sū-lin² or ūr'sū-lin² [Pert. to St. Ursula, or an order of nuns founded in 1537].

Uruguay: ū'ru-gwē¹ or ū'ru-gwā¹; ū'ru-gwā² or ū'ru-gwā² [1. So. American republic. 2. A river in S. E. South Am.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ɦin, this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būrn**;

usable: yūz'ə-bl¹; yuʂ'a-bl²—note that the s is pronounced as z. See S [That may be used]. **usage**: yūz'ij¹; yuʂ'ag². I. & St. yū'zēj¹. The pronunciation yū'sij¹ is also frequently heard [The act or manner of using or treating a person or thing].

usage: yūz'əns¹; yuʂ'anq² [A variable period of time].

use (n.): yūs¹; yuʂ² [The application of something to amend].

use (v.): yūz¹; yuʂ² [To make use of].

used: yūzd¹; yuʂd² [Made use of].

Ushant: uʂh'ənt¹; uʂh'ant². Fr. **Ouessant**: ū'es"sān¹; ū'es"sān² [Isl-
[and off France].

usquebaugh: us'kwī-bā¹, *Standard & W.*, or us'kwī-bō¹, *C., E., St., & Wr.*; ūs'kwe-bā² or ūs'kwe-bā². I. us'kwī-bō¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) us-kwī-bō¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) us-kwī-bā¹. By Scott spelt *usquabae* ("Redgauntlet," ch. xx: 1824) and by Carleton ("Traits of the Irish Peasantry," ch. i, p. 17: 1843), *iska-behagh* [Whiskey: so called in Scotland and Ireland].

usual: yū'zu-əl¹; yū'zhu-əl²; but much more frequently heard yū'zəl¹, which should be avoided [Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events or ordinary practice].—**usually**: yū'zu-əl-i¹; yū'zhu-əl-y²; not yū'zəl-i¹.

usucaption: yū'zu-kē'pi-ən¹; yū'zhu-eā'pi-ōn² [The acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a period of time prescribed by law].

usufruct: yū'zu-frukt¹; yū'zhu-frūet² [The right of enjoying and using a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance].

usurious: yu-zū'ri-us¹, *Standard, I., St., Wr., or yu-zū'ri-us¹, C., E., & W.*; yu-zhū'ri-ūs² or yu-zū'ri-ūs². [Taking illegal interest on money lent].

usurp: yu-zūrp¹; yu-zūrp². So also its relatives **u'sur-pa'tion**, **u-sur-per**, etc. [To seize and hold in possession without right].

usury: yū'zu-'ri¹; yū'zhu-ry² [The demanding and taking an illegal rate
[of interest].

Uta: yū'tā¹; yū'tā² [Apocrypha].

Utah: yū'tō¹ or yū'tā¹; yū'tā² or yū'tā² [A State of the United States].

utensil: yu-ten'sil¹; yu-tēn'sil². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) yū'ten-sil¹ [An implement serving a useful purpose].

uterine: yū'tēr-in¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or yū'tēr-ain¹, *E., I., & Wr.*; yū'tēr-in² or yū'tēr-in². Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) yū'tēr-in¹ [Relating to the womb].

Utgard: ūt'gard¹; ūt'gärd² [In Norse myth, the abode of the giants].

Uthai: yū'thai¹ or yū'thi-ai¹; yū'thi² or yū'tha-i² [Bible].—**Uthi**: yū'thai¹; yū'thi² [Apocrypha].

Utopia: yu-tō'pi-a¹; yu-tō'pi-a² [An imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of the same name].—**Utopianism**: yu-tō'pi-ən-izm¹; yu-tō'pi-an-izm² [The character of a Utopian].

Utrecht: yū'trekt¹ or (*D.*) ū'trent¹; yū'trēet² or (*D.*) ū'trēht² [1. A province and city in the Netherlands. 2. A division of Natal province, South Africa].

Uttoxeter: ūks'ī-tēr¹; ūks'ī-tēr². Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. town].

uvula: yū'viu-lā¹; yū'vū-lā² [A fleshy pendant which hangs from the middle of the soft palate].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nót, ōr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

uxorial: ūks-ō'ri-əl¹; ūks-ō'ri-al² [Characteristic of a wife].

Uz: ūz¹; ūz² [Bible].—**Uzai:** yū'zai¹ or yū'zi-ai¹; yū'zī² or yū'za-i² [Bible].—**Uzal:** yū'zəl¹; yū'zal² [Bible].—**Uzza:** uz'əi¹; ūz'ā² [Bible].—**Uzzah:** uz'ā¹; ūz'ā² [Bible].—**Uzzen-sheerah:** uz'en-shī'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Uzzen-sherah:** uz'en-shī'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible].—**Uzzi:** uz'āi¹; ūz'ī² [Bible].—**Uzzia:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziah:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziel:** u-zai'el¹ or uz'ī-el¹; ū-zī'el² or ūz'ī-ēl² [Bible].

V

v: vī¹; vē². This letter is used in this book to indicate its own sound, as in *vat, have*. The name *ve, vee*, French *ve*, is a modern formation in analogy with the Latin names of *b, c, d, g, p, t*. *V* was commonly called "single *u*," as *w* was "double *u*," so late as 1617. Most English *v*'s, especially initial, are in words from the French or Latin. *V* never stands final.

V, or *u* consonant, as it is improperly called, has a single invariable sound, which is like that of *f*, but duller: as *fan, van, ferry, very*, etc. I know not of any anomaly belonging to it, excepting that it is usually dropped, together with the *e* that follows it, in the pronunciation of *twelvemonth*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 135. [London, 1784.]

Nearly all the *v*'s in modern English in words from Anglo-Saxon are from *f*'s made sonant by coming between two sonants, as in *leaf, leaves, half, halves*.

Vaal: vāl¹; vāl²; *not* vōl¹ [A river of South Africa].

vacate: vē'kēt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or* vā-kēt¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1916), and *Concise Oxford* (1911); vā'cāt² or va-cāt² [To leave empty].

vacation: vē-kē'shən¹; vā-eā'shən²; *M.* vā-kē'shən¹ [An interval for rest].

vaccinate: vak'si-nēt¹; vā'e'ci-nāt² [To inoculate with vaccine virus].—**vaccination:** vak'si-nē'shən¹; vā'e'ci-nā'shən² [The act of vaccinating].

vaccine: vak'sin¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or* vak'suin¹, *E., I., M., & Wr.; vā'e'cin² or vā'e'cin²*. The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Knowles (1835) noted vak'sin¹ [The virus of cowpox].

Vács: vāts¹; vāts² [Hung. town].

vade-mecum [L.]: vē'di-mī'kum¹; vā'dē-mē'eūm² [Literally, "go with me"; hence anything carried on the person for constant use, as a guide-book].

vagabond: vag'ə-bənd¹; vāg'a-bōnd² [One who wanders about aimlessly without visible means of support].—**vagabondage:** vag'ə-bend-ij¹; vāg'a-bōnd-ag².

Vagao: vā-gē'o¹; vā-gā'o² [Douai Bible].

vagary: vā-gē'rī¹; vā-gā'ry², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; Concise Oxford, E., & M.* vā-gār'ī¹. Bailey (1732) *vā'gary*; Buchanan (1766) vē'gēr-ī¹; Perry (1777) vē'gēr-ī¹ [A wandering of the thoughts]. [passages of a female].

vagina: vā-jai'nā¹; vā-gī'na² [1. A sheath. 2. A portion of the genital

vaginal: vaj'i-nāl¹, *Standard, C., St., W., Wr., Concise Oxford, Ash* (1775), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Clarke (1855), or vā-jai'nāl¹, *E., I., M., Smart* (1840), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849); vāg'i-nāl² or vā-gī'nal² [Relating to a sheath, or the vagina].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **prey**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

vagrant¹: vē'grānt¹; vā'grānt². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed *va'gabond* and *va'grant* alike. The pronunciation vag'rānt¹ is not infrequently heard in southern England, probably from the verb now rarely used [**L. a.** Relating to one who wanders. **II. n.** An idle wanderer]. [like a vagrant].

vagrant² (*v.*): vag'rānt¹; vā'grānt². Compare ABSENT [To roam or ramble].

vain: vēn¹; vān². Compare VANE, VEIN [Elated with self-admiration].

Vajezatha: vā-jēz'a-thā¹; vā-jēz'a-thā² [Bible].

valance: val'āns¹; vāl'ānç²; *not* vē'lāns¹. Compare VALENCE [Hanging [drapery]].

Valdemar: vāl'di-mār¹; vāl'de-mār² [Same as WALDEMAR].

Valdés¹: val-dēs¹; vāl-des² [Sp. statesman (1735-1811)].

Valdes²: val'dez¹ or val'des¹; vāl'dēs² or vāl'dēs² [Island off Brit. Colum- [bia]].

vale¹: vēl¹; vāl² [Level or low land between hills].

vale² [**L.**]: vē'lī¹; vā'lē² [A farewell].

valence: vē'lens¹; vāl'lēnç². Compare VALANCE [In chemistry, the property of combining with or of replacing other elements].

Valencia: vā-len'shi-ə¹ or (*Sp.*) vā-len'thi-ā¹; vā-lēn'shi-ā² or (*Sp.*) vā-lēn'thi-ā² [*Sp.* province or its seaport capital]. [a fine bobbin-lace made there].

Valenciennes: vā'lan'syen¹; vā'lān'çyēn² [*Fr.* manufacturing city; also,

Valentine: val'en-tain¹; vāl'en-tīn² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan.**

Valentin: fāl'en-tīn¹; fāl'lēn-tīn²; **D. Valentin**: vāl'en-tain¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; **F. Valentin**: vāl'lān'tān¹; vāl'lān'tān²; **G. Valentin**: vāl'or fāl'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'or fāl'lēn-tīn²; **It. Valentino**: vāl'en-tīno¹; vāl'lēn-tīno²; **L. Valentinus**: vāl'en-tai'nūs¹; vāl'lēn-tīnūs²; **Pg. Valentin**: vāl'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; **Sp. Valentin**: vāl'en-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; **Sw. Valentin**: vāl'en-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn².

Valerian²: vā-lī'ri-ān¹; vā-lē'ri-ān² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Valerianus**: vā-lē'ri-ā'nūs¹; vā-lē'ri-ā'nūs²; **F. Valérien**: vāl'lē'ri-ān¹; vāl'lē'ri-ān²; **It. Valeriano**: vā-lē'ri-ā'no¹; vā-lē'ri-ā'no²; **L. Valerianus**: vā-lī'ri-ē'nūs¹; vā-lē'ri-ā'nūs².

valeric: vā-ler'ik¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.*, or val'ə-rik¹, *C. & W.*; vāl'ēr'ic² or vāl'ē-ric²; *St. vā-lē'rik¹* [Relating to the valerian plant].

valet: val'et¹ or val'ē¹; vāl'ēt² or vāl'ē². The first pronunciation was indicated by the earlier and all modern dictionaries. The second pronunciation is French and is frequently heard in England. The word is now fully Anglicized. Blount (1656) defined it:

A Groom, Yeoman or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time it was a Title for all young Gentlemen, till they came to eighteen years of age.

valetudinarian: val'i-tiū'di-nē'ri-ān¹; vāl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-ān² [A person of feeble or delicate health].

Valhalla: val-hal'ā¹; vāl-hāl'ā² [In Norse myth, the hall of the slain and [palace of immortality]].

vallise: vā-lis¹; vāl-lis². *Wr.* vā-līz¹, so also Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A traveling-bag].

valkyr: val'kir¹; vāl'kŷr² [In Norse myth, one of the maidens that leads the souls of those slain in battle to Valhalla] —**valkyrie**, val-kir'ī¹; vāl-kŷr'ī²; *M.* val'kir'ī¹ —**valkyria**: val-kir'yā¹ or (*Icel.*) vāl-kŷr'yā¹; vāl-kir'yā² or (*Icel.*) vāl-kŷr'yā².

Valladolid: val'ə-dō'lid¹ or (*Sp.*) vāl'yā-tho-lith¹; vāl'ā-dō'lid² or (*Sp.*) vāl'yā-tho-lith² [*Sp.* city, residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; ɔlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Vallandigham: va-lan'di-gam¹; vǎ-lǎn'di-gǎm²; *not* val'an-dig'əm¹ [Am. politician (1820-71)].

Valois (de): də vǎ'lwā¹; de vǎ'lwā² [Fr. antiquary (1671-1747)].

Valparaiso¹: val'pə-rai'so¹ or val'pə-rai'zo¹; vǎl'pa-rī'so² or vǎl'pa-rī'go² [City in Chile].—**Valparaiso²:** val'pə-rē'zo¹; vǎl'pa-rā'go² [City in Indiana].

vamose: və-mōs¹ or vǎ-mōs¹; va-mōs² or vǎ-mōs² [From the Sp. *vamos*, "let us go" (indicative used as imperative); used in the United States for "to leave quickly"].

Vanbrugh: van-brū¹; vǎn-brū² [Eng. architect and dramatist (1664-1726)].

Vancouver: van-kū'vər¹; vǎn-eŋ'vēr² [Eng. discoverer (1758-98)].

Vandal: van'dəl¹; vǎn'dal² [One of a Teutonic race which pillaged Rome].

Van Dyck: van daik¹; vǎn dĭk² [Flemish painter (1559-1641)].

vane: vĕn¹; vān² [A device for indicating the direction of the wind]. See [VAIN.

Van Eyck: vān aik¹; vǎn ĭk² [Flemish painter (1366-1426)].

Vanla: və-nai'ə¹; va-nī'a² [Douai Bible].

Vanlah: və-nai'ā¹; va-nī'ā² [Bible].

Vanloo: vān'lū¹; vǎn'lōō² [French painters (1684-1745)].

Vannucci: van-nūt'chī¹; vǎn-nūt'chī² [It. scholar (1808-83)].

vanquish: van'kwish¹; vǎn'kwish²; erroneously van'kwish¹ [To defeat].

Van Rensselaer: van ren'sə-lər¹; vǎn rĕn'se-lĕr² [Am. statesman (1765-1839)].

Vansittart: van-sit'art¹; vǎn-sīt'art² [Eng. statesman (1766-1851)].

vantage: van'tij¹; vǎn'tag² [1. Superiority over an opponent. 2. An advantage as of scoring in lawn-tennis].

vapid: vap'id¹; vǎp'id² [Lacking life and animation].

vapor: vē'pər¹; vǎ'por² [Moisture in the air].

Varangian: və-ran'ji-ən¹; va-rǎn'gi-an² [A Norse rover; viking].

variable: vē'ri-ə-bl¹; vǎ'ri-a-bl² [Subject to change].

varicose: var'i-kōs¹; vǎr'i-eōs². *St.* vē'ri-kōs¹ [Abnormally dilated].

varied: vē'rid¹; vǎ'rid² [Consisting of diverse sorts; changed].

variegate: vē'ri-i-gēt¹; vǎ'ri-e-gāt²; *not* vār'i-gēt¹ [To diversify by using different colors].

variety: və-rai'ti¹; va-rī'e-ty² [The character or state of being varied].

variola: və-rai'o-lā¹; va-rī'o-lā² [Smallpox].—**varioloïd:** vē'ri-o-leïd¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or və-rai'o-leïd¹, *I. & St.*; vǎ'ri-o-lēïd² or va-rī'o-lēïd². *E. & M.* var'i-o-leïd¹ [A modified form of smallpox].

variorum: vē'ri-ō-rum¹; vǎ'ri-ō-rūm². *E. & M.* vār-i-ēr'um¹ [A publication or book having notes or comments by different critics].

various: vē'ri-us¹; vǎ'ri-ūs² [Characteristically different one from another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

vase: *vēs*¹ or *vōz*¹; *vās*² or *vās*². *I.* *vēs*¹; *Wr.* *vēz*¹. The first pronunciation indicated above represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, English usage as recorded by *E., M., & St.* By Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Cull (1863), and Latham (1870) *vēs*¹, but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1836), and Reid (1844) *vēz*¹; Elphinstone (1786) and Savage (1833) *vōz*¹, on which Nares (1784) commented "often, but I think affectedly," but the pronunciation is still current in England. The spelling *vause* was current in Queen Anne's time—

His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curious, inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leadon Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."

JOHN ASHTON *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne* vol. II, p. 49. [London, 1882.]

English and American poets favored the pronunciation *vēs*¹.

[A vessel of pottery, metal, stone, or glass used as an ornament].

vaseline: *vas*'*i*-*lin*¹; *vās*'*e*-*līn*², *Standard & W.*; *C.* *vas*'*e*-*lin*¹; *E. & M.* *vas*'*i*-*lin*¹; *I.* *vas*'*e*-*lain*¹; *St.* *vas*'*e*-*lin*¹ [A semisolid petroleum product].

Vashni: *vash*'*nai*¹; *vāsh*'*nī*² [Bible].—**Vashti:** *vash*'*toi*¹; *vāsh*'*tī*² [Bible].

vasiform: *vas*'*i*-*fōrm*¹; *vās*'*i*-*fōrm*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M.* *vez*'*i*-*fōrm*¹; *I.* *vēs*'*i*-*fōrm*¹; *St.* *vūz*'*i*-*fōrm*¹ [Shaped like a vase].

Vassar: *vas*'*ar*¹; *vās*'*ar*² [Am. brewer (1792–1868); founded Vassar College].

Vasseni: *vas*'*i*-*nai*¹; *vās*'*e*-*nī*² [Douai Bible].

vast: *vast*¹; *vāst*². See *ASK* [Of great extent; massive; great in number].

vaticinate: *vā*-*tis*'*i*-*nēt*¹; *va*-*tīç*'*i*-*nāt*² [To announce prophetically].

Vauban, de: *vō*"*bān*'*, dā*¹; *vō*"*bān*'*, de*² [Fr. military engineer (1633–1707)].

Vaud: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Swiss canton].—**Vaudois:** *vō*"*dwā*'¹; *vō*"*dwā*'² [A native of the Swiss canton of Vaud]. Compare *WALDENSES*. [entertainment].

vaudeville: *vōd*'*vīl*¹ or (*Fr.*) *vōd*"*vīl*'¹; *vōd*'*vīl*² or (*Fr.*) *vōd*"*vīl*'² [A variety

Vaughan: *vōn*¹ or *vō*"*an*¹; *vān*² or *vā*"*an*² [Eng. cardinal (1832–1903)].

vault: *vōlt*¹; *vālt*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855), except Sheridan (1780) *vēt*¹.

Nares (1784) wrote, "The *l* is sometimes suppressed in the substantive *vault*, but not in the verb *to vault*" ("Elements of Orthoepey," pt. I, ch. viii, p. 112).

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron, falter, vault*—in which it was once silent. It is slowly forcing its recognition in several other words.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 186. [N. 1904.]

[*I. n.* An arched masonry structure. *II. v.* To cover with an arch; to leap over].

vaunt: *vūnt*¹ or *vōnt*¹; *vānt*² or *vānt*². The first in America; the second in Great Britain [To make an ostentatious display; brag of].

Vaux¹: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Fr. marshal (1705–88)].

Vaux²: *vōks*¹; *vāks*² [1. Eng. poet (1510–56). 2. Am. judge (1786–1836)].

Vauxhall: *veks*-*hāl*'¹; *vāks*-*hāl*'² [A ward in Lambeth borough, London].

Veda: *vē*'*dā*¹; *ve*'*dā*². *I.* *vē*'*dā*¹; *St.* *vī*'*dā*¹; *Wr.* *vī*'*dā*¹; *Smart* *vi*-*dā*'¹ [Literally, "knowledge." Specif., the four holy books or hymns of the Hindus].

Vedan: *vī*'*dān*¹; *vē*'*dān*² [Bible (R. V.)].

[orthodox school of philosophy].

Vedanta: *vē*-*dūn*'*tā*¹ or *vi*-*dān*'*tā*¹; *ve*-*dān*'*tā*² or *ve*-*dān*'*tā*² [The Hindu

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *gr̥y*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī*=*ē*; *ī*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Vega¹: vī'gə¹; vē'gə² [A star in the constellation Lyra].

vega² [Sp.]: vē'gə¹; vē'gə² [A fruitful plain; a tobacco-field].

vegetarian: vej'ī-tē'rī-ən¹; vēg'e-tā'rī-an². *M.* vej-i-tār'ī-ən¹. Compare BARBARIAN [One who lives on plant foods].

vehemence: vī'hi-mens¹ or vī'ī-mens¹; vē'he-mēnç² or vē'e-mēnç² [State of being vehement].

In this and the related words the only pronunciation recognized by dictionaries, with the exception of the most recent, is that with (vī'h-): this is now unusual in Britain, but appears to be still the standard pronunciation in the United States.

W. A. CRAIGIE in *New English Dictionary* vol. x. s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]
vehement: vī'hi-ment¹ or vī'ī-ment¹; vē'he-mēnt² or vē'e-mēnt². See quotation under VEHEMENCE [Acting with great energy; impetuosity].

vehicle: vī'ī-kl¹ or vī'hi-kl¹; vē'ī-el² or vē'hi-el². Compare VEHEMENCE [Any contrivance used as a means of transportation on land].—**vehicular**: vi-hik'-yu-lər¹; vē-hīe'yū-lər² [Pert. to or carried on by vehicles].

vein: vēn¹; ven². So also with its relatives. Compare VAIN, VANE [A tubular vessel that conveys blood to the heart].

Velitch: vīch¹; vēch² [Scot. scholar (1795–1885)]. [2. Sp. painter (1599–1660)].

Velasquez: vē-lās'kēth¹; vē-lās'keth² [1. Sp. governor of Cuba (1460–1523)].

veld [D.]: velt¹; vēlt² [In South Africa, the open country].

veloce [It.]: vē-lō'chē¹; vē-lō'chē² [Swiftly: a direction in music].

velocipede: vi-lēs'ī-pīd¹; vē-lōç'ī-pēd² [A vehicle propelled by the feet].

velvet: vel'vet¹; vēl'vet². *Standard* (1893–1912), *M.*, & *Wr.* vel'vit¹ [A silk fabric with a short, smooth nap].

venal: vī'nāl¹; vē'nāl² [That may be bought for a price].

vendace: ven'dis¹; vēn'daç²; not ven'dēs¹ [A small whitefish].

vendee: ven-di'ī¹; vēn-dē² [The person to whom something is sold].

Vendée (La): la vān'dē¹; lā vān'dē² [Royalist war against the French republic in 1793–95].

Vendémiaire: vān'dē'myār'ī¹; vān'dē'myār'ī² [First month of the Fr. Revolutionary calendar].

Vendôme (de): də vān'dōm'ī¹; de vān'dōm'ī² [1. Fr. admiral (1616–69)].

vendue: ven-diū'ī¹; vēn-dū'ī² [An auction]. [2. Fr. general (1654–1712)].

venerable: ven'er-ə-bl¹; vēn'ēr-a-bl²—a four syllable word; do not reduce it to three; not ven'ra-bl¹ [Meriting honor and respect].

venery: ven'er-ī¹; vēn'ēr-y² [Indulgence of sexual desire].

Venezuela: ven'ī-zwī'la¹ or (*Am. Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'la¹; vēn'e-zwē'la² or (*Am. Sp.*) vē'ng-swē'lā² [Republic in South America].

venial: vī'mī-əl¹; vē'nī-al² [That may be pardoned or tolerated].

venire [L.]: vi-nā'ri¹; vē-nī-rē² [In law, a writ for summoning a jury].—**venire facias** [L.]: vi-nā'ri fē'shi-ās¹; vē-nī-rē fā'shi-ās² [Same as VENIRE: the mandatory phrase of the writ which means "that you cause to come"].

venison: ven'ī-zən¹, *Standard*, *E.*, & *W.*, or ven'zən¹, *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; vēn'ī-zon² or vēn'zon². *M.* ven'z'n¹. By Buchanan (1766) ven'sun¹; Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), and

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Reid (1844) ven'zn¹; Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) ven'is-sun¹. The modern Scottish pronunciation is ven'is'n¹ [The flesh of deer].

Venzelos: vē'ni-zē'les¹; vē'ni-zē'lös² [Gr. statesman (1864-)].

venose: vī'nös¹; vē'nös². *I.* vī'nöz¹ [Same as **VENOUS**].—**venous:** vī'nus¹; vē'nūs² [Having numerous veins]. [calendar].

Ventose: vān'tōz¹; vān'tōs² [Sixth month of the Fr. Revolutionary

ventriloquial: ven'tri-lō'kwī-əl¹; vēn'tri-lō'kwī-al² [Pert. to ventriloquism].—**ventriloquism:** ven-tril'o-kwizm¹; vēn-tril'o-kwīzn². Note the position of the stress in this and the following words [The act of producing tones so that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker].—**ventriloquist:** ven-tril'o-kwist¹; vēn-tril'o-kwīst² [One skilled in ventriloquism].—**ventriloquize:** ven-tril'o-kwaiz¹; vēn-tril'o-kwīz² [To speak as a ventriloquist].

venture: ven'chur¹ or ven'tiur¹; vēn'chur² or vēn'tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. So also with all its relatives [An enterprise or undertaking of a hazardous nature].

venue: ven'yū¹; vēn'yū² [The place where a crime is committed or the trial of a cause is to be held]. [later, of love].

Venus: vī'nus¹; vē'nūs² [In early Roman myth, the goddess of spring, and veracious: vī-rē'shus¹; vē-rā'shūs² [Given to speaking the truth].—**veracity:** vī-ras'i-ti¹; vē-rāç'i-ty² [Habitual regard for truth]. [city].

Vera Cruz: vē'ra krüz¹; vē'rā eruz², *Standard & C.*; *W.* vē'ra krūs¹ [Mex.

veratrin, veratrine: vī-rē'trin¹, *Standard, C., W., & W.*, or vī-rē'trin¹, *I. & St.*; vē-rā'trin² or vē-rā'trin². *E.* ver'a-trin¹; *M.* ver'a-train¹. Note that the second spelling is preferred in Great Britain [A poisonous vegetable alkaloid].

verbatim: var-bē'tim¹; vēr-bā'tīm²; *not* var-bat'im¹ [In the exact words].

Verbena: var-bi'nā¹; vēr-bē'na² [A genus of American plants with showy

verblage: vūr'bi-ij¹; vēr'bi-ag² [Excessive wordiness]. [flowers].

verbliterate: var-bij'ar-ēt¹; vēr-bīç'ēr-āt² [To continue repeating the same word or phrase, as a symptom of mental disease]. [1881].

Verboeckhoven: var-buk'hō-ven¹; vēr-buk'hō-vēn² [Belg. painter (1798-

verbose: var-bōs¹; vēr-bōs² [Wordy].—**verbosity:** var-bos'i-ti¹; vēr-bōs'i-ty² [The use of more words than are necessary]. [vern].

Vercingetorix: vūr'sin-jet'o-riks¹; vēr'çin-gēt'o-rīks² [Chief of the Ar-

Verdi: ver'di¹; vēr'di² [It. composer (1813-1901)].

verdigris: vūr'di-gris¹; vēr'di-gris². In England vūr'di-gris¹ and so indicated by Murray [A green crystallized substance; the green rust on copper].

Verdun: vār'dün¹; vēr'dün² [Fr. city and fortress].

verdure: vūr'diur¹ or vūr'jur¹; vēr'dūr² or vēr'jur². See *J. W.* vūr'd'yər¹ [Green foliage]. [end].

verein [Ger.]: fer-ain¹; fēr-in² [An association of persons for a common

Verestchagin: ver'es-chā'gin¹; vēr'ēs-chā'gin² [Russ. painter of war scenes (1842-1904)]. [limits].

verge: vūrj¹; vērg² [The extreme edge of something that has defined

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Vergnlaud: vār"nyō¹; vēr"nyō² [Fr. Girondist (1753-93)].

verisimilitude: ver¹-sɪ-mil¹-tɪūd¹; vēr²-i-si-mil¹-tūd² [The quality of seeming to be true].

Verlaine: vār"lən¹; vēr"lən² [Fr. poet (1844-96)].

vermicelli: vūr¹-mɪ-sel¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or (It.) vūr¹-mɪ-ʧel¹, I., St., & Wr.; vēr²-mɪ-ʧel² or (It.) vēr²-mɪ-ʧel²*. The word is now completely Anglicized [A wheaten paste in worm-like form].

vermuth, vermuth: ver¹-mūth¹; vēr²-mūth² [A liqueur]. [(1828-1905)].

Verne: vār¹ or (*Anglice*) vūr¹; vēr² or (*Anglice*) vēr² [Fr. novelist

Vernet: vār¹-nē¹; vēr²-nē² [Family of French painters (1712-1863)].

Veronese¹: ver¹-o-nīs¹ or ver¹-o-nīz¹; vēr²-o-nēs² or vēr²-o-nēs² [Pert. to the It. city of Verona].

Veronese²: vēr²-ro-nē-sē¹; vēr²-ro-nē-sē² [It. painter (1532-88)].

Veronica: vɪ-rən¹-kə¹; ve-rōn¹-i-eə² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Véronique:** vēr²-rō-nik¹; vēr²-rō-nik²; It. **Veronica:** vēr²-ro-nī-kə¹; vēr²-ro-nī-ēə².

Versailles: vər-selz¹ or (*Fr.*) vār¹-sā'yə¹; vēr²-sālz² or (*Fr.*) vēr²-sā'yē² [1. Fr. city. 2. A city in Kentucky].

versatile: vūr¹-sə-til¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vūr¹-sə-tail¹, E., I., St., & Concise Oxford;* vēr²-sa-til² or vēr²-sa-til² [Turning easily to a new task; many-sided].

version: vūr¹-shən¹; vēr²-shon². Erroneously vūr¹-ʒən¹ [1. A translation. 2. A description or opinion].

vertebra: vūr¹-tɪ-brə¹; vēr²-te-brə². So also with its relatives, **ver¹-te-bræ, ver¹-te-bral** [One of the segments composing the spinal column].—**vertebrata:** vūr¹-tɪ-brē-tə¹; vēr²-te-brā-tə² [A division of the animal kingdom].—**vertebrate:** vūr¹-tɪ-brɪt¹; vēr²-te-brat² [1. a. Having a spinal column. II. n. An animal with a back-bone].

verticillate: vər-tis¹-lēt¹; vēr²-tɪʃ²-lāt², *Standard, I., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). *C.* vər-tɪ-sil¹-ēt¹; *E.* vər-tɪ-sil¹-lēt¹; *W.* vər-tɪ-sil¹-lēt¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vər-tɪ-sil¹-lēt¹ [Arranged in a whorl].

vertigo: vūr¹-tɪ-gō¹, *Standard, E., W., & Wr., or vər-tai¹-gō¹, C., I., & St.; vēr²-tɪ-gō² or vēr²-tɪ-gō²*. Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) vər-tai¹-gō¹; Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) vər-tɪ-gō¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) vər-tɪ-gō¹; Perry (1777) vər-tai¹-gō¹ [A dizziness usually caused by an excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain].

Vertumnus: vər-tum¹-nūs¹; vēr²-tūm²-nūs² [In Rom. myth, the god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona].

Verviers: vār¹-vyē¹; vēr²-vyē²—the s is silent [Belg. town].

vesica: vɪ-sui¹-kə¹; ve-si¹-eə² [A bladder].—**vesical:** ves¹-i-kəl¹; vēs¹-i-eal² [Pert. to or supplying the bladder].

vesicatory: ves¹-i-kə-to-rɪ¹; vēs¹-i-ea-to-ry², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E.* ves¹-i-kə-tər¹-i¹; *St.* ves¹-ik¹-ə-tūr¹-i¹; *Wr.* vɪ-sik¹-ə-tə-rɪ¹. Buchanan (1766) vɪ-sik¹-ē-to-rɪ¹ [1. a. Capable of producing blisters. II. n. Any application that causes a blister].

Vespasian: ves-pē-zɪ-ən¹ or ves-pē-ʒɪ-ən¹; vēs¹-pā-ʒi-an² or vēs¹-pā-ʒhi-an² [Roman emperor (9-79)].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

vestibule: ves'ti-biul¹; ves'ti-bul² [An antechamber or enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car].

vesture: ves'chur¹; ves'tiur¹; ves'chur² or ves'tur² [Something that [covers].

veterinarian: vet'ər-i-nē-ri-an¹; vēt'ēr-i-nā-ri-an² [One who treats the diseases of domestic animals professionally].—**veterinary:** vet'ər-i-nē-ri¹; vēt'ēr-i-nā-ry² [Relating to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment].

Vevay: vā-vē¹; ve-vā² [City in Indiana].

vía [L.]: vai'ə¹; vī'a²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries which note vī'ə¹ as permissible [**I. n.** A Roman highway. **II. prep.** By way of].—**Via Crucis** [L.]: vai'ə krū'sis¹; vī'a cru'cis² [The way of the Cross].—**Via Dolorosa** [L.]: vai'ə dō'lo-rō-sa¹; vī'a dō'lo-rō-sa² [Literally, "the way of pain"; specif., the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha along which Jesus Christ passed on his way to crucifixion].—**via lucis** [L.]: vai'ə lū'sis¹; vī'a lū'cis² [The way of light].—**Via Mala:** vī'a mā'la¹; vī'a mā'lā² [A gorge and roadway in Switz.].

vial: vai'əl¹; vī'al². Compare PHIAL [A small cylindrical vessel].

Vlaud: vyō¹; vyō² [Fr. author (1850-), better known by his pen-name Pierre Loti: pyār lō'tī¹; pyēr lō'tī²].

Vibert: vī'bār¹; vī'bēr² [Fr. painter (1840-1902)].

vibrate: vai'brēt¹; vī'brāt² [To move to and fro with a quick motion; oscillate].—**vibratile:** vai'brā-tīl¹; vī'bra-tīl² [Causing vibration].—**vibration:** vai-brē'shən¹; vī-brā'shon² [The act of vibrating].

vicar: vik'ər¹; vī'e-ar² [One authorized to perform functions instead of another].—**vicarial:** vai-kē'ri-al¹; vī-cā'ri-al² [Relating to a vicar].—**vicarious:** vai-kē'ri-us¹; vī-cā'ri-ūs² [Done in place of or for the sake of another].

vicegerent: vais-jī'rent¹; viç-gē'rēnt². *E. vais-gir'ənt¹; Concise Oxford* vais-ger'ənt¹ [One authorized to exercise the powers of another].

vicenary: vis'i-nē-ri¹; viç'e-nā-ry², *Standard & W.; C. & I. vis'e-nā-ri¹; E. viz'in-ər-ri¹; Wr. vis'i-ne-ri¹* [Pert. to, or consisting of, twenty].

vicennial: vai-sen'i-əl¹; vī-çen'i-al² [Occurring once in twenty years].

Vicenza: vī-chen'tsa¹; vī-chēn'tsā² [It. city].

[wife of a viceroy].

vice-reine [Fr.]: vīs'-ren¹; viç'-rēn²; *not* vais'-rīn¹, *nor* vais'-rēn¹ [The

vice versa [L.]: vai'sī vūr'sa¹; vī'çē vēr'sa² [The order being reversed].

Vichy: vī'šī¹; vī'çhī² [Fr. town famed for its mineral springs; also, the water obtained therefrom].—**vichy:** vish'ī¹; vich'y². The American pronunciation for the natural or an artificial mineral water.

vicinage: vis'i-nij¹; viç'i-nag²; *not* vis'i-nēj¹ [Vicinity; neighborhood].—**vicinal:** vis'i-nal¹; viç'i-nal². *E. vis'in-əl¹*. By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vī-sai-nal¹ [Neighboring; near; adjoining].—**vicinity:** vi-sin'i-tī¹; vī-çin'i-ty². By Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), and Jameson (1827) vai-sin'i-tī¹ [That which is near; neighborhood].

vicissitude: vi-sis'i-tiud¹; vī-çs'i-tūd². Buchanan (1766) indicated vi-sis'i-tiud¹ [A complete change, of condition or circumstances].

Victor: vik'tər¹; vī'e'tor² [A masculine personal name].

Victoria: vik-tō'ri-ə¹; vī'e-tō'ri-a² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Victoire:** vik'twār¹; vī'e'twār²; **G. Victoria:** vik-tō'ri-əl¹; vī'e-tō'ri-ā²; **It. Vittoria:** vīt-tō'ri-əl¹; vīt-tō'ri-a²; **Sp. Vitoria:** vī-tō'ri-əl¹; vī-tō'ri-a².

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

victory: vik'to-rɪ¹; vīe'to-ry²—three syllables; *not* vik'trɪ¹ [The defeat of an enemy or contestant].

victual: vit'l¹; vīt'l² [**I. n.** Food of any kind. **II. v.** To furnish with provisions].—**victualer, victualler:** vit'l-ər¹; vīt'l-ēr² [One who supplies food].—**victuals:** vit'lz¹; vīt'lz² [Food for human beings that has been prepared for eating].

In *victual*, *victuals*, a corrupt pronunciation of the last syllable obtains, similar to the effect of *-ile*; thus *vittles* has sometimes been written for *victuals*. And Butler chose to write it so in his *Hudibras* (pt. I, canto 1, l. 317).

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 85. [London, 1784.]

vicuena, vicuña [Sp.]: vi-kū'nyə¹; vi-eu'nya² [A wild cameloid mammal of the Andes].

vide [L.]: vai'di¹; vī'dē² [See].

videlicet [L.]: vi-del'i-set¹; vi-dēl'i-çēt² [To wit; namely].

Viëtor: fi'ē-tōr¹; fi'ē-tōr² [Ger. philologist (1850–)].

vlew: viū¹; vū² [Range of vision; reach of mental perception or insight].

vigil: vij'il¹; vīg'il² [The act of keeping awake; watchfulness].—**vigilante** [Sp.]: vij'i-lān'tē¹; vīg'i-lān'te² [One who belongs to a body of men organized to maintain order].

vignette: vin-yet¹ or (Fr.) vi''nyēt'¹; vīn-yēt'² or (Fr.) vī''nyēt'². *Wr.* vin'yet¹ [A running ornament in imitation of leaves and tendrils].

viking: vai'kiŋ¹ or vi'kiŋ¹; vī'king² or vī'king². *E. & I.* vik'ɪŋ¹ [A Norseman sea-rover (8th to 11th cent.)].

[empire].

vilayet [Turk.]: vi'la-yet¹; vī'lā-yēt'² [A political division of the Ottoman

villain: vil'in¹; vīl'in². *St.* vil'en¹ [**1.** A basely wicked person. **2.** In Old Eng. law, a feudal serf].—**villainous:** vil'in-us¹; vīl'in-ūs² [Having the nature of a villain].—**villainy:** vil'in-i¹; vīl'in-y² [The character or quality of being a villain].

Villebois-Mareuil: vil'bwā-smā'rū'yə¹; vil'bwā-smā'rū'yū² [Fr. soldier (1847–1900); killed in action in the South African War].

villain: vil'in¹; vīl'in² [A variant form of VILLAIN].—**villénage, villeinage:** vil'in-ij¹; vīl'en-ag² [The condition or tenure of a villain or serf].

Villeneuve: vil'nūv¹; vīl'nūv² [Fr. admiral (1763–1806)].

Villiers: vil'ərz¹; vīl'ēr² [Eng. family name].

Villon: vi'yōn¹ or vīlōn¹; vī'yōn² or vī'lōn² [Fr. poet (1431–85?)].

vilmineous: vi-min'i-us¹; vi-mīn'e-ūs². Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) vai-min'yus¹ [**1.** Formed of twigs. **2.** Having long flexible shoots].

vinaceous: vai-nē'shūs¹; vī-nā'shūs². *Wr.* vi-nē'shūs¹ [**1.** Pert. to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of red wine].

[A smelling-bottle].

vinalgrette [Fr.]: vi'nē'gret¹ or vin'ē-gret¹; vī'nā'grēt'² or vīn'ā-grēt'²

vinalgrous: vi-nē'grus¹; vī-nā'grūs² [Having the qualities of vinegar].

Vincennes: vin-senz¹ or (Fr.) vañ'sen¹; vīn-çēns² or (Fr.) vāñ'çēn² [**1.** City in Indiana. **2.** Fr.-Canadian explorer (1688–1736), founded Vincennes, Ind. **3.** A suburb of Paris].

Vincent: vin'sent¹; vīn'çent² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Vincen-tius:** vin-sen'si-us¹; vīn-çēn'si-us²; **F. Vincent:** vañ'sāñ¹; vāñ'çāñ²; **G. Vincenz:** vin'tsents¹; vīn'tsēnts²; **It. Vincente:** vīn-chen'tē¹; vīn-çhēn'te²; **Vincenzo:** vin-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

*chént'so*¹; *vin-chént'so*¹; L. **Vincentius**: *vin-sen'shri-us*¹; *vin-gén'shi-ús*²; **Vincens**: *vin'senz*¹; *vin'gènz*²; Pg. **Vicente**: *vi-sen'tè*¹; *vi-gén'tè*²; Sp. **Vicente**: *vi-then'tè*¹; *vi-thén'tè*².

Vinci (da): *da vin'chí*¹; *dä vin'chí*² [It. painter and sculptor (1452-1519)].

vindicative: *vin'di-ké'tiv*¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr., or vin-dik'ä-tiv*¹, *E. & W.*; *vin'di-eä'tiv*² or *vin-die'a-tiv*² [Tending to justify or support].—**vindictory**: *vin'di-ke-tō'rí*¹; *vin'di-ea-tō'ry*² [Justificatory].

vine: *vain*¹; *vin*² [A plant that yields the wine-producing grape].—**vineyard**: *vin'yärd*¹; *vin'yärd*²—the *e* is silent [A plantation where the grape-vine is cultivated].

vinous: *vai'nus*¹; *vi'nüs*² [Pert. to wine].

viol: *vai'äl*¹; *vi'öl*² [A stringed musical instrument].

viola: *vai'o-lä*¹, *Standard, E., I., & St., or vi-ö'lä*¹, *C., W., & Wr.*; *vi'o-la*² or *vi-ö'lä*². [A violin-shaped stringed musical instrument].

Viola: *vai'o-lä*¹ or *vi-ö'lä*¹; *vi'o-la*² or *vi-ö'lä*² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Violette**: *vi'ö'let*¹; *vi'ö'let*²; G. It. **Viola**: *vi-ö'lä*¹; *vi-ö'lä*²; G. **Viole**: *vi-ö'lä*¹; *vi-ö'lä*²; Pg. Sp. **Violante**: *vi'o-län'tä*¹; *vi'o-län'tè*². [viol class].

violin: *vai'o-lin*¹; *vi'o-lin*² [A four-stringed musical instrument of the

violoncellist: *vi'o-lén-chel'ist*¹ or *vai'o-lén-sel'ist*¹; *vi'o-lön-chél'ist*² or *vi'o-lön-chél'ist*² [One who plays on the violoncello].

violoncello: *vi'o-lén-chel'lo*¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or vai'o-lén-sel'o*¹, *E., I., & St.*; *vi'o-lön-chél'lo*² or *vi'o-lön-chél'o*². Jameson (1827) recorded *vi-o-lén-tsel'lö*¹; Knowles (1835) *vi-o-lön-chel'lö*¹; Smart (1840) *vi-o-lön-chel'lö*¹ [A bass violin having four strings].

viper: *vai'pä*¹; *vi'pä*² [A variety of snake].

viperin: *vai'pä-rin*¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr., and Jameson* (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), or *vai'pä-rin*¹, *E., I., and Sheridan* (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798); *vi'pä-rin*² or *vi'pä-rin*² [Pert. to vipers].

virago: *vai-rē'go*¹ or *vi-rē'go*¹; *vi-rā'go*² or *vi-rā'go*². The first is indicated by *Standard* (1893-1912) & *Wr.*; it was recorded also as preferred by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828-1908), and Knowles (1835); the second is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., E., I., St., & W.*, and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) [A bold, turbulent woman].

Virchow: *fir'ho*¹ or (*Anglice*) *vür'chau*¹; *fir'ho*² or (*Anglice*) *vir'chow*² [Ger. pathologist (1821-1902)].

Virginia: *vär-jin'ä*¹; *vir-gin'ä*² [1. A feminine personal name. D. **Virginie**: *vir-ni'ni-ä*¹; *vir-ni'ni-ä*²; F. **Virginie**: *vir'ji'ni*¹; *vir'zh'i'ni*²; G. **Virginia**: *vir-gi'ni-ä*¹; *vir-gi'ni-ä*²; It. **Virginia**: *vir-j'i'ni-ä*¹; *vir-gi'ni-ä*². 2. A State of the United States].

virile: *vir'il*¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or vir'ail*¹, *E., I., & St.*; *vir'il*² or *vir'il*². *Wr.* *vai'ril*¹. The pronunciation *vai'rail*¹ is seldom or never heard in England to-day [Having the characteristics and vigor of manhood].

virility: *vi-ril'i-tí*¹; *vi-ril'i-ty*²; *not vai-ril'i-tí*¹. Compare VIRILE [The state and quality of being virile].

virtu: *vir-tü*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or vir'tü*¹, *E., I., & Smart* (1840); *vir-tü*² or *vir'tü*². *St.* *vür'tü*¹; *Wr. & Jameson* (1827) *vir-tü*¹. Walker (1791) *vär-tü*¹ [Rare, curious or beautiful in quality].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

virtue: vūr'tiu¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1913), *Concise Oxford* (1911), or vūr'chu¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; vir'tū² or vir'chu². [Moral excellence].

virtuoso: vir'tu-ō'so¹ or vūr'tu-ō'so¹; vir'tu-ō'so² or vūr'tu-ō'so². By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) vūr'chū-ō'sō¹; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) ver-tū-ō'zō¹ [One skilled in the fine arts].

virulence: vir'u-lens¹; vir'ū-lēnc²; not vir'yu-lens¹ [The quality of being poisonous].—**virulent:** vir'u-lent¹; vir'ū-lēnt². *E.* vir'yu-lent¹; *I.* vir'yū-lent¹ [Partaking of the nature of virus]. [person or animal].

visage: viz'ij¹; viſ'ag²; not viz'ēj¹ as Phyfe [The countenance or face of a

vis-à-vis [Fr.]: viz''a=vi'¹; viſ''ā=vi'². Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) viz'a-vi'¹ [Facing one another or each other].

viscera: vis'ər-ə¹; viſ'ēr-a² [The internal organs].

viscid: vis'id¹; viſ'id² [Sticky].

viscount: vai'kaunt¹; vi'eount²—the s is silent [Title of English nobility].

viscous: vis'kus¹; viſ'eūs² [Sticking like glue].

visé [Fr.]: vi-zē'¹; vi-ſē'² [**I.** n. An official indorsement on a passport or other document. **II.** v. To indorse such passport or document].

Visé: vi''zē'¹; vi''ſē'² [Belg. town].

[cent.]].

Visigoth: viz'i-gēth¹; viſ'i-gōth² [One of a Teutonic people (3d and 4th

vision: viſ'ən¹; viſh'on² [The act, faculty, or sense of sight].

visor: viz'ər¹; viſ'or². *Concise Oxford* (1911) vaiſ'ər¹ [Same as vizor].

Vistula: vis'tiu-lə¹ or vis'chu-lə¹; viſ'tū-la² or viſ'chū-la² [River in central W. Europe].

visual: viſ'u-al¹; viſ'ū-al² [Relating to the sense of sight].

[pictures].

vitagraph: vai'tə-graf¹; vi'ta-gráf² [An apparatus for producing motion

vitamine: vai'tə-min¹; vi'ta-min² [A nitrogenous substance].

vitellary: vit'e-lē-ri¹; vi'tē-lā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* vit'e-lā-ri¹; *E.* vit'ə-lr-i¹; *I.* vit'el-lā-ri¹; *Wr.* vai'tel-ər-i¹, also indicated by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Buchanan (1766) vai'tel'lār-i¹; Smart (1840) vit'el-lār-i¹ [Same as VITELLINE].—**vitellin:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai-tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vi-tēl'in² [A phosphorous compound occurring in the yolk of eggs, etc.].—**vitelline:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai-tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vi-tēl'in² [Pert. to the yolk of an egg].

vitiate: viſh'i-ēt¹; viſh'i-āt² [To injure the substance or quality of].

Vitoria, Vittoria: vi-tō'ri-a¹; vi-tō'ri-ā² [Sp. town].

vitriol: vit'ri-al¹; vit'ri-ol²; not vit'rəl¹ [Sulfuric acid].

vitulin: vit'yu-lin¹; vit'yu-lin², *Standard & C.*; *E., W., & Wr.* vit'yu-lain¹; *I. & St.* vit'yū-lain¹ [Pert. to or like a calf].

vituperate: vai-tiū'pər-ēt¹; vi-tū'pēr-āt², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *St. & Wr.* vi-tiū'pər-ēt¹ [To assail with abuse].

[music].

vivace [It.]: vi-vā'chē¹; vi-vā'chē² [Quickly; vivaciously; a direction in

vivacious: vai-vē'shūs¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or vi-vē'shūs¹, *Wr.*; vi-vā'shūs² or vi-vā'shūs² [Full of life; sprightly].

2: wŏlf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gŏ, gēm; inſk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

vivacity: vai-vas'ī-tī¹; vī-vāç'i-ty². *Wr. & Concise Oxford* vi-vas'ī-tī¹ [The quality or state of being vivacious].

vivandier [Fr.]: vī"vān"dyē'¹; vī"vān"dyē'² [A sutler, in the French and other European armies].—**vivandière** [Fr.]: vī"vān"dyār'¹; vī"vān"dyēr'² [A female sutler].

vivarium: vai-vē'ri-um¹; vī-vā'ri-ūm² [A place for keeping and breeding animals].—**vivary:** viv'a-ri¹; vīv'a-ry² [Same as **VIVARIUM**].

viva voce [L.]: vai'və vō'sī¹; vī'va vō'çē² [By spoken word].

vive¹: vaiv¹; vīv² [Distinct; bright].

vive² [Fr.]: viv¹; vīv² [Live! long live! an acclamation or salute].

Vivian: viv'ī-an¹; vīv'ī-an² [A personal name]. **Vivien†.** **F. Vivien:** vī"vī"ān'¹; vī"vī"ān'²; **Vivienne** (*fem.*): vī"vī"ēn'¹; vī"vī"ēn'²; **G. Vivian:** vī'vī-an¹; vī'vī-ān²; **It. Viviana:** vī"vī-ā-na¹; vī"vī-ā-nā²; **L. Vivianus:** vīv'ī-ē-nus¹; vīv'ī-ā-nūs².

Viviani: vī"vī"ā-nī¹; vī"vī"ā-nī² [Fr. statesman (1863-)].

viviparous: vai-vip'a-rus¹; vī-vīp'a-rūs² [Producing living young].

Vizetelly: viz'ī-tel'ī¹; viz'e-tēl'y². Formerly spelt *Vizzetelli* and pronounced vitz'ī-tel'ī; vītz'e-tēl'ī² [Eng. family name of Italian origin].

The forerunners of Henry *Vizetelly* came from Venice to England in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth [1558-1603].

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY *Emile Zola: Novelist and Reformer* ch. ix, p. 244 [Lane, 1904.]

vizier, vizir: vi-zīr'¹, *Standard*, C., E., & W., or viz'yər¹, *St. & Wr.*; vi-zēr'² or viz'yēr². *I. viz'ī-ūr¹.* By Buchanan (1766) spelt *viziar* and pronounced viz'ī-ūr¹; Sheridan (1780) *vizier*: viz'yēr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) viz'yīr¹; Jones (1793), viz-yīr¹; Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) viz'yər¹ [A high official of various Mohammedan countries].

visor: viz'ər¹ or vai'zar¹; vīz'or² or vī'zor². Compare **visor** [1. A projecting fore-piece of a cap to shield the eyes. 2. In armor, the front piece of a helmet].

Vladimir: vlad'ī-mīr¹ or (*Russ.*) vla-dī'mīr¹; vlad'ī-mīr² or (*Russ.*) vlā-dī'mīr² [Russ. grand duke and first Christian sovereign of Russia (-1015)].

Vladivostok: vlā'dī-ves-tek'¹; vlā'dī-vös-tök'² [Russ. Asiatic seaport].

vocable: vō'kə-bl¹; vō'ea-bl² [A word in relation to its qualities of sound].

vocative: vek'a-tiv¹; vōe'a-tīv² [Noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address].

vogue: vōg¹; vōg² [The prevalent mode or fashion].

Voguë, de: vō"gü-ē'¹; vō"gü-ē'² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1829-)].

Volght: vōiht¹; fōiht² [Ger. historian (1786-1863)].

volant: vō'lant¹; vō'lant². *I.* vō'lant¹; *St.* vō'lant¹ [Flying, or able to fly; light and quick].

Volapük: vol'a-puk¹ or vō"la-pük¹; vōl'a-pük² or vō"lä-pük². The first is commonly heard on both sides of the Atlantic [An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer of Constance, Baden].

volatile: vel'a-til¹; vōl'a-tīl². *E., Concise Oxford* (1911), Buchanan (1766), & Jameson (1827) vel'a-tail—the pronunciation which prevails in England [Evaporating rapidly or capable of being vaporized; easily affected by circumstances].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

volatilize: vɒl'ə-tɪl-aɪz¹; vɒl'a-tɪl-ɪz². Perry (1777) vo-lat'il-aɪz¹ [To cause to evaporate].

volcano: vɒl-kē'no¹; vɒl-eā'no² [An opening in the earth's surface from which lava, cinders, fragments of rock, etc., are ejected forming a hill or mountain].

volplane: vɒl'plēn¹; vɒl'plān² [To swoop to the earth from a height in an aeroplane].

Volsci: vɒl'sai¹; vɒl'si² [A warlike people of ancient Italy].—**Volscian:** vɒl'shən¹; vɒl'shan² [Relating to the Volsci].

volt: vɒlt¹; vɒlt² [The unit of electromotive force].

Volta: vɒl'ta¹; vɒl'tā² [It. physicist and inventor (1745–1827)].

Voltaire, de: vɒl'tār¹; vɒl'tār² [Assumed name of François Marie Arouet, Fr. poet and dramatist (1694–1778)].

volume: vɒl'yum¹; vɒl'yum²; *not* vɒl'um¹ as indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828); *C., I., & St.* vɒl'yūm¹; *Wr.* vɒl'yəm¹ [A bound collection of printed or written sheets of paper; a large quantity].—**voluminous:** vɒ-lū'mi-nus¹; vɒ-lū'mi-nūs² [Consisting of many volumes].

voluntary: vɒl'un-tē-rɪ¹; vɒl'ūn-tā-ry². *C., E., St., & W.* vɒl'un-tə-rɪ¹; *I.* vɒl'un-ta-rɪ¹ [Proceeding from or effected by the will; done freely and willingly].

volute: vɒ-lūt¹; vɒ-lūt². *E.* vɒl-yūt¹; *I.* vɒ-lūt¹; *Wr.* və-lūt¹; *not* vɒl'yūt¹ as Jameson (1827), *nor* və-lūt¹ [A spiral scroll-shaped ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals].

Von Spee: fən shpē¹; fɒn shpē² [Ger. rear-admiral (1861–1914)].

Voorhees: vūr'ɪz¹; vōōr'ɪz²—the *h* is silent [Am. senator (1827–97)].

Vophsi: vɒf'sai¹; vɒf'si² [Bible].

voracious: vɒ-rē'shʊs¹; vɒ-rā'shūs² [Eating in large quantities; very hungry].—**voracity:** vɒ-ras'i-tɪ¹; vɒ-rā'si-ty² [The condition of being very hungry].

Vörösmarty: vūr'rush-mört-yə¹; vūr'rush-mart-ye² [Hung. poet (1800–55)].

vox Americana [L.]: vɒks ə-mer'i-kā'nə¹; vɒks ə-mer'i-eā'nā² [The American voice].

vox Del [L.]: vɒks dī'ai¹; vɒks dē'i² [The voice of God].—**vox humana** [L.]: vɒks hiu-mēn'əi; vɒks hū-mān'ə² [An organ reed stop, producing tones resembling the human voice].—**vox populi** [L.]: vɒks pɒp'yū-lai¹; vɒks pɒp'yū-li² [The voice of the people].

voyage: vɔi'ɪj¹; vɔy'æg² [A journey by sea].

voyageur [Fr.]: vwei'ya'zūr¹; vwoy'yā'zhūr²; *not* vwa'ya'zūr¹ [An employee of the fur and trading companies of the Canadian Northwest].

Vulgate (The): vul'gēt¹; vül'gāt² [St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible].

vulgus [L.]: vul'gus¹; vül'gūs² [The common people].

vulpine: vul'pin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* vul'pain¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.;* vül'pin² or vül'pīn² [Relating to a fox].

vulture: vul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; vül'chūr² or -tūr² [An Old World bird of prey].—**vulturine:** vul'tiur-in¹ or -ain¹; vül'tūr-in² or -in² [Pert. to or like a vulture].

Vyvyan: vɪv'an¹; vɪv'y-än² [English family name].

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

W

w: dub'l-yū¹; düb'l-yū². In this book the sound of this letter is indicated by the symbol *w* in both Key 1 and Key 2.

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the *oo* of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel. . . .

If the lip-movement of *w* is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *w*. This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial *wh* of *white*, *when*, etc., which in the United States is generally pronounced *hw*. The voiceless *w* occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants, as in *quart*, *sweet*, *twin*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *Standard Dictionary* p. 2667, col. 1. [1913.]

Initial *w* is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack*, *wraith*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wreak*, *wreck*, *write*, *wrote*, *wrung*, *wry*, etc.; it is silent also sometimes before *h*, as in *who*, *whoever*, *whole*, *whom*, *whoop*, etc. It is silent also in *awry*, *sword*, *toward*, *two*, and *answer*.

In words from the Ger. pronounced *v*, but in proper names the Anglicized form is frequently used.

In certain other words where *v* precedes *h* the sounds of these symbols are pronounced as if the letters were transposed. See **WH**.

Waal: vāl¹; vāl² [The southern arm of the Rhine river where it runs together with the Meuse in the Netherlands].

Wabash: wā'bash¹; wā'bāsh² [1. River in Ohio and Ind. 2. One of two counties: (1) in Illinois; (2) in Indiana. 3. City in Ind.].

wabble: wob'l¹; wāb'l²; *not* wab'l¹ [To sway unsteadily from side to side].

Wace: wēs¹; wāg². In Fr. vūs¹ [An Anglo-Norman poet (1100?-75)].

Waco: wē'ko¹; wā'eo² [Tex. town].

wad: wod¹; wād² [A small compact mass of any soft, flexible substance].

wadi [Ar.]: wūd'i¹ or wod'i¹; wād'i² or wōd'i² [A ravine containing the bed of a watercourse]. **wad'yā**.

waft: waft¹; wāft². See **ASK**. *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* wāft¹ [To carry gently on a buoyant medium].

Wagner: vāg'ner¹ or (*Anglice*) wag'nər¹; vāg'nēr² or (*Anglice*) wāg'nēr² [Ger. composer (1813-83)].

Wagram: vā'gram¹; vā'grām² [Aust. village].

Wahabi: wā-hā'bī¹; wā-hā'bī² [Follower of a Mohammedan reformer, Abd-el-Wahab (1691-1787)]. **Wa-ha'bee**; **Wah-ha'bit**.

waif: wēf¹; wāf²; *not* waif¹ [A homeless wanderer].

wail: wēl¹; wāl²; *not* wail¹ [A moan of grief].

wainscot: wēn'sket¹; wān'seōt², *Standard*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.* wēn'sket¹ [A lining for inner walls].

walsteat: wēst'kōt¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.*, or wēs'kōt¹, *Wr.* & *Knowles* (1835); wāst'cōt² or wās'cōt². There are also: wēs'ket¹, recorded by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); wēs'kut¹, by Sheridan (1784); wēst'ket¹, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Perry (1805) [A sleeveless garment].

wait: wēt¹; wāt²; *not* wait¹ [To rest patiently in expectation].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wāt, āll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

waive: wēv¹; wāv² [To relinquish voluntarily].

[Netherlands].

Walcheren: vāl'hər-en¹; vāl'hēr-ən² [An island in Zeeland province,

Waldeck-Rousseau: vāl'dek'ru'sō¹; vāl'dēc'ru'sō² [Fr. statesman (1846-1904)].

[of Denmark (1131-82)].

Waldemar: wəl'di-mār¹ or vāl'di-mār¹; wəl'de-mār² or vāl'de-mār² [King

Waldenses: wəl-den'sīz¹; wāl-děn'sēs². *I. & W.* wəl-den'siz¹ [A religious sect founded about 1170 by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France].

Waldersee: vāl'dər-zē¹; vāl'dēr-ʒe² [Ger. field-marshal (1832-1904)].

Wales: wēlz¹; wāls²; *not* wailz¹, as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A principality southwest of England].

Walhalla: wəl-hal'ə¹ or wāl-hāl'a¹; wəl-hāl'a² or wāl-hāl'ä² [Same as VAL-HALLA].

walk: wōk¹; wāk²—the *l* is silent (see L). So also with its relatives **walk'-a-ble**, **walk'er**, **walk'ing** [*n.* The act of progressing over the ground by taking steps one after another].

wall: wōl¹; wāl² [A structure of stone or brick]. [*2.* Brit. and Am. family name].

Wallace: wəl'is¹; wəl'aç² [*1.* Scot. soldier and national hero (1270-1305).

Wallach: wəl'ək¹; wəl'aç² [A native of Wallachia].—**Wallachia:** wē-lē'ki-ə¹; wə-lā'ci-ə² [A division of Roumania].

wallet: wəl'et¹; wəl'ēt² [A leather pocketbook for bank-notes, papers, etc.].

Wallon: va-lōn¹; vā-lōn² [Fr. historian and statesman (1812-1904)].

Walloon: wə-lūn¹; wə-lōōn² [One of a people of southern Belgium].

walnut: wəl'nut¹ or wōl'nut¹; wəl'nūt² or wāl'nūt² [A tree whose fruit is a nut and whose timber is used for furniture, etc.].

[thor (1717-97)].

Walpole: wəl'pōl¹; wāl'pōl² [*1.* Eng. statesman (1676-1745). *2.* Eng. au-

Walpurgis: wəl-pur'gis¹; vāl-pur'gis² [The night before the first of May dedicated to St. Walpurga, an English nun (754-779)].

walrus: wəl'rus¹, *Standard, E., St., W., & W.*, or wōl'rus¹, *C. & I.*; wəl'rūs² or wāl'rūs² [A large marine seal-like mammal with tusk-like teeth in its upper jaw].

Walter: wəl'tar¹; wāl'ter² [A masculine personal name]. **Walt** (dim.). **D. Wouter:** wau'ter¹; wou'tēr²; **I. Gautier:** gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē²; **G. Sw. Walter:** vāl'tar¹; vāl'tēr²; **Walther:** *It. Sp. Gualterio:* gwāl-tēr'i-ō¹; gwāl-tēr'i-ō²; **It. Gualtero:** gwāl'ti-ē-ro¹; gwāl'ti-ē-ro²; **L. Gualterus:** Pg. **Gualter:** gwāl-ter¹; gwāl-tēr².

Waltham: wəl'thəm¹; wāl'tham² [*1.* Eng. town. *2.* City in Massachusetts].

Walther von der Vogelweide: vāl'tər fən der fō'gel-vai'də¹; vāl'tēr fōn dēr fō'gēl-vi'de² [Ger. lyric poet (1170?-1230?)].

waltz: wēlts¹; wālts² [A round dance].

wampum: wəm'pum¹; wəm'pūm² [Beads made of shells, formerly used by the American Indians as currency and ornaments].

wan: wən¹; wān². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) wān¹ [Pallid; dismal].

[A slender rod, usually of wood].

wand: wend¹; wānd². Buchanan (1766) wānd¹; Knowles (1835) wānd¹

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fäst; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

wanderer: wən'dər-ər¹; wən'dēr-ēr²; *not* wən'drər¹ [One who moves in an indefinite way].—**wandering:** wən'dər-ɪŋ¹; wən'dēr-ɪŋ²; *not* wən'drɪŋ¹.

want: wənt¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* wənt¹, *E., I., & St.*; want² *or* want². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) wənt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) went¹ [The state of being in need].

wapentake: wəp'en-tēk¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or* wēpən-tēk¹, *E., I., & St.*; wăp'ən-tāk² *or* wāp'en-tāk². *C.* wəp'n-tēk¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840) wēpən-tēk¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) wəp'en-tēk¹ [In Old Eng. law, a division of certain Anglian counties].

wapiti: wəp'i-ti¹, *Standard & Wr., or* wəp'i-ti¹, *E. & I.*; wəp'i-ti² *or* wăp'ɪ-ti². *C., St., & W.* wəp'i-ti¹ [A large N.-Am. deer: erroneously called the *elk*].

war: wēr¹; wər² [Armed conflict of nations].

ware: wār¹; wār² [Manufactured articles, as of glass, clay].

warily: wē'ri-lɪ¹; wā'ri-ly² [In a cautious manner; with wise forethought].—**wariness:** wē'ri-nēs¹; wā'ri-nēs² [The quality or character of being wary].

warrant: wər'ənt¹; wər'ant². So also with all its relatives, **war'rant-a-ble**, **war'ran-tee**, **war'rant-er**, **war'ran-tor**, **war'ran-ty** [*I. n.* A judicial order authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. *II. v.* To guarantee the quality of].

warrior: wēr'yər¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or* wər'i-ər¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; wər'yēr² *or* wər'i-or². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) wēr'yər¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Cull (1864) wər'i-ər¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1836), and Cooley (1863) wər'i-ər¹ [A person experienced in warfare].

Warwick¹: wər'ɪk¹; wər'ɪk² [Ancient Eng. county town and earldom].

Warwick²: wēr'wɪk¹ *or* wər'ɪk¹; wər'wɪk² *or* wər'ɪk² [**1.** A county in Virginia. **2.** A village in New York. **3.** A town in Rhode Island].

[See SHIRE.]

Warwickshire: wər'ɪk-shɪr¹; wər'ɪk-shɪr² [County of the Eng. Midlands].

wary: wē'ri¹; wā'ry² [Cautious; watchful; shrewd]. Compare WARILY.

was: wəz¹; wəz²—pronounce *s* as *z*. See *S* [A defective verb used in the first and third person singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*].

Wasatch: wē'səch¹ *or* wə-səch¹; wə'səch² *or* wə-səch² [Mountain range in Central Utah].

wasp: wesp¹; wasp². By Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Enfield (1807) wasp¹ [A stinging winged insect allied to the hornet].

wassail: wəs'el¹ *or* wəs'il¹; wəs'al² *or* wəs'il². The pronunciation wəs'el¹ is also permissible [An occasion of festivity; anciently, a toast; literally, "health to you!"].

A Wassail of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That seteth this to sale—
Our jolly Wassail.

A Carol for a Wassail Bowl in *Christmas with the Poets* p. 67. [London, 1852.]

watch: wəch¹; wəch² [**1.** The act of being constantly on the alert. **2.** A pocket mechanism to indicate time].

[of hydrogen and oxygen].

water: wētər¹; wə'tēr². Avoid wət'ər¹ as provincial [A liquid compound

Watteau: vā'tō¹ *or* (Anglice) wā'tō¹; vā'tō² *or* (Anglice) wā'tō² [Fr.

Waugh: wē¹; wə² [Eng. poet (1817-90)].

[painter (1684-1721)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wə't, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ĭce; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Waukegan: wō-kī'gən¹; wə-kē'gən² [City in Ill.].

Waukesha: wō'kə-shō¹; wə'ke-shə² [City and county in Wis.].

waylay: wē'lē¹, *Standard & W.*, or wē-lē¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; wā'lā² or wā-lā². *Wr.* wē'lē¹. [To lie in wait for].

weak: wik¹; wēk² [Lacking in physical, mental, or moral strength].

weal: wīl¹; wēl² [The state of being prosperous].

weald: wild¹; wēld² [1. Waste woodland. 2. An open region].

wealden: wild'en¹; wēld'en², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C., St., & W.* wīl'dn¹ [Pert. to a weald].

wean: wīn¹; wēn² [To estrange from former habits or associations].

weapon: wēp'on¹; wēp'on². *I.* wēp'on¹; *St.* wēp'n¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Barclay (1774) wīp'n¹ [Any instrument used for offensive or defensive combat].

wear: wār¹; wār² [I. *n.* Garments, as women's wear. II. *v.* To have on the person, as a garment]. Compare WARE, WERE, WHERE.

weary: wī'r¹; wē'ry² [Worn with exertion or labor]. [Compare WHETHER.]

weather: wēth'ər¹; wēth'ēr² [The general condition of the atmosphere].

weave: wīv¹; wēv² [To work with a loom by entwining or lacing together].

weazen: wī'zn¹; wē'zn² [Same as WIZEN].

Weber¹: vē'bar¹; vē'bēr² [Ger. composer (1786-1826)].

Weber²: wī'bar¹; wē'bēr² [A river and county in Utah].

wedge: wej¹; wēdg² [A v-shaped piece of wood or metal].

Wedgwood: wej'wud¹; wēdg'wōd² [Eng. artist and potter (1730-95)].

Wednesday: wenz'di¹; wēns'dy². In northern England wēd'nz-dī¹. See MONDAY [The fourth day of the week].

weed, week, ween, weep. Pronounce these words as one syllable: wīd¹, wēd²; wīk¹, wēk²; wīn¹, wēn²; wīp¹, wēp².

weigh: wē¹; wē². So also its relatives **weigh'er**, **weigh'ing**, **weight** (wēt¹; wēt²), **weight'y** [To find the measure of with a scale].

Wei-hai-wei: wē'-hai'-wē¹; wā'-hī'-wā² [Brit. naval station in China].

Weimar¹: vai'mar¹; vī'mār² [Ger. city].

Weimar²: wai'mar¹; wī'mar² [Town in Texas]. [to catch fish]. **weart.**

weir: wīr¹; wēr² [An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water or

Weiss¹: wais¹; vīs² [Ger. theologian (1827-?)].

Weiss²: wais¹; wīs² [Am. clergyman (1818-79)].

Wellesley: welz'hī¹; wēls'ly² [1. Family name of the Duke of Wellington.

2. Town in Mass. where Wellesley College for women is situated].

Welsbach: welz'bak¹ or (Ger.) vels'bāh¹; wēls'bāe² or (Ger.) vēls'bāh² [Austr. inventor (1858-)].

Welwitschia: wel-wīch'i-ə¹; wēl-wīch'i-a² [A genus of S.-Afr. plants].

Wemyss: wīmz¹; wēmz² [Scot. parish that gives its name to an earldom].

2: wōlī, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **fāt**, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būr**;

Wenceslaus: ven'ses-laus¹; vën'çes-lous² [Emperor of Ger., king of Bohemia (1361-1419)].

were: wūr¹; wēr². In England now commonly wār¹, and so indicated by E. and Perry (1777). I., Buchanan (1766), and Webster (1828) noted wer¹; Enfield (1807) wēr¹ [The indicative plural and subjunctive singular or plural of was]. Compare WARE, WEAR, WHERE.

werewolf, werwolf: wīr'wulf¹; wēr'wolf²; wer'wulf¹, wēr'wolf² [In folklore, a person who became a wolf and practised cannibalism].

Wesley: wes'li¹; wës'ly² [Eng. clergyman (1703-91); founder of Methodism].—**Wesleyan**: wes'h-en¹; wës'ly-an² [A follower of John Wesley].

Westmoreland: west'mör-land¹; wëst'mör-land² [Counties in Pa. and Va.].

Westmorland: west'mar-land¹; wëst'mor-land² [Eng. county].

Westphalia: west-fē'h-a¹; wëst-fā'li-a² [An ancient political district, now a province of Prussia].

westward: west'wārd¹; wëst'ward² [In the direction of the setting sun].

wether: weth'ar¹; wëth'ēr² [A castrated ram]. Compare **WHETHER**.

Weyler: wē'lar¹; wē'lēr² [Sp. general (1838-)]. [(1855-)].

Weyman: wai'man¹; wī'man². Erroneously wē'man¹ [Eng. novelist]

wh: This digraph occurs in a number of English words and is sometimes pronounced as if inverted (see quotation) or, in a few words, the *w* is silent. See *W*.

W before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *hoo-en*, *when*, etc.; but in *whole*, *whoop*, etc., the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *w*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 475. [1791].

In the following words *wh* is pronounced as *hw* in the United States, in northern England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in Wales, as well as in some of the British dominions, but in southern England, especially in London, the *h* is silent, no distinction being made between *what* and *watt*, *when* and *wen*, *where* and *wear*, *while* and *wile*, *whoa* and *wo*, etc. See below.

whack: hwak¹; hwāk² [A resounding blow].—**whale**: hwāl¹; hwāl² [A large cetacean].—**wharf**: hwōrf¹; hwarf² [A landing place].—**wharfinger**: hwōrf'in-jar¹; hwarf'in-gēr² [One who keeps a wharf].—**Wharton**: hwōr'ten¹; hwar'ton² [Family name].—**what**: hwet¹; hwat² [An interrogation asking for information].—**wheel**: hwēl¹; hwēl² [A discolored ridge on the skin caused by the stroke of a whip].—**wheat**: hwēt¹; hwēt² [A grain].—**wheedle**: hwē'dl¹; hwē'dl² [To persuade by flattery].—**wheel**: hwēl¹; hwēl² [A circular frame arranged to rotate and devised to facilitate motion].—**wheelwright**: hwēl'rit¹; hwēl'rit² [One who makes wheels].—**wheeze**: hwiz¹; hwēz² [To breathe hard and with an audible sound].—**whelk**: hwelk¹; hwēlk² [A shell-fish].—**whelp**: hwēlp¹; hwēlp² [The young of a dog, lion, etc.].—**when**: hwen¹; hwēn² [At what or which time].—**whence**: hwens¹; hwēnc² [From what place].—**where**: hwar¹; hwēr² [At or in what place]. See **WARE**; **WERE**.—**whereas**: hwār'az¹; hwēr'ās² [In view of existing circumstances].—**wherefore**: hwār'fōr¹; hwēr'fōr². See **O** [For what reason].—**whereof**: hwār'ōv¹; hwēr'ōv² [At or from what].—**wherry**: hwēr'ī¹; hwēr'y² [A light rowboat].—**whet**: hwet¹; hwēt² [To sharpen, as the edge of a tool].—**whether**: hwēth'ar¹; hwēth'ēr² [In case].—**whew**: hwē¹; hwē² [A straw-colored liquid consisting of water and milk-sugar].—**which**: hwīch¹; hwīch² [What particular person or thing].—**whiff**: hwīf¹; hwīf² [A sudden gust of air].—**Whig**: hwīg¹; hwīg² [A former political party].—**while**: hwai¹; hwīl² [During the time that].—**whilom**: hwai'lom¹; hwī'lōm² [At one time].—**whim**: hwīm¹; hwīm² [A capricious fancy].—**whine**: hwoin¹; hwīn² [A plaintive cry, as of an animal].—**whinny**: hwīn'ī¹; hwīn'y² [The call of a horse].—**whip**: hwīp¹; hwīp² [An implement consisting of one or more thongs or cords for the infliction of pain].—**whippoorwill**: hwīp'pūr-wīl¹; hwīp'pōor-wīl² [A bird

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

that sings only at night].—**whir**: hwūr¹; hwīr² [A whizzing sound].—**whirl**: hwūr¹; hwīrl² [To turn around rapidly].—**whisk**: hwisk¹; hwisk² [A little bunch of hay, straw, etc.].—**whiskey, whisky**: hwis'kɪ; hwis'ky² [An alcoholic liquor].—**whist**: hwist¹; hwist² [A game with playing-cards].—**whistle**: hwis'ɪ; hwis'ɪ² [A sharp, shrill sound made with the lips or by blowing through some device].—**white**: hwait¹; hwit² [A color devoid of any tint].—**Whitefield**: hwit'fild¹; hwit'fēld² [Eng. preacher (1714-70)].—**Whitefriars**: hwait'frai'ərz; hwit'fri'ərs² [A district in the City of London].—**whither**: hwit'er¹; hwit'i'er² [To which or what place].—**whiting**: hwait'ɪŋ¹; hwit'ing² [A food-fish].—**whitlow**: hwit'lo¹; hwit'lo² [An inflammatory tumor on the finger].—**Whitney**: hwit'ni¹; hwit'ny² [Am. family name].—**Whitsunday**: hwit'sun'dɪ; hwit'sūn'da². *Standard* (1913) & *W.* hwit'sn-dē¹ [The seventh Sunday after Easter].—**whittle**: hwit'l¹; hwit'l² [To shave (wood) in strips with a knife].—**whiz**: hwiz¹; hwiz² [A sibilant sound with some sonant character, a humming sound between a buzz and a hiss].—**whoa**: hwō¹; hwō² [Stop! stand still! a call by drivers to their horses].

For several other words of this class not listed above see below.

who: hū¹; hō² [Which or what person].

whole: hōl¹; hōl² [Not divided or diminished; all].

[quantity].

wholesale: hōl'sēl¹; hōl'sāl² [The sale of merchandise by the bulk or

wholly: hōl'h¹; hōl'ly² [To a degree that nothing remains to be added].

whooping-cough: hūp'ɪŋ-kōf¹; hōōp'ing-eōf² [An infectious, convulsive cough].

[2. One of the turns of a univalve shell].

whorl: hwūr¹; hwūr². *I. & St.* hwer¹ [1. The fly of a spinning-wheel.

whortleberry: hwūr'tl-ber¹; hwūr'tl-bēr'y². *I.* hwor'tl-ber¹; *St.* hōrt'l-ber¹ [A huckleberry or a bilberry].

why: hwai¹; hwȳ² [For what cause, purpose, or reason?].

wich-hazel: wīch'hē'zɪ¹; wīch'hā'zɪ² [A shrub of the United States and Canada whose bark and dried leaves are used in medicine].

Wichita: wīch'ɪ-tō¹; wīch'ɪ-tā² [City in Kans.].

widow: wid'ō¹; wīd'ō² [A woman whose husband is dead].

Wiesbaden: vīs-bā'den¹; vēs-bā'dēn² [District and city in Prussia].

wife: waif¹; wif². Compare HOUSEWIFE¹ & ² [A married woman].

wigwam: wig'wəm¹; wīg'wam². *C., W., & Wr.* wig'wōm¹; *E., I., St., & Concise Oxford* wig'wam¹ [The lodge or hut of the North-American Indians].

wile: wail¹; wīl² [An act of cunning deception or enticement].

Wilfred: wīl'fred¹; wīl'frēd² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilfrid**†.

Wilhelmina: wīl'hel-mī'nā¹; wīl'hēl-mī'nā² [A feminine personal name].

Wilhelmine†. *F. Guillelmine*: gwi'lyel'mīn¹; gwi'lyēl'mīn²; **Guillelmette**†; *G. Wilhelmine*: vil'hel-mī'nā; vil'hēl-mī'nē; *It. Guglielma*: gū'lyi-el'mō¹; gū'lyi-ēl'mā²; *Sp. Guillelmina*: gwi'lyel-mī'nā; gwi'lyēl-mī'nā².

Wilkes-Barre: wīlks'bar¹; wīlks'bār² [City in Pa.].

Willamette: wīl-lam'et¹; wīl-lam'ēt² [River in N. W. Oregon].

William: wīl'yam¹; wīl'yam² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilhelmina**

(*fem.*). *Dan. G. Sw. Wilhelm*: vil'helm¹; vil'hēlm²; *D. Willem*: vil'en¹; vil'ēm²; *F. Guillaume*: gi'yōm¹; gi'yōm²; *It. Guglielmo*: gū'lyi-el'mō¹; gū'lyi-ēl'mō²; *L. Guliemus*: giū'li-el'mus; giū'li-ēl'mūs; **Guiliemus**: gwi'li-el'mus¹; gwi'li-ēl'mūs²; *Pg. Guilherme*: gwi'l-er'mē¹; gwi'l-er'mē²; *Sp. Guillermo*: gil-er'mō¹; gil-er'mō².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

wily: wai'li¹; wī'ly² [Characterized by wiles].

Wimpffen (de): də vañ'fēñ¹; de vañ'fōñ² [Fr. general (1811-84)].

wind (n.): wind¹ or (*poet.*) waɪnd¹; wɪnd² or (*poet.*) wɪnd². See Introduction, page xi [Air in motion naturally]. [form a coil].

wind (v.): waɪnd¹; wɪnd² [To twist around some central object so as to

windpipe: wind'paɪp¹; wɪnd'pɪp². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) waɪnd'paɪp¹ [The trachea]. [ground shaped by the wind].

windrow: wɪnd'rō¹ or wɪn'rō¹; wɪnd'rō² or wɪn'rō² [A long ridge on the

Windsor: wɪn'zər¹ or wɪnd'zər¹; wɪn'sor² or wɪnd'sor² [Eng. historic market-town: now a parliamentary borough].

winged: wɪŋd¹; wɪŋgd². Sometimes in verse wɪŋ'd¹ [Having wings].

Winifred: wɪn'ɪ-fred¹; wɪn'ɪ-frəd² [A feminine personal name]. **Winefred†;** **Winifrid†;** **Winnie** (dim.). D. **Winfried:** wɪn'frɪt¹; wɪn'frɪt²; F. **Winifred** vɪ'ni'fred¹; vɪ'ni'frəd²; **Geneviève:** ʒen'vyɛv¹; zhə'n'vyev²; L. **Winfreda:** wɪn'frɪdɛɪ; wɪn-frɛ'da²; Sw. **Winfrid:** vɪn'frɪd¹; vɪn'frɪd².

wisdom: wɪz'dəm¹; wɪs'dom² [The state or quality of being wise].

wise: waɪz¹; wɪs² [Possessed of great learning; of keen discernment].

Wisteria: wɪs-tɪ'ri-ə¹; wɪs-tē'ri-ə² [A genus of climbing, flowering shrubs].

witch: wɪch¹; wɪch² [An ugly, malignant old woman supposed to have influence with evil spirits].

Witenagemot: wɪt'e-nə-gɪ-mōt¹; wɪt'ē-na-ge-mōt². *Standard* (1913) & W. wɪt'ə-nə-gɪ-mōt¹; C. & W. wɪt'e-nə-ge-mōt¹; E. wɪt'en-ag-e-mot¹; St. wɪt'en-ag'e-mōt¹ [The parliament or general assembly of the Anglo-Saxon nation].

with (n.): wɪθ¹; wɪθ² [A supple twig]. See WITHE.

with (prep.): wɪθ¹; wɪθ² [In the company of; accompanied by]. So also when the first element of a compound as *within*, *without*, *withstand*.

withe: wɪθ¹; wɪθ², *Standard*, C., W., & W.; E., I., St., & *Concise Oxford* wɪθ¹; Smart (1840) waɪθ¹, frequently heard in southern England [A supple twig].

withers: wɪθ'ərz¹; wɪθ'ɛrs² [The elevated ridge on a horse's back].

withy: wɪθ'ɪ¹ or wɪθ'ɪ¹; wɪθ'y² or wɪθ'y². See WITHE [Made of withes].

Witte: vɪt'ə¹; vɪt'e² [Russ. statesman and diplomat (1849-1915)].

Wittenberg: wɪt'en-bürg¹ or (*Ger.*) vɪt'en-berɪ¹; wɪt'ən-bürg² or (*Ger.*) vɪt'ən-bērɪ² [Prus. town]. [near Johannesburg, Transvaal].

Witwatersrand: vɪt'vā-tərz-rānt¹; vɪt'vā-terz-rānt² [A gold-laden ridge]

wivern, wyvern: wai'vərn¹; wɪ'vɛrn² [A winged dragon].

wizard: wɪz'ərd¹; wɪz'ard² [1. A male witch. 2. A wonder-worker].

wizen: wɪz'n¹; wɪz'n² [I. a. Shrunken and withered. II. v. To shrivel].

Wodehouse: wud'haus¹; wɒd'hous² [English family name].

Woëvre: vūrv'rə¹; vūrv're² [A region in N. E. France].

wold: wōld¹; wōld² [A tract of gently sloping upland].

Wollaston: wul'əs-tən¹; wɒl'as-ton² [Eng. philosophical writer (1724)]. [1724].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whæt, ǎll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Wolseley: wulz'li¹; wɒls'ly² [Brit. general and administrator (1833-1913)].

Wolsey: wul'zi¹; wɒl'sy² [Eng. cardinal and chancellor (1475?-1530)].

woman: wu'mən¹; wɒ'man² [A human being of the female sex, who has attained full growth].

womb: wūm¹; wɒm²—the *b* is silent [The organ in which the young are developed].

wombat: wɒm'bat¹; wɒm'bāt². 1. & St. wūm'bat¹ [An Australian burrow-
[ing marsupial].

women: wim'en¹; wīm'en² [Plural of WOMAN].

wonder: wun'dər¹; wɒn'dēr² [A feeling of surprise mingled with curiosity].

wont: wunt¹ or wɒnt¹; wɒnt² or wɒnt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England. So also with its relative **wonted** [Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit].

won't: wɒnt¹; wɒnt²; *not* wunt¹, a New England provincialism [Will not: a colloquial contraction].

wood: wud¹; wɒd² [The hard substance of a tree cut for use; also, trees
[collectively].

wool: wul¹; wɒl² [The soft hair of sheep or some other allied animal].

Woolsey: wul'si¹; wɒl'sy² [Am. scholar (1801-89)]. Compare WOLSEY.

Woolwich: wul'ich¹ or wul'ij¹; wɒl'ich² or wɒl'ij² [Borough in London
county, Eng.].

Wooster: wūs'tər¹; wōos'tēr² [1. Am. Revolutionary general (1710-77).
[2. City in Ohio].

Worcester: wus'tər¹; wos'tēr² [1. Eng. cathedral city. 2. City in Massa-
chusetts. 3. Am. lexicographer (1784-1865)]. Compare ALCESTER.

Worcestershire: wus'tər-shīr¹; wos'tēr-shīr². See SHIRE [Eng. county].

word, work, world. Pronounce the *o* in these words as *u* in "burn":
wŭrd¹, wŭrd²; wŭrk¹, wŭrk²; wŭrld¹, wŭrld².

worm: wŭrm¹; wŭrm² [A small creeping animal].

Wormeley: wŭrm'h¹; wŭrm'ly² [Am. author (1830-1908)]. [wearing away].

worn: wŕrn¹; wŕrn²; *not* wŕrn¹. See O [Showing the results of use or of
[wearing away].

worse: wŭrs¹; wŭrs² [Physically ill or evil in a greater degree].

worship: wŭr'ship¹; wŭr'ship² [Homage to a deity].

worst: wŭrst¹; wŭrst² [Evil in the highest degree].

worsted: wus'ted¹; wos'téd²; *Wr.* wŭrs'ted¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Walker (1791) wŭr'sted¹; Perry (1777) wurst'ed¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) wus'ted¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) wŭrs'ted¹ [Woolen yarn].

worsted (pp.): wŭrst'ed¹; wŭrst'éd² [Overcome in a contest].

wort: wŭrt¹; wŭrt² [Unfermented infusion of malt].

worth: wŭrth¹; wŭrth² [Having value].

Wŕrth: vurt¹; vŭrt² [Ger. town].

worthy: wŭr'thi¹; wŭr'thy² [Deserving of respect, praise, or honor].

would: wud¹; wud² [Disposed or inclined].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

wound (*n.*): *wünd*¹; *wund*². So also the verb. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wúnd*, of which the *ú* was pronounced as *ou* in *out*, its Late Middle Eng. form was *wounde*, which Chaucer ("Canterbury Tales"—The Knights Tale, l. 1012) rimed with "found" (1393). By Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 913; 1592) it was rimed with "hound," etc.; by Marlowe (transl. of Ovid's "Elegies," ii: 1597) with "bound." Pope in his translation of Homer's "Iliad" (bk. xiii, l. 719: 1715-20) used "found" and "ground" as words with which to rime it.

None of the earlier lexicographers, from Huloet to Fenning (1552-1760), give any indication of the pronunciation of the word, several not even recording it. Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated *waund*¹; but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern dictionaries, *wünd*¹. Nares (1784) noted "This pronunciation is now universally current in conversation," but he condemned it. Walker (1791) in note 315 to his Dictionary, said: "OU. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* and is found in the following words: *croup, group, bouse, soup, through, youth, uncouth*, etc." [A cut, stab, bruise, or other injury done by violence].

wound: *waund*¹; *wound*² [Participle and past tense of *WIND*, *v.*]. The change in the pronunciation of the noun and verb *wound* may perhaps be attributed to a desire to distinguish them from the past tense of the verb *WIND*.

wr. The *w* of this digraph is silent when followed by *r*. See *W*.

wraith: *rēfh*¹; *rāth*² [An apparition of any kind].

wrath: *rafh*¹ or *rēfh*¹; *rāth*² or *rath*². See *ASK. C., W., & Wr. rāfh*¹; *E., I., St., & Concise Oxford rēfh*¹. British usage varies, and while *rēfh*¹ is heard in London and southern England, *rāth*¹ in Berkshire and the Isle of Wight, *rath*¹ is common in the northwest. Formerly *rēfh*¹ was standard in Great Britain, and was indicated as such by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797); but Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844) noted *rath*¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828) *rāth*¹; Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *rēth*¹; Smart (1840) *rafh*¹ [Profound indignation].

wreak: *rik*¹; *rēk*² [To execute with anger or for a revenge].

wreath: *riṭh*¹; *rēth*². *I. riṭh*¹, indicated also by Perry [A twisted band of leaves or flowers].—**wreathe**: *riṭh*¹; *rēth*² [To form into a twisted circular or spiral band].—**wreaths**: *riṭh*²; *rēth*². The pronunciation *riṭh*¹ is also frequently heard.

wreck, wren, wrench, wrest: In these words the *w* is silent: *rek*¹, *rēk*²; *ren*¹, *rēn*²; *renḥ*¹, *rēnḥ*²; *rest*¹, *rēst*². See *W*.

wrestle: *res*¹/₁; *rēs*²/₂—the *t* is silent. See *LISTEN, TRESTLE*. Avoid *ras*¹ as dialectal [To contend as two opponents striving to bring each other to earth].

wretch: *reḥ*¹; *rēḥ*² [A base, contemptible, or vile person].

wriggle: *rig*¹/₁; *riḡ*²/₂ [To twist the body with quick, slight motions].

Wright: *roit*¹; *rit*² [Eng. and Am. family name].

wring: *riṅ*¹; *riṅḡ*² [To compress by twisting].

[clothes].

wringer: *riṅ'ər*¹; *riṅḡ'ēr*² [A contrivance used to press water out of

wrinkle: *riṅ'kl*¹; *riṅḡ'kl*² [A crease in an otherwise smooth surface, as of cloth].

wrist: *rist*¹; *rist*² [That part of the arm that adjoins the hand].

wristband: *rist'band*¹ or (*colloq.*) *riz'band*¹; *rist'bānd*² or (*colloq.*) *riḡ'band*²—the latter is more frequently heard [The band of the sleeve].

writing: *rait'riṅ*¹; *rit'riṅḡ*²; *not* *rai'tin*¹. See *Introductory*, pages xix-xx. [Letters or characters traced or inscribed as on paper].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

wrong: rɒŋ¹; rɒŋɡ² [Contrary to the moral law; not right].

wroth: rɒθ¹ or rɒʃh¹; rɒθ² or rɒʃh². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicate the first; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second. Enfield (1807) and *Concise Oxford* (1911) rɒʃh¹. Compare WRATH. [Excited by wrath].

Wrottesley: rɒts'h¹; rɒts'ly² [Eng. astronomer (1798-1867)].

Wundt: vunt¹; vunt² [Ger. psychologist (1832-)].

Wu Ting Fang: wū tɪŋ fāŋ¹; wu tɪŋ fāŋɡ² [Chin. diplomat (1841-)].

Wyandot, Wyandotte: wai'an-det¹; wɪ'an-dɒt² [Amerind tribe].

Wycherley: wɪch'ər-lɪ¹; wɪch'ər-ly² [Eng. dramatist (1640?-1716)].

Wyclif: wɪk'hɪ¹; wɪe'li² [Eng. reformer (1335-84); translated the Bible].

Wynne: win¹; wɪn² [Eng. & Am. family name]. [of the United States].

Wyoming: wai-ō'mɪŋ¹ or wai'o-mɪŋ¹; wɪ-ō'mɪŋɡ² or wɪ'o-mɪŋɡ² [A State]

Wyse: vɪz¹; vɪz² [Fr. engineer (1844-1909)].

Wyse: wai¹; wɪz² [Ir. politician and author (1791-1862)].

Wyss: vis¹; vɪs² [Swiss author (1781-1830)]. [dence (1726-1806)].

Wythe: wɪθ¹; wɪθ² [Am. jurist; signer of the Declaration of Independence].

Wykeham: wɪk'am¹; wɪk'am² [Eng. bishop and statesman (1324-1404)].

X

x: eks¹; ɛks². In this book the sounds of the letter *x* are indicated by gz¹; ɛz², as egz-akt¹; ɛgz-ækt² (*exact*); ks¹; ks², as eks'træ¹; ɛks'træ² (*extra*), and z¹; z², as zürks'iz¹; zërks'ɛs² (*Xerxes*). Before unaccented *i*, as in *anxious, noxious*, *x* is pronounced as ksh (aŋk'shʊs¹; æŋk'shʊs²; nek'shʊs¹; nɒk'shʊs²), and before *u*, as in *flexure* (flek'shʊr¹; fɛk'shʊr²). When final it is sometimes heard as in *box* (bɒks¹; bɒks²), and sometimes silent, as in *billet-doux* (bɪl'ɛ-dʊ¹; bɪl'ɛ-dʊ²). In Spanish and Spanish-American proper names *x* becomes *h*. See the next word.

Xabari: ha-bu'ri¹; hä-bä'rē² [S.=Am. river between Brazil and Peru].

Xalisco: ha-lis'ko¹; hä-lis'eo² [Mex. state].

Xanadu: zan'ə-dū¹; zǎn'a-dy² [An imaginary city in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"].

xanthin: zan'thi-in¹; zǎn'thē-in² [The yellow coloring-matter of flowers].

Xanthian: zan'thi-ən¹; zǎn'thi-an² [Relating to Xanthus].

Xanthicus: zan'thi-kus¹; zǎn'thi-ɛs² [Apocrypha].

xanthin, xanthine: zan'thin, -ʃhɪn or -ʃhɪn¹; zǎn'thin, -thin or -thɪn² [A white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions].

xanthinin, xanthinine: zan'thi-nin, -nin or -nɪn¹; zǎn'thi-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn² [A white crystalline compound resembling urea].

Xanthus: zan'thus¹; zǎn'thūs² [Gr. historian (650 B. C.-)].

Xantippe: zan'tɪp'ɪ¹; zǎn'tɪp'e² [Wife of Socrates: the proverbial shrew]. Spelt also **Xanthippe:** zan'tɪp'or -ʃhɪp'h¹; zǎn'tɪp'or -thɪp'e².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Xavier: zav'1-ar¹ or (Sp.) ha-vyer'¹; zäv'i-ēr² or (Sp.) hä-vyēr'² [Sp. Jesuit missionary (1506-52); joint founder with Loyola of the Society of Jesus].

xebec: zī'bek¹; zē'bēe² [A small three-masted sailing vessel].

Xenia: zī'ni-a¹; zē'ni-a² [City in Ohio].

[among the ancient Greeks].

xenial: zī'ni-al¹ or zen'1-al¹; zē'ni-al² or zēn'i-al² [Relating to hospitality]

xenium: zī'ni-um¹ or zen'1-um¹; zē'ni-üm² or zēn'i-üm² [In classic antiquity, a delicacy or dainty exchanged as a pledge of friendship].

Xenocles: zen'o-kliz¹; zēn'o-elēs² [Athenian tragic poet (circa 415 B. C.)].

Xenocrates: zi-nek'rā-tiz¹; ze-nōe'ra-tēs² [Gr. philosopher (396-314 B. C.)].

Xenophanes: zi-nef'a-niz¹; ze-nōf'a-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (circa 530 B. C.)].

Xenophon: zen'o-fen¹; zēn'o-fōn² [Gr. historian and soldier (435-355 B. C.)].

Xeres (de): dē hē'rēs¹; dē hē'res² [Sp. historian (1505-70)]. See JEREZ.

xerophagy: zi-ref'a-jī¹; ze-rōf'a-gy² [The eating of dry food].

Ximenes¹: zī'mā-nēz¹; zī'me-nēs² [Fr. dramatist (1726-1817)].

Ximenes²: hī-mē-nez¹; hē-mē-nēs² [Sp. cardinal & historian (1170-1247)].

xiphoid: zif'oid¹; zīf'oid². *W.* & *Wr.* indicate zai'foid¹ as a secondary usage which none of the other modern dictionaries allow [Shaped like a sword].

Xorullo: ho-rū'lyo¹; ho-ru'lyo² [Same as JORULLO].

xylograph: zai'lo-graf¹; zȳ'lo-ğrāf² [An engraving on wood or an impression from it].—**xylography:** zai-leg'rā-fi¹; zȳ-lōğ'ra-fy² [Wood-engraving].—**xylographer:** zai-leg'rā-fēr¹; zȳ-lōğ'ra-fēr² [One skilled in xylography].—**xylographic:** zai'lo-graf'ik¹; zȳ'lo-ğrāf'ie² [Relating to xylography].

xyloidin: zai'loi-din¹; zȳ'lōi-dīn² [An explosive substance].

xlometer: zai-lēm'1-tēr¹; zȳ-lōm'e-tēr² [An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of wood].

xylophone: zai'lo-fōn¹; zȳ'lo-fōn² [A musical instrument].

xyst: zist¹; zyst² [In classic antiquity, a covered portico or hall used by athletes for their exercises].

xyster: zis'tēr¹; zȳs'tēr² [An instrument for scraping bones].

Y

y: woi¹; wȳ². In this book the letter *y* is used in Key 1 as a consonant to indicate the sound heard in *yet*. In Key 2 it is used, when initial, for the same sound, and elsewhere as a vowel exactly like *i*. See Introductory, pages xxx and xxxi. Some persons inject a *y* sound in certain words (see CARD; GUARD)—an absurdity, attributed to the stage, which has been handed down to us, but which Nares condemned as a "monster of pronunciation" as long ago as 1784. There are persons to-day who persist in the practise.

yacht: yet¹; yat²; *not* yēt¹ as Buchanan (1766), *nor* yat¹ as Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807). Note that in this word and its relatives **yacht'ing**, **yachts'man**, the digraph *ch* is silent [A steam or sailing vessel for private use].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = sle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Yahoo: yā'hul; yā'hōō² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of the most degraded and vicious of human brutes].

Yalu: yā'lū¹; yā'lu² [A river between Manchuria and Chosen].

Yangtze: yāŋ'tsē¹; yāŋ'tsē² [River in Tibet and central China].

Yang-tse-Kiang: yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ¹; yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ² [Same as YANGTZE].

yank, Yankee, yap. Pronounce the *a* in these words as *a* in "at": yaŋk¹, yāŋk²; yaŋ'kī¹, yāŋ'ke²; yap¹, yāp².

yapok: yā-pōk¹; ya-pōk², *Standard & W.; C. & W.* yap'ək¹; *E.* yā'pek¹; *I.* yap'ek¹ [The S.-Am. water opossum].

Yaqui: yā'kī¹; yā'kī² [Amerind tribe of Mexico].

yataghan [Turk.]: yat'ə-gan¹; yāt'a-gān² [A Turkish sword or simitar].

Yates: yēts¹; yāts² [Eng. and Am. family name].

yaupon [Amerind]: yē'pən¹; yā'pōn² [An evergreen shrub of the holly family].

yaw, yawl, yawn, yaws. Pronounce the digraph *aw* in these words as *o* in "nor" or *a* in "all": yō¹, yā²; yē¹, yā²; yōn¹, yān²; yēs¹, yās².

ycleped, yclept: ɪ-klept¹; y-elēpt² [Called; named].

yea: yē¹; yā². By Perry (1777) it was noted yā¹, thus the *ea* was indicated to have the sound of *e* in "there," or of *a* in "fare"; Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791) yī¹. Compare *yes* [Yes: used to express affirmation or assent].

yeast: yīst¹; yēst². By Johnson (1755), Barclay (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) spelt *yeat*, and the *e* pronounced as *e* in "met." By Barclay (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) yist¹; Kenrick (1773) spelt the word *yest* and pronounced it yist¹. Shakespeare spelt the word *yest* ("The Winter's Tale" act iii, sc. 3) [A yellow substance used to induce fermentation].

Yeats: yēts¹ or yīts¹; yāts² or yēts² [1. Ir. artist (1839-). 2. Ir. poet and novelist (1865-)].

yelk: yelk¹; yēlk² [The yolk of an egg].

This word is often written *yelk* and *yolk*. *Yelk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker, and Webster; *yolk* by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart. "It is commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*."—JOHNSON.

JOSEPH WORCESTER *Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [1859.]

Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) spelt the word *yelk* and *yolk* and pronounced each as spelt. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) *yelk*, pronounced yōk¹.

yellow: yel'o¹; yē'o²; *not* yal'al¹ *nor* yel'er¹ [The color of the spectrum between green and orange similar to that of gold and brass].

In Queen Anne's time (1702-1714) the word was pronounced as if written *yellow* and riming with *tallow*, and was so indicated by Fry, Jones, Sheridan, Nares, and Scott.

yeoman: yō'mən¹; yō'man². The word was pronounced yem'an¹ by Buchanan (1757-66), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1798); yūm'an¹ by Kenrick (1773), and yī'mən¹ by Elphinston (1786) and Jones (1798) [1. One who cultivates the soil. 2. (U. S.) A petty officer in charge of stores. 3. (Eng.) One of a special guard of the royal household, etc.].

Yerburgh: yār'bər-o¹; yār'bor-o² [Eng. family name].

Yerkes: yūr'kīz¹; yēr'keş² [Am. capitalist (1837-1905)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

yes: yes¹; yēs²; *not* yā¹, or yē¹, or yep¹; nor any one of many other corruptions common in America, that range from yis¹ to yŭh¹. See quotation.

Altho yis¹ was the pronunciation indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), and Walker described it as "the best and most established usage," Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers record yes¹, and Jameson remarked, "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day [1827], even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word *yes*, yis¹." [As you say; quite so: a word affirming consent]. See *Introductory*, page xii.

The abject *Yeh-eh* (the ugliness of the drawl is not easy to represent), which usurps the place of that interesting vocable, makes its nearest approach to deviating into the decency of a final consonant when it becomes a still more questionable *Yeh-ep*.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

yesterday: yes'tar-dī¹; yēs'tēr-dy²; *not* yis'tar-dē¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) [The day preceding to-day]. Compare MONDAY.

yet: yet¹; yēt²; *not* yit¹ [In addition; besides; further; still].

yew: yū¹; yŭ² [An evergreen European tree or its wood].

Ygdrasil: ig'dra-sil¹; yġ'dra-sīl² [In Norse myth, the world-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell]. [ment].

yield: yild¹; yēld² [The amount that is returned as from labor or invest-]

ylang-ylang: i-lāŋ'-i-lāŋ'¹; y-lāŋ'-y-lāŋ'² [Same as IHLANG=IHLANG].

yoga [Sans.]: yō'gā¹; yō'gā² [A religious meditation on the Supreme Being; or (Y-) the system of ascetic philosophy by which such meditation is inculcated].—

yogi [Sans.]: yō'gī¹; yō'gī² [A follower of the Yoga philosophy].—**Yogism:** yō'-gizm¹; yō'gizm² [The doctrines of the Yoga].

Yolande: yo-lan'dī¹; yo-lān'dē² [A feminine personal name].

yolk: yōk¹; yōk²—the *l* is now silent but was indicated pronounced by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828), who gave yolk¹. Compare YELK [The yellow portion of an egg].

[Atonement of the Jews].

Yom Kippur: yem kip'ur¹ or kī-pŭr'¹; yōm kip'ur² or kī-pŭr'² [The Day of]

Yonge: yun¹; yōng² [Eng. family name].

[King of Denmark].

Yorick: yer'ik¹; yōr'ik² [In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the jester to the]

Yorkshire: yōrk'shīr¹; yōrk'shīr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Yosemite: yo-sem'i-tī¹; yo-sēm'i-tē² [A national reservation in California].

you: yū¹; yō² (*emphatic*); yu¹; yō² (*unemphatic*). Compare WOUND (*n.*) [The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed].

Youghiogheny: yek'o-gē'nī¹; yōk'o-gē'ny² [River in W., Va., Md., & Pa.].

young: yun¹; yŭng² [Being in the early period of life].

your: yūr¹, yŭr² (*emphatic*); yur¹, yŭr² (*unemphatic*) [Belonging to you].

yourself: yur-self'¹; yŭr-sēlf'² [You: often intensive or emphatic].

youth: yūth¹; yŭth² [1. The period when one is young. 2. A young man who has not attained his majority].

youths: yūths¹ or yŭthz¹; yŭths² or yŭthsz² [Plural of YOUTH].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ăl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ypres: i'pr¹; y'pr² [Belg. town].

Ypsilanti: ip'si-lan'ti¹; yp'si-län'ti² [City in Mich.].

Ysaye: i-zä'yä¹; y-šä'ye² [Belg. violinist (1858-)].

Yser: i'zär¹; y'sër² [River in Belgium].

Yssel: i'sel¹; y'sël² [One of several rivers in the Netherlands].

yu. This digraph is used to indicate common initial u (yu, as in "unite"
yu-nait¹; yu-nit²).

Yucatan: yū'ka-tan¹; yu'ea-tän² [A peninsula and state in S. Mexico].

Yule: yūl¹; yul² [Christmas time or the feast celebrating it].—**Yuletide:**
yūl'toid¹; yul'tid² [Christmas time, Dec. 25, celebrated as the anniversary of the
birth of Christ]. [personal name].

Yves: iv¹; yv² [Fr. monk and jurist (1253-1303): used also as a masculine
personal name].

Yvetot: iv'tō¹; yv'tō² [Fr. town].

Yvon: i'vōn¹; y'vōn² [Fr. painter of historic scenes (1817-93)].

Yvonne: i'vōn¹; y'vōn² [A feminine personal name].

Yzeure: i'zūr¹; y'zūr² [Fr. town].

Z

z: zī¹; zē². In British usage zed¹, zēd², formerly izzard. It is the sign of a hissing or buzzing consonant, beginning a syllable, as in *zealous*, or closing a syllable, as in *buzz*. In this book it is used to indicate its own sound and that of s sounding as z, as in *zone*, *rose*. A modified form (3) is used to indicate a voiced sh, as in *azure*. See Introductory, pages xxx, xxxi, and compare S. In *rendezvous* the z is silent in English.

Zaanaim: zē'ə-nē'im¹; za'a-nā'im² [Bible].—**Zaanan:** zē'ə-nan¹; zā'a-nān² [Bible].—**Zaanannim:** zē'ə-nan'im¹; zā'a-nān'im² [Bible].—**Zaavan:** zē'ə-van¹; zā'a-vān² [Bible].—**Zabad:** zē'bad¹; zā'bād² [Bible].—**Zabadaias:** zab'ə-dē-yas¹; zāb'a-dā-yas² [Apocrypha].—**Zabadeas:** zab'ə-dē'as¹; zāb'a-dē'as² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zabadia:** zab'ə-dai'as¹; zāb'a-dī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zabdiel:** zab'di-el¹; zāb'dūd² [Bible].—**Zabina:** zə-bai'nas¹; za-bī'na² [Douai Bible].—**Zabud:** zē'bud¹; zā'būd² [Bible].—**Zabulon:** zab'yū-lon¹; zāb'yū-lōn² [Bible].

Zaccai: zak'i-ai¹; zāe'a-i² [Bible].—**Zacchæus:** za-kī'us¹; zā-e'ūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zachée:** zā'shē¹; zā'che²; It. **Zacheo:** dza-kē'o¹; dzā-e'e'o².—**Zacchur, Zaccur:** zak'ur¹; zāe'ūr² [Bible].—**Zachai:** zak'i-ai¹; zāe'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Zacharia:** zak'ə-rai'as¹; zāe'a-rī'as² [Douai Bible].

Zachariah: zak'ə-rai'ā¹; zāe'a-rī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Zach'a-ryt.** Dan. D. Sw. **Zacharias:** zā'ka-rī'as¹; zā'cā-rī'as²; F. **Zacharie:** zā'kā-rī'as¹; zā'cā-rē'as²; G. **Zacharias:** tsān'a-rī'as¹; tsān'ā-rī'as²; It. **Zaccaria:** dzāk'ka-rī'as¹; dzāe'cā-rī'as²; L. **Zacharias:** zak'ə-rai'as¹; zāe'a-rī'as²; Sp. **Zacarias:** thā'ka-rī'as¹; thā'cā-rī'as².—**Zacharias:** zak'ə-rai'as¹; zāe'a-rī'as² [Bible].—**Zachary:** zak'ə-rī'as¹; zāe'a-ry² [Apocrypha].—**Zacher:** zē'kār¹; zā'eēr² [Bible].—**Zacheus:** zə-kī'us¹; zā-e'ūs² [Douai Bible]. [planet Jupiter].

Zadkiel: zad'ki-el¹; zād'ki-ēl² [In Jewish antiquities, the angel of the

Zadok: zē'dok¹; zā'dōk² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zadoc:** zā'dōk¹; zā'dōe²; L. **Zadocus:** za-dō'kus¹; za-dō'eūs².—**Zaham:** zē'ham¹; zā'hām² [Bible].—**Zair:** zē'ir¹; zā'ir² [Bible].—**Zalaph:** zē'laf¹; zā'lāf² [Bible].—**Zalmon:**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs,

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

zal'mən¹; zāl'mon² [Bible].—**Zalmonah**: zal-mō'nā¹; zāl-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Zal-munna**: zal-mun'a¹; zāl-mūn'a² [Bible].

Zama: zē'mā¹; zā'mā² [Ancient town in Numidia, N. Africa, where Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, 202 B. C.].

Zamacois: thū'ma-kō'is¹; thā'mā-eō'is² [Sp. painter (1842-71)].

Zambezi: zam-bī'zī¹ or zam-bē'zī¹; zām-bē'zī² or zām-be'zī². The first is the common English pronunciation [River in Africa].

Zambis: zam'bis¹; zām'bis² [Apocrypha].—**Zambri**: zam'brai¹; zām'brī² [Apocrypha].—**Zamira**: zə-mai'rə¹; za-mi'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Zamzummim**: zam-zum'im¹; zām-zūm'im² [Bible].

Zangwill: zaŋ'wil¹; zäng'wīl² [Eng. novelist (1864-)].

Zanoa: zə-nō'a¹; za-nō'a² [Douai Bible].—**Zanoah**: zə-nō'ā¹; za-nō'ā² [Bible].—**Zanoe**: zə-nō'e¹; za-nō'ē² [Douai Bible].

Zante: zān'tē¹; zān'tē² [Gr. province and island of the Ionian group].

zany: zē'nī¹; zā'ny². Jameson (1825) & Knowles (1835) zan'nī [A buffoon].

Zaphenath-paneah: zaf'i-nath-pə-nī'ā¹; zāf'e-nāth-pa-nē'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zaphnath-paaneah**, **Zaphnath Paaneah**: zaf'nath-pē'a-nī'ā¹; zāf'e-nāth-pā'a-nē'ā² [Bible].—**Zaphon**: zē'fən¹; zā'fōn² [Bible].—**Zara**: zē'ra¹ or zō'ra¹; zā'ra² or zā'rā² [Bible].—**Zaraces**: zar'a-siz¹; zār'a-ēs² [Apocrypha].—**Zarah**: zē'rā¹ or zā'rā¹; zā'rā² or zā'rā² [Bible].—**Zarahi**: zar'a-hai¹; zār'a-hī² [Douai Bible].—**Zarahas**: zar'a-hai'as¹; zār'a-hī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zaral**: zē'ri-ai¹ or zē'rai¹; zā'ra-i² or zā'ri² [Douai Bible].—**Zaralas**: za-rai'as¹ or zə-rē'as¹; za-ri'as² or za-rā'as² [Apocrypha].—**Zarakes**: zar'a-kiz¹; zār'a-kēs² [Apocrypha].

Zarate: thə-rā'tē¹; thā-rā'tē² [Sp. historian (1493?-1558?)].

[ASTER].

Zarathustra: zā'rə-thūs'trā¹; zā'ra-thūs'trā² [Iranian form of Gr. ZORO-]

Zardeus: zar-dī'us¹; zār-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Zareah**: zē'ri-ā¹; zā're-ā² [Bible].—**Zareathites**: zē'ri-afh-oits¹; zā're-āth-its² [Bible].—**Zared**: zē're-dī¹; zā'rē-dē² [Bible].—**Zarephath**: zar'i-fath¹; zār'e-fāth² [Bible].—**Zaretan**: zar'i-tan¹; zār'e-tān² [Bible].—**Zarethan**: zar'i-ghan¹; zār'e-thān² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zareth-shahar**, **Zareth Shahar**: zē'reth-shē'har¹; zā'rēth-shā'hār² [Bible].—**Zarhites**: zār'haits¹; zār'hits² [Bible].—**Zartanah**: zar-te'nā¹ or zār'tē-nā¹; zār-tā'nā² or zār'tā-nā² [Bible].—**Zartan**: zār'tan¹; zār'than² [Bible].—**Zathoe**: za-thō'i¹ or zath'o-i¹; za-thō'ē² or zāth'o-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Zathoes**: za-thō'iz¹; za-thō'ēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zatthu**: zat'hū¹; zāt'thū² [Bible].—**Zattu**: zat'yū¹; zāt'yū² [Bible].

Zauberflöte [Ger.]: tsau'bər-flū'tə¹; tsou'bər-flū'tē² ["The Magic Flute," an opera by Mozart].

Zavan: zē'vān¹; zā'vān² [Bible].

zayat [Burmese]: zā'yat¹; zā'yāt² [A caravansary for travelers].

Zaza: zē'zā¹; zā'zā². Cheyne zā'za¹ [Bible].

zeal: zīl¹; zēl² [Intense but disinterested devotion to a cause or person].—**zealot**: zel'ot¹; zēl'ot². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780) *zealot*, which, by analogy with the marking of *zebra*, indicates *zi'lot* [One who is ardently devoted to a person or cause].—**zealous**: zel'us¹; zēl'ūs²; *not* zi'lus¹. W. & W. zel'us¹. By Ash (1775) and Marriott (1780) *zealous*.

Zebadiah: zeb'a-dai'ā¹; zēb'a-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Zebah**: zī'bā¹; zē'bā² [Bible].—**Zebalm**: zi-bē'im¹; ze-bā'im² [Bible].—**Zebedee**: zeb'i-dī¹; zēb'e-dē² [Bible].—**Zebedei**: zeb'i-dai'ā¹; zēb'e-dē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zebedia**: zeb'i-dai'ā¹; zēb'e-dē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zebec**: zeb'i-ī¹; zēb'e-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Zebida**: zeb'i-dā¹ or

2: ärt, äpe, ät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʈhɪn, ʈhɪs.

zɪ-baɪ'daɪ; zɛb'i-daɪ or ze-bɪ'daɪ [Douai Bible].—**Zebidah**: zeb'i-dāɪ; zɛb'i-dāɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zebina**: zɪ-baɪ'naɪ; ze-bɪ'naɪ [Bible].—**Zeboim**: zɪ-beɪ'mɪ; ze-bɔɪ'mɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeboim**: zɪ-bɔɪ'mɪ; ze-bɔɪ'mɪ [Bible].

zebra: zɪ'bræɪ; zɛ'bræɪ; not zeb'ræɪ as sometimes heard in England [An African ass-like quadruped with a striped body and legs]. [burro dam].

zebrass: zɪ'brasɪ; zɛ'bræsɪ; not zeb'rasɪ [The offspring of a zebra sire and a zebra dam].

zebrine: zɪ'brɪnɪ; zɛ'brɪnɪ, *Standard & C.*; *E., I., St., & W.* zɪ'brɪnɪ [Resembling a zebra]. [sire and a mare].

zebrule: zɪ'brʊlɪ; zɛ'brʊlɪ [A hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a zebra sire and a zebra dam].

zebu: zɪ'biʊɪ; zɛ'biʊɪ [The Indian ox].

Zebu: zɪ'biʊɪ; zɛ'biʊɪ [Same as Cebu].

Zebudah: zɪ-biʊ'daɪ; ze-biʊ'daɪ [Bible].—**Zebul**: zɪ'bulɪ; zɛ'bʊlɪ [Bible].—**Zebulon**: zɛb'yʊ-lʊnɪ; zɛb'yʊ-lʊnɪ [Bible].—**Zebulonite**: zɛb'yʊ-lʊn-ɪtɪ; zɛb'yʊ-lʊn-ɪtɪ [Bible].—**Zechariah**: zek'ə-raɪ'ɑɪ; zɛe'a-rɪ'ɑɪ [Bible and masculine personal name].

Zechonius: zɪ-kō'nʊ-sɪ; ze-eō'nɪ-ʊsɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zechrius**: zek'rɪ-ʊsɪ; zɛe'rɪ-ʊsɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zedad**: zɪ'dadɪ; zɛ'dædɪ [Bible].—**Zedechias**: zed'ɪ-kai'æsɪ; zɛd'e-eɪ'æsɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zedekiah**: zed'ɪ-kai'ɑɪ; zɛd'e-eɪ'ɑɪ [Bible].—**Zeeb**: zɪ'ebɪ; zɛ'ɛbɪ [Bible].

Zeebrugge: zɛ'brʊg'əɪ; zɛ'brʊg'eɪ [Belg. seaport].

zeitgeist: tsɛɪ'gaɪstɪ; tsɛɪ'gɪstɪ [The spirit of the time].

Zela: zɪ'læɪ; zɛ'læɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zelah**: zɪ'lāɪ; zɛ'lāɪ [Bible].—**Zelex**: zɪ'lekɪ; zɛ'lekɪ [Bible].—**Zelopheah**: zɪ-lō'fi-hadɪ; ze-lō'fe-hædɪ [Bible].—**Zelotes**: zɪ-lō'tɪzɪ; ze-lō'tɪzɪ [Bible].—**Zelzah**: zel'zāɪ; zɛl'zāɪ [Bible].—**Zemaraim**: zem'ə-ræɪ'mɪ; zɛm'ə-rāɪ'mɪ [Bible].—**Zemartite**: zem'ə-raɪ'tɪ; zɛm'ə-rɪ'tɪ [Bible].

zemindar, zamindar: zə-mɪn-dār'ɪ; ze-mɪn-dār'ɪ, *Standard & W.*; *C.* zem'in-dārɪ; *E., I., & W.* zem'in-dār'ɪ; *St.* zem'in-dār'ɪ. [A native landholder in British India].

Zemira: zɪ-mai'ræɪ; ze-mɪ'raɪ [Bible].—**Zemtrah**: zɪ-mai'rāɪ; ze-mɪ'rāɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zenan**: zɪ'nanɪ; zɛ'nanɪ [Bible]. [women in a home].

zenana: zə-nā'næɪ; ze-nā'naɪ [In India, the apartments set aside for the women in a home].

Zenas: zɪ'næsɪ; zɛ'nasɪ [Bible and masculine personal name].

zenith: zɪ'nɪθɪ, *Standard, C., I., W., & W., or zen'ɪθɪ, E., St., & Concise Oxford*; zɛ'nɪθɪ or zɛn'ɪθɪ. Ry Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) zen'nɪθɪ; but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797) zɪ'nɪθɪ [The point in the celestial sphere situated directly overhead].

Zeno: zɪ'noɪ; zɛ'noɪ [Gr. philosopher (342?-270? B. C.)].

Zenobia: zɪ-nō'bi-əɪ; ze-nō'bi-əɪ [A feminine personal name]. **F. Zénobie**: zɛ'nō'bi-əɪ; zɛ'nō'beɪ; *It. Zenobia*: dzɛ-nō'bi-əɪ; dzɛ-nō'bi-əɪ.

Zephaniah: zɛf'ə-naɪ'ɑɪ; zɛf'a-nɪ'ɑɪ [Bible name].—**Zephath**: zɪ'fæθɪ; zɛ'fæθɪ [Bible].—**Zephathah**: zɛf'ə-thāɪ; zɛf'a-thāɪ [Bible].—**Zephi**: zɪ'faiɪ; zɛ'faiɪ [Bible].—**Zepho**: zɪ'foɪ; zɛ'foɪ [Bible].—**Zephon**: zɪ'fɔnɪ; zɛ'fɔnɪ [Bible].—**Zephrona**: zɪ-frō'næɪ; ze-frō'naɪ [Douai Bible].

zephyr: zɛf'ərɪ; zɛf'ɪrɪ [The west wind].

Zephyrus: zɛf'ɪ-rʊsɪ; zɛf'y-rʊsɪ [In myth, the west wind personified as the mildest and gentlest of all woodland deities].

2: wɔlf, dɔʃ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʈhɪn, ʈhɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **gr̥ēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Zeppelin: tsep"ä-lin'¹; tsëp"e-lin'². Frequently heard in the United States zep"ä-lin¹ and even zep"lin¹ [Ger. general; inventor of dirigible airship (1838-)].

Zer: zür'¹; zër'² [Bible].—**Zerah**: zī'rā'¹; zē'ra'² [Bible].—**Zerahlah**: zer"-ä-hai'¹; zër"a-hi'² [Bible].—**Zered**: zī'red¹; zē'rēd² [Bible].—**Zereda**: zer'i-dā'¹ or zī-rī'dā'¹; zēr'e-dā'² or zē-rē'dā'² [Bible].—**Zeredath**: zer'i-dē'tha¹; zēr'e-dā'tha² [Bible].—**Zereth**: zer'i-rath¹ or zī-rī'rath¹; zēr'e-rāth² or zē-rē'rāth² [Bible].—**Zeresh**: zī'resh¹; zēr'ēsh² [Bible].—**Zereth**: zī'reth¹; zēr'ēth² [Bible].—**Zeri**: zī'rai¹; zēr'ri² [Bible].

Zermatt: zer"mat'¹ or tser"māt'¹; zër"māt'² or tsër"māt'² [Swiss mountain resort].

Zeror: zī'rör'¹; zēr'rör'² [Bible].—**Zeruah**: zī-rū'ā'¹; ze-ry'ā'² [Bible].—**Zerubbabel**: ze-rub'ä-bel¹; zē-rüb'ä-bēl² [Bible].—**Zeruiah**: zer"yu-ai'¹ or zī-rū'yā¹; zēr"yu-ā'² or ze-ry'ā'² [Bible].—**Zetham**: zī'tham¹; zē'tham² [Bible].—**Zethan**: zī'than¹; zē'than² [Bible].—**Zethar**: zī'thar¹; zē'thar² [Bible].

Zetes: zī'tiz¹; zē'tēs² [In myth, one of the sons of Boreas and an Argonaut].

Zethua: zī-thiū'ā¹; ze-thū'ā² [Douai Bible].

[of Amphion].

Zethus: zī'thus¹; zē'thūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and the brother

zeugma: ziüg'mā¹; züg'mā² [In grammar, a figure in which an adjective or verb modifies or governs two nouns; as "Love overcame poverty; loyalty, temptation; and devotion, selfishness"].

[Greeks].

Zeus: ziūs¹; zūs²; *not* zī'ūs¹, *nor* zūs¹ [In myth, the supreme deity of the

Zeuss: tseis¹; tsöis² [Ger. philologist (1806-56)].

Zeuxis: ziüks'is¹; züks'is² [Gr. painter (450?-396?)].

zh: This digraph, used in Key 2, is indicated by 3 in Key 1. It is assumed in analogy with sh, for the elementary sonant corresponding with the sh. It is the sound of sz (=zy) in *-sion* after an accented vowel, as in *occasion*, *vision*, etc., and of the sz (=zy) implied in *su* as in *composure* (=kem-pō'zyur¹, kem-pō'zur¹; cöm-pō'-zhur², *pleasure*, etc., *casual*, etc. See Introductory, page xxx.

Zia: zai'ä¹; zī'ä² [Bible].—**Zibeon**: zib'ä-an¹; zīb'e-on² [Bible].—**Zibia**: zib'ä-ä¹; zīb'ä-ä² [Bible].—**Zibiah**: zib'ä-ä¹; zīb'ä-ä² [Bible].—**Zichri**: zik'rai¹; zē'rī² [Bible].—**Ziddim**: zid'im¹; zīd'im² [Bible].—**Ziddikjah**: zid-kai'jā¹; zīd-kī'jā² [Bible].—**Zidon**: zai'den¹; zī'don² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zidonians**: zai-dō'n-anz¹; zī-dō'n-ans² [Bible].

Ziem: zim¹; zēm² [Fr. painter (1821-1911)].

Zif: zif¹; zīf² [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

Ziha: zī'hā¹; zī'hā² [Bible].—**Ziklag**: zik'lag¹; zīk'lāg² [Bible].—**Zillah**: zil'ä¹; zil'ä² [Bible].—**Zillethai**: zil'ä-thai¹; zil'e-thi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zilpah**: zil-pā¹; zil'pā² [Bible].—**Zilthai**: zil'hai¹ or zil'thu-ai¹; zil'thi² or zil'tha-i² [Bible].—**Zimmah**: zim'ä¹; zīm'ä² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zimran**: zim'ran¹; zīm'rān² [Bible].—**Zimri**: zim'rai¹; zīm'ri² [Bible].—**Zin**: zin¹; zīn² [Bible].—**Zina**: zai'nä¹; zī'na² [Bible].

zinc: zīnk¹; zīne² [A bluish-white metallic element].—**zinctc**: zīnk'ik¹; zīne'ic² [Relating to, or derived from zinc].

Zion: zai'on¹; zī'on² [Bible].—**Zlor**: zai'er¹; zī'ör² [Bible].—**Ziph**: zif¹; zīf² [Bible].—**Ziphah**: zai'fā¹; zī'fā² [Bible].—**Ziphim**: zī'īm¹; zī'īm² [Bible].—**Ziphon**: zīf'ān¹; zīf'ān² [Bible].—**Ziphites**: zīf'āts¹; zīf'āts² [Bible].—**Ziphron**: zīf'ron¹; zīf'ron² [Bible].—**Zippor**: zip'er¹; zīp'ör² [Bible].—**Zipporah**: zi-pō'rā¹; zī-pō'rā² [Bible].

[instrument].

zither, zithern: zīth'er¹, zīth'er²; zīth'örn¹, zīth'örn² [A stringed musical

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, gr̥ey, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Zithri: zith'rai¹; zith'ri² [Bible].—**Ziv:** ziv¹; ziv² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ziz:** ziz¹; ziz² [Bible].—**Ziza:** zai'zə¹; zi'zə² [Bible].—**Zizah:** zai'zā¹; zi'zā² [Bible].

Zoan: zō'an¹; zō'an² [Bible].—**Zoar:** zō'ar¹; zō'ār² [Bible].—**Zoba:** zō'-bā¹; zō'ba² [Bible].—**Zobebah:** zo-bi'bā¹; zo-bē'bā² [Bible].

Zobeidah: zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'dā² or zo-bi'dā² [Wife of Harun= al-Raschid (765?-831)].

Zobeide: zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'de² or zo-bi'de² [A female character in the "Arabian Nights"].

zocle: zō'kl¹; zō'el² [Same as socle].

zodiac: zō'di-ak¹; zō'di-æe². Sheridan (1780) zō'jek¹ [An imaginary belt encircling the heavens].—**zodiacal:** zo-dai'a-kel¹; zo-di'a-cal².

Zohar: zō'har¹; zō'hār² [Bible].—**Zoheth:** zō'hi-lefh¹; zō'he-lēth² [Bible].—**Zoheth:** zō'hefh¹; zō'hēth² [Bible].

[(1840-1902)].

Zola: zō'lā¹ or (Anglice) zō'lə¹; zō'lā² or (Anglice) zō'la² [Fr. novelist

zollverein [Ger.]: tsōl'fär-ain¹; tsōl'fēr-in² [A trade=league or customs=union].

[Compare gone; none.

zone: zōn¹; zōn² [A region of the earth between two parallels of latitude]

zoo: zū¹; zōō²; not zō¹ [A zoological garden].

zoography: zo-eg'ra-fi¹; zo-ög'ra-fy² [Descriptive zoology].—**zoologic:** zō'o-lej'ik¹; zō'o-lög'ie² [Zoological].—**zoological:** zō'o-lej'ik-kel¹; zō'o-lög'ie-cal² [Relating to zoology].—**zoologist:** zo-el'o-jist¹; zo-öl'o-gist² [One versed in zoology].

zoology: zo-el'o-ji¹; zo-öl'o-gy² [The branch of biology treating of animals].

Zoom: zō'om¹; zō'öm² [Douai Bible].

zoophoric: zō'o-för'ik¹; zō'o-för'ie². Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) zo-el'o-rik¹ [Bearing or supporting the figures of animals or men].

zoophyte: zō'o-fait¹; zō'o-fyt²; not zū'o-fait¹ [An invertebrate animal resembling a plant in form or in mode of growth].—**zoophytology:** zo-öf'i-tel'o-ji¹; zo-öf'y-töl'o-gy² [A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes].

Zophah: zō'fū¹; zō'fā² [Bible].—**Zophai:** zō'fui¹ or zō'fi-ai¹; zō'fir² or zō'-fa-i² [Bible].—**Zophar:** zō'fər¹; zō'far² [Bible].

Zophiel: zō'fi-el¹; zō'fi-ël² [A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost"].

Zophim: zō'fim¹; zō'fim² [Bible].—**Zorah:** zō'rā¹; zō'rā² [Bible].—**Zorathites:** zō'ra-th-its¹; zō'rāth-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zoreah:** zō'rī-ā¹; zō're-ā² [Bible].—**Zorites:** zō'rait¹; zō'rits² [Bible].

Zoroaster: zō'ro-as'tər¹; zō'ro-ās'tēr² [Traditional founder of the ancient Irano-Persian religion, fl. about 600 B. C.].

Zorobabel: zo-rēb'[or -rōb']a-bel¹; zo-rōb'[or -rōb']a-bēl² [Bible].

Zorrilla y Moral: tho-rī'lya i mo-rāl¹; tho-rī'lyā y mo-rāl² [Sp. poet and dramatist (1817-93)].

[(R. V.)].

Zorzelleus: zər-zel'yūs¹ or zər-zel'us¹; zör-zěl'yus² or zör-zěl'e-üs² [Bible

Zouave: zu-āv¹; zū-āv². E. & St. zwāv¹ [A French infantryman].

Zschokke: chō'kə¹; chō'ke² [Ger. writer (1771-1848)].

Zuar: zū'ar¹; zū'ar² [Bible].

2: wəlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĭnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;
1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; thin, this.

Zuccarelli: tsuk'ka-rel'li¹; tsue'eä-rel'li² [It. painter in Eng. (1702-1788).
one of the original members of the Royal Academy, London]. [astic].

zucchetto [It.]: tsuk-ket'to¹; tsue-eët'to² [A skull-cap worn by an ecclesi-
astic].

Zuider Zee, Zuyder Zee: zai'där zi¹ or (*Dutch*) zei'där zē¹; zi'där zē² or
(*Dutch*) zōy'där zē² [A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands].

Zukertort: tsu'kar-tört¹; tsu'kēr-tōrt² [Polish chess-player (1842-88)].

Zuleika: zū-lē'ka¹ or zū-lai'ka¹; zū-lē'kā² or zū-li'kā² [The heroine of
Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos"].

Zuloaga: thū'lō-ā'ga¹; thū'lō-ā'gā² [Sp. painter (1870-)].

Zulu: zū'lū¹; zū'lu² [A member of an African tribe].

Zumpe: tsum'pə¹; tsum'pe² [Ger. composer of music (1850-1903)].

Zumt: tsumpt¹; tsümt² [Ger. philologists (1) (1792-1849); (2) 1815-77].

Zuñi: zū'nyī¹; zū'nyī² [Amerind tribe of New Mexico].—**Zuñian:** zū'nyī-
ən¹; zū'nyī-an² [Relating to the Zuñi]. [modern Jewish science].

Zunz: tsunts¹; tsunts² [Ger. scholar and educator (1794-1886), founder of

Zuph: zuf¹; zūf² [Bible].—**Zur:** zūr¹; zūr² [Bible].

Zurich: zū'rik¹; zū'rē² [Swiss city and lake].

Zurriel: ziū'ri-el¹; zū'ri-ēl² [Bible].—**Zurishaddai:** ziū'ri-shad'ī-ai¹ or
ziū'ri-shad'āi¹; zū'ri-shād'a-ī² or zū'ri-shād'ī² [Bible].

Zutphen: zut'fen¹; züt'fēn² [Town in the Netherlands].

Zuzim: ziū'zim¹; zū'zīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

zwieback [Ger.]: tsvī'bak¹; tsvē'bāk²; but frequently heard swī'bak¹ in an
effort to Anglicize the word [A well-baked wheaten bread].

Zwingli: zwiŋ'li¹ or tsviŋ'li¹; zwiŋ'li² or tsviŋ'li² [Swiss Protestant re-
former (1484-1531)].—**Zwinglian:** zwiŋ'gli-ən¹; zwiŋ'gli-an² [n. A follower of Zwingli].

Zwolle: zvel'ə¹; zvöl'e² [A town in the Netherlands].

zygapophysis: zig'a-pof'ī-sis¹; zyg'a-pōf'y-sīs², *Standard, I., & W.; C. &*
E. zai-ga-pof'ī-sis¹; St. zig'a-pof'ī-sis¹ [One of the joints of the spinal column].

zygodactylous: zai'go-dak'ti-lus¹; zȳ'gō-dāc'ty-lūs² [Having toes ar-
ranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as a woodpecker].

zyme: zaim¹; zȳm²; not zai'mi¹ [1. A ferment. 2. A disease=germ supposed
to cause zymotic disease].—**zymic:** zai'mik¹ or zim'ik¹; zȳ'mic² or zȳ'mic² [Relating
to or produced by fermentation]. [changes into a chemical ferment].

zymogen: zai'mo-jen¹; zȳ'mo-gēn² [A substance that develops by internal

zymosis: zai-mō'sis¹; zȳ-mō'sis² [1. Any form of fermentation. 2. A
contagious or infectious disease caused by fermentation. See ZYME].—**zymotic:**
zai-mōt'ik¹; zȳ-mōt'ic² [Relating to or caused by fermentation].

zymurgy: zai'mūr-jū¹; zȳ'mūr-gy² [A branch of chemistry that treats of
the production of fermentation].

zythum: zai'fhum¹ or zi'fhum¹; zy'thūm² or zȳ'thūm² [An ancient Egyp-
tian malt liquor].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón.
2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rüle, cūre, büt, būrn; öll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thin, this.

